Government of Bengal

Public Health Department

Bengal Public Health Report

For the year

1939

By

Lt.-Col. A. C. Chatterji, M.B., D.P.H., I.M.S.,

Director of Public Health, Bengal.

Superintendent, Government Printing
Bengal Government Press, Alipore, Bengal
1941

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GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government.

Public Health.

RESOLUTION—No. 1681P.H.

CALCUTTA, THE 15TH OCTOBER 1941.

Read—

The Report of the Director of Public Health, Bengal, for the year 1939.

Vital Statistics.—The number of births registered during the year was 1,597,651 as compared with 1,521,254 in the preceding year representing an increase of 76,397. The birth rate was 32·0 per mille being 4·9 per cent. above the rate of 1938. The deaths in 1939 numbered 1,090,530 as against 1,315,886 in the previous year a fall of 225,356, the death-rate being 21·9 per mille and 17·0 per cent. lower than that in the previous year. Compared with the year 1938, the figures for 1939 were remarkably favourable and it is satisfactory to note that the normal condition in the provincial birth and death rates, temporarily disturbed in the former year, was again restored in the year under review.

Against the quinquennial averages of 32·1 birth-rate and 24·4 death-rate, both the birth and death rates for 1939 showed a decrease of 0·3 and 10·6 per cent., respectively. The total births exceeded the deaths by 507,121 against an excess of 205,368 in 1938. Calcutta was the solitary district in which deaths exceeded births.

An interesting feature was that both the birth and death-rates in Bengal in the year under review were lower than in all other provinces except Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Sind. The highest birth-rate recorded was in the district of Darjeeling (38·7) and the lowest in Calcutta (25·6). As in the preceding year, the highest death-rate was recorded in the district of Darjeeling (34·9) and the lowest in Khulna (16·1). The proportion of male births in every 100 female births was the same as in the year 1938, viz., 107, while 109 males died to every 100 females.

It must however be borne in mind that the above figures are not absolutely free from an element of inaccuracy due to the imperfectious in the existing system of recording vital statistics in this province.

Infantile and maternal mortality.—The total number of infantile deaths in 1939 was 234,301 compared to 280,923 in 1938. The infant mortality rate per thousand births fell to 146·6 from 184·7 in 1938.

58·8 per cent. of total infantile mortality occurred among infants under the age of 1 month, 27·4 per cent., among infants between 1 and 6 months and 13·8 per cent. among those between 6 and 12 months. The number of still-births registered in the year under review was 64,943, showing a rate of 4·1 for every hundred live births as against 4·7 in 1938. Still-births had been steadily on the increase since the year 1935 and the slight fall in 1939 which may be accidental or due to defective registration does not warrant any definite conclusion. The deaths recorded from maternal causes numbered 15,792 as against 17,438 in the preceding year indicating an appreciable reduction.

Maternity and child welfare work is mainly a responsibility of the local bodies towards which Government made annual grants inclusive of a grant for the training of indigenous dais and provided for training pupil nurses and dais in the State and private hospitals. Suitable recurring grants-in-aid were also given to certain maternal and child welfare centres and towards educative propaganda through the Bengal Health Welfare Committee. With a view to encouraging the opening of maternity and child welfare centres in rural areas and with the object of securing substantial development of the service, a moderate scheme for establishment of maternity and child welfare centres providing a minimum standard of efficiency regarding staff, equipments, buildings, etc., was framed by the Public Health Department. Government approved the scheme during the year under review and offered to make suitable grants-in-aid to local bodies and recognised voluntary associations towards the establishment as well as maintenance of such centres. Government would urge again the local authorities to spare no efforts to put into operation all measures within their power for the benefit of mothers and children by devoting a larger share of their resources towards these services and avail themselves of the offer of the grants-in-aid in increasing number. Government have appointed a Lady Superintendent for maternity and child welfare work with the necessary staff in order to promote and co-ordinate the activities of local bodies, etc., in this direction.

General Epidemiology.—*Cholera.*—The total number of deaths from cholera during the year under report was 33,221 with a death-rate of 0·7 per mille as against 71,133 deaths in 1938 with a death rate of 1·4 per mille, showing a decrease of 53·3 per cent. over the figures of 1938 and of 41·7 per cent. over the average of the previous quinquennium. These statistics seem to show that the severe flood of 1938 was responsible for the sudden rise in deaths from cholera in that year. 3·0 per cent. of the total deaths in the province in 1939 was ascribed to cholera. The districts which recorded the highest death-rates were Howrah (1·7 per mille), Burdwan (·5), Bakarganj (1·2) and Calcutta and 24-Parganas (1·1). Darjeeling continued to maintain its immunity from cholera. There were 30,008 deaths in the rural areas with a rate of 0·6 against 1·5 per mille in the preceding year. The towns recorded 3,213 deaths with a rate of 0·9 against 1·0 per mille in 1938. The incidence of mortality from this disease was higher than in any other province except Orissa.

Cholera preventive measures.—All approved anti-cholera measures were adopted in combating this disease. Anti-cholera vaccine was freely used although the quantity of vaccine and the number of inoculations showed a remarkable decline apparantly owing to the fact that the incidence of cholera decreased in the year and to defective organisation on the part of the local authorities in carrying out the work of

preventive inoculation. As in the year 1938, the Director of Public Health deputed a number of mobile medical and sanitary units or floating dispensaries for anti-cholera and other epidemic work and also rendered assistance to local authorities by lending on requisition the services of medical and sanitary officers during epidemics. Preventive measures included disinfection of sources of water-supply, extensive public health propaganda and promulgation of temporary regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act. The question of provision of adequate sources of pure drinking water throughout the province for prevention of the formidable epidemic disease is engaging the attention of this department.

Small-pox.—Small-pox took a toll of 7,029 lives in the year under review against 9,289 in the preceding year, the death-rate being 0·1 and 0·2 per mille respectively. The mortality from this disease thus fell 50 and 75 per cent. compared with the previous year and the previous quinquennium respectively. It represented 0·6 per cent. of the total provincial mortality in 1939. The death-rate from the disease during the year was lower than in any other province except Madras and Central Provinces only.

Of the total number of deaths from small-pox 408 occurred among infants below one year of age and 748 among children between ages of 1 to 10 years, against 530 and 1,183 respectively in 1938.

Calcutta accounted for 2,241 deaths out of a total of 3,139 in the towns. Its death-rate (2·0 per mille) was, as in the previous year, highest in the province, while the lowest death-rate (0·01) was recorded in the districts of Malda, Murshidabad and Jalpaiguri. The districts of Chittagong and Tippera were free from small-pox during the year under report. On the whole, the death-rate from this disease increased in urban areas by 28·6 per cent. and decreased in rural areas by 41·4 per cent.

The number of persons vaccinated in 1939 was 7,925,382 against 7,843,545 in 1938. The slight increase might have been due to the greater attention paid by the local authorities than what has hitherto been the case with them in the matter of vaccination. Although this is a happy sign, Government cannot but reiterate the urgent necessity, on the part of the local authorities, of organising an intensive campaign of vaccination according to a fixed programme so as to cover effectively the population of the whole district.

The local bodies should do well to appoint female vaccinators in the rural areas as the pardanashin ladies resent being vaccinated by male vaccinators with the result that a large percentage of population remain unvaccinated.

The total cost of vaccination in 1939-40 was Rs. 4,61,790 against Rs. 4,58,503 in the preceding year. The average cost of each successful vaccination in the whole Presidency was the same as in the previous year, viz., 1 anna and 10 pies. The average cost of manufacture of vaccine lymph per dose of half a grain amounted to 0·6 pies only as in the preceding year and compares very favourably with the cost of manufacture in other provinces of India and is considered to be the cheapest.

Fevers—Malaria and Kala-azar.—Mortality from "fevers" (which include deaths from diseases of a widely varying character) fell from 819,763 in 1938 to 687,587 in 1939, the death-rate being 13·8 per mille

against 16·4 per mille in the preceding year—a decrease of 8·6 per cent. over the last quinquennial average. The registration of deaths continued to be in the hands of the village chaukidars whose reports cannot be completely relied upon in regard to the causes of deaths.

Malaria.—It is gratifying to observe that there was a phenomenal reduction of 75,200 deaths in the total mortality from malaria in 1939, as compared to the previous year in which 416,521 deaths were registered. The death-rate correspondingly came down in 1939 by 18·1 per cent. Malaria was responsible for 49·6 per cent. or nearly half of the total deaths from "fevers" and 31·3 per cent. of the total provincial mortality during the year under review as against 50·8 and 31·6 per cent. respectively in the preceding year. 99·4 per cent. of the total deaths from malaria occurred in the rural areas and 0·6 per cent. in the urban areas compared to 99·3 and 0·7 respectively in 1938. The highest death-rate was recorded in the district of Rajshahi as in the previous years, viz., 14·6 per mille against 19·0 in 1938. Dinajpur came second with 13·4 per mille against 11·5 in 1938, while Calcutta, with 0·5 per mille, returned the lowest rate as in the previous year. Fever indices however indicated that the district of Hooghly was most intensely affected by malaria in 1939 and showed decrease in 19 districts thus reversing the previous year's position.

Kala-azar.—This disease accounted for 17,056 deaths with a death-rate of 0·34 per mille as against 21,642 and 0·43 respectively in 1938. The number of deaths in the rural areas decreased by 4,540 from that of the previous year. The highest mortality from the disease was recorded in Jessore town. The number of kala-azar cases admitted into the various hospitals for treatment fell from 1,06,794 in 1938 to 98,155 in the year under report. The decrease was most noticeable in the districts of Jessore, Rangpur and Tippera. The special anti-kala-azar campaign undertaken in the district of Darjeeling was continued during the year under review. 20 kala-azar treatment centres and 2 undieted shelters were maintained and 11 medical licentiates and 2 Sanitary Inspectors were entertained for carrying out effective treatment and intensive propaganda work throughout the kala-azar affected areas of the district.

Special anti-malaria measures.—The comprehensive malaria survey of representative areas in different parts of the province, which was started in 1937 was concluded in November 1939 and a complete and detailed report will be published shortly.

The survey and control measures in connection with the anti-ludlowii campaign in the vicinity of Calcutta were continued satisfactorily in the Salt Lake area, Budge Budge and the suburban areas with the co-operation of the Corporation of Calcutta and other local authorities and interests concerned.

The special anti-malaria scheme on a five-year plan for the town of Jessore and its adjoining rural areas financed jointly by the Indian Research Fund Association and the Provincial Government was undertaken with effect from July 1939. Various anti-malaria measures were taken up such as filling up of dobas, borrow-pits and low-lying lands, kerosinisation of tanks and water-pools, rearing of larvicidal fishes, removal of acquatic vegetation from rivers, khals, etc., opening of culverts for free flow of water and improvement of draining.

The system of doling out grants to local bodies for local minor anti-malarial measures which was in practice so long, was found to be largely ineffective and wasteful. Government therefore decided to make larger grants available for expenditure on comprehensive anti-malaria projects of a more or less permanent nature, viz., flushing schemes, drainage schemes, anti-larval measures and other projects approved by the Public Health Department. The various district boards were accordingly asked to prepare such schemes and to forward them for the approval of Government. Certain schemes were received and examined by the Public Health Department and the Irrigation Department in 1939 but none of them actually materialised during the year.

Respiratory diseases.—There were 88,458 deaths due to respiratory diseases in 1939 as against 99,763 in 1938, the respective ratios being 1·8 and 2·0 per mille. The death-rate was also equal to the provincial quinquennial average of 1·8 per mille. As usual, Calcutta recorded the highest death-rate (8·6) and was followed by Jalpaiguri (5·6), Hooghly and Darjeeling (4·1) and Howrah (3·6). Malda with a rate of 0·3 stood at the bottom of the list as in the previous six years.

Pneumonia.—It took a toll of 47,888 lives against 52,258 in 1938, showing a decrease by 8·3 per cent. As in the previous years, the highest death-rate was recorded in Jalpaiguri (4·50 per mille) and the lowest in Malda (0·14). Hooghly with a death-rate of 2·78 occupied the second place and Darjeeling with a rate of 2·67 stood third.

Pulmonary tuberculosis.—It accounted for 12,422 deaths compared to 14,668 in the preceding year or 0·25 per mille against 0·29 per mille in the previous year. There was thus a phenomenal decrease in mortality from this disease in 1939. Of the total deaths in the urban areas from this cause in 1939, Calcutta alone was responsible for 69·9 per cent. the death rate being the highest (2·61 per mille) of all districts. The highest death-rate was reported from, as in 1938, South Dum-Dum (5·4 per mille). No deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis were reported from 20 towns in the year under review.

As a first step towards the effective control of tuberculosis in the province, a tuberculosis survey of certain selected typical areas—industrial and rural—was sanctioned by Government and two centres, one at Serampore and the other at Barisal were started during the year under review. A comprehensive scheme for the control of the disease was also drawn up by the Public Health Department. It comprised three main stages, each stage being expected to be worked out in a period of five years. The Bengal Tuberculosis Association continued to carry on valuable publicity and propaganda work in the province with the usual grant from Government. The Association also trained a good number of tuberculosis workers and home visitors during the year.

Other diseases.—*Enteric fever.*—There were 8,290 deaths from enteric fever compared to 9,808 in the preceding year. Mortality from this disease however increased in Calcutta by 8·6 per cent.

Influenza.—The number of deaths registered as due to Influenza went up during the year under report to 2,467 from 2,143 in 1938, the rural areas being responsible for the unexpected rise.

Cerebrospinal fever.—Cerebrospinal fever accounted for 1,721 deaths against 1,337 in 1938, indicating that the disease made a rapid headway

during the triennium ending with 1939. The death-rate from this disease increased by 155·6 per cent. in Calcutta.

Typhus fever.—Typhus fever, which is predominantly a disease of the rural areas, has been alarmingly on the increase since the year 1936. 4,443 deaths occurred due to this disease in 1939 against 4,034 in 1938, showing an upward move by 25 per cent.

Dysentery and diarrhoea.—Dysentery and diarrhoea were responsible for 27,301 and 27,152 deaths respectively, compared to 37,966 and 31,266 in 1938. Of the total provincial mortality in the year under review, 5 per cent. was attributed to these two diseases together as against 5·3 per cent. in the preceding year.

Leprosy.—1,517 deaths from leprosy occurred in 1939 of which a vast majority, viz., 1,446 were reported from the rural areas. Leprosy is a growing menace in the province for the control of which a provincial anti-leprosy scheme to be brought into operation by stages in five years has been formulated. The first item of this scheme, viz., a special course of training of Medical and Health Officers in leprosy in anti-leprosy work was arranged with the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, since the close of the year under review.

Fairs and festivals.—The Public Health Department and the local authorities concerned co-operated with great success in undertaking medical and sanitary arrangements for the welfare of the pilgrims and the prevention of outbreaks of infectious diseases in the chief melas in the province, viz., Ganga Sagar, Nangalbund, Sitakund and Tarakeswar melas. The St. John Ambulance corps rendered valuable assistance at the Ganga Sagar mela where it is gratifying to note that of the five cholera cases only one proved fatal. No deaths occurred from cholera either at the Nangalbund or at the Sitakund mela. Unfortunately, however, cholera broke out in an epidemic form at the Tarakeswar mela and spread to the neighbouring areas. The epidemic was quickly brought under control as a result of the combined efforts of the Public Health Department and the public health staff of the district board. Of the 14 cases of cholera at the mela ground only 3 proved fatal.

Sanitation and water-supply.—Municipal bodies in Bengal spent Rs. 53,314 or 37·6 per cent. of their total receipts inclusive of the opening balance on sanitary work during the financial year 1938-39 showing an increase of 0·1 per cent. compared with the expenditure of the previous year. The average expenditure per head of the municipal population was nearly steady, viz., Rs. 2-4-2 against Rs. 2-4-9 in 1937-38. The average incidence of taxation per head of population however, rose from Rs. 3-6-4 in 1937-38 to Rs. 3-7-7 in the year under review. Of the total municipal expenditure on sanitary works, Rs. 24,23,018 was spent on conservancy, Rs. 13,76,742 on water-supply and Rs. 5,05,727 on drainage.

The district boards in the rural areas generally maintained their proportionate expenditure on water-supply, drainage, sanitation and vaccination by spending 3·9, 0·3, 9·7 and 1·2 per cent. respectively of their total receipts during 1938-39, compared to 3·8, 0·4, 8·5 and 1·1 per cent. during the preceding financial year. The increase attention paid by the district boards to general sanitation is clearly noticeable.

The union boards devoted from their funds Rs. 9,60,747 to water-supply, Rs. 93,272 to drainage and Rs. 87,521 to conservancy, showing

a decrease on the former two items and an increase on the latter over the expenditure in 1937-38.

During the year under review increased grants by Government towards supply of drinking water in the rural areas, as in the preceding year, were distributed among the different districts in accordance with the revised policy of distribution and disbursement of the annual grant for the improvement of rural water-supply. It is however a matter of great concern to the Government that proper steps are not being regularly taken by the local bodies for due maintenance and repairs of the sources of water-supply provided by the Government. It is important to note that, with a view to solving the grave problem of rural water-supply for drinking purposes throughout the province within a definite period, the district boards were requested, during the year under report, to have a survey made of all existing sources of water supply and to prepare a complete programme of water-supply through the expert agency of their engineering and health departments. After these schemes were checked and examined by the local water-supply committees at the headquarters of thanas, subdivisions and districts, and submitted to Government for their approval, the question of financing and executing the schemes and other allied matters would be settled.

School hygiene.—The Director of Public Health has furnished an account of the school health services now in existence in Calcutta and in municipal and rural areas. The money allotted by Government during the year under review for giving effect to the scheme for medical inspection in all high schools in the province, which was approved by Government in the Education Department in 1938, could not be utilised owing to certain unforeseen circumstances. With a view to imparting health education through schools, organising health examination of school children and providing medical relief to them, a School Hygiene Division under the Public Health Department was established on an experimental basis for a period of five years with one Assistant Director of Public Health, one Medical Inspector of School Hygiene, one Medical Inspectress of School Hygiene and certain other subordinate staff.

Health propaganda.—The Publicity branch of the Public Health Department was transferred to the newly created Publicity Department of Government with effect from August 1939. The ten touring cinema parties and the Government exhibition van carried on publicity work as usual.

Miscellaneous.—The normal activities of the Public Health Department were maintained and their scope was widened in certain directions. Grants-in-aid on the usual scale were made to local bodies and voluntary associations on account of health welfare services. Besides paying a moiety of the salaries of the health officers employed by the local bodies, a sum of Rs. 11,73,000 was spent by Government in assisting the district boards to run the thana public health units in the rural areas. The increased grant of Rs. 7½ lakhs from provincial revenues was repeated during the year under review for the improvement of the sources of water-supply for drinking purposes in the rural areas. A sum of Rs. 2,19,500 was also allotted and spent for the same purpose among the different districts of the province from the Government of India's second subvention for rural uplift. A further allotment of Rs. 14,000 was made and spent out of the Central Government's grant for schemes for small sanitary projects in the rural areas. Other grants to local bodies included Rs. 1,20,000 for combating kala-azar, Rs. 50,000

for free vaccination and Rs. 4 lakhs for the free distribution of quinine. The Tuberculosis Association, Bengal, as well as the Bengal Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association were assisted with a grant of Rs. 10,000 to each as in the preceding year.

The Public Health Department continued to render prompt and effective assistance to the local authorities in times of outbreaks of epidemic diseases by sending extra staff, drugs and disinfectants to supplement their resources.

General remarks.—The year 1939 was comparatively a better year for public health. It was free from any natural calamity and was a year of respite after the devastating flood of 1938. The rate of mortality from each of the principal diseases discussed *ante* came down appreciably during the year under review. The Minister of Health has, on more than one occasion both inside and outside the Legislature, explained in detail the programme he has set before him for improving the health of the people of the province. Besides the schemes referred to in the foregoing paragraphs, Government have under their serious consideration a comprehensive scheme for the reorganisation of the rural public health services, which is proposed to be introduced in the first instance in seven selected subdivisions in seven districts of which the district boards have agreed to adopt and participate in the scheme. Government trust that the local bodies, associations, as well as the public in general will offer their unfailing help and co-operation in solving the various problems of public health within a measurable distance of time.

Personal.—Lt.-Col. A. C. Chatterji, I.M.S., held charge of the department throughout the year. Government desire to record their appreciation of the services of the Director of Public Health in efficiently administering the department with its increased activities during the year under review.

By order of the Governor,

T. I. M. Nurannabi Chaudhuri,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1681/1(10)P.H.

Copy (with copies of the report) forwarded to (*1*) all Commissioners of Divisions, for information and communication to all District Officers and all Chairmen of district boards in their respective divisions, (2) Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, for information, (3) Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, for information, (4) Director of Public Health, Bengal, for information, (5) Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal, for information, (6) Secretary to the Sanitary Board, Bengal, for information.

T. I. M. Nurannabi Chaudhuri,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta, the 16th October 1941.

B. G. Press—1941-42—8381G—740.

Seventy-Second Annual Report of the Director of Public Health, Bengal, 1939.

Part I

Chapter I.

A.—METEOROLOGY.

Monsoon period—May to October 1939.

There was nothing unusual or abnormal in the year's monsoon period from June to October. The salient features as indicated in the statement below may be summed up as under—

(1) There was an excess of rainfall in all the Divisions,

(2) There was slight defect of rainfall in the Indian States.

(3) No untowards events in the form of severe storm or cyclone occurred during the year.

Departure of actual rainfall from normal in inches.

Divisions.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Monson season.
Presidency ..	−1·95	−1·10	+7·80	+7·69	+0·49	+5·32	+18·25
Burdwan	−1·94	+0·11	+4·70	+6·90	−0·17	+4·40	+14·00
Rajshahi	+0·09	+2·52	+2·77	+0·21	+0·52	+3·48	+9·59
Dacca	−2·36	−3·01	+8·59	+2·97	+ ·068	+4·38	+11·25
Chittagong ..	−0·15	−2·16	+9·30	−1·56	+0·76	−0·58	+5·61
Native States ..	+0·96	−2·91	+4·01	−2·19	−6·91	+2·89	−4·15

Nor was the province visited by any flood during the year. After the devastating flood of 1938, the year was one of respite from the points of view of natural disturbances including meteorological events. Apart from the question of slight excess in the total rainfall, natural events seem to have had no bearing on the public health of the province during the year under report.

B.—AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITION.

2. In the year 1939, the harvest of winter rice was satisfactory and that of autumn rice was fair. The harvest of jute was good in east and north Bengal but it was not quite satisfactory in west Bengal. Agricultural deterioration was noticed in the districts of Birbhum, Bankura, Pabna, Malda, Faridpur and Tippera. In Birbhum it was due to absence of adequate irrigation facilities and gradual silting up of irrigation tanks. In Bankura, this deterioration was attributed to damages in the old bunds and to silting up of irrigation tanks and also to denudation of forest; in Pabna it was due to want of sufficient openings in embankments of the Sara Sirajganj Railways to allow the flood water to run out. In Malda, absence of irrigation facilities and gradual silting-up of the rivers, Mahananda and Kalindri, were responsible for the deterioration. In Faridpur it was removed to some extent by the excavation of khals and resuscitation of old river beds. In Tippera, the gradual silting up of rivers and canals is steadily lowering the agricultural prosperity. The railway embankment with insufficient drainage was also responsible to some extent.

In the year under report, the condition of the agricultural population was as a whole slightly better owing to satisfactory harvest of winter rice and to the general rise in the price of agricultural products specially jute. Distress prevailed in parts of Murshidabad, Bankura, Hooghly, Rangpur, Bogra, Malda, Pabna, Faridpur and Bakarganj where relief measures both gratuitous and test were in operations. Excepting in some districts the wages of agricultural labourers were generally a little higher than in the previous year.

The European war broke out on the 1st September 1939 and it had its repercussion on the economic life of the province to a certain extent. Prices tended to rise and profiteering particularly in large towns was a notable feature. Prompt control measures by Government kept the market steady. Condition of the vast mass in the province remained however more or less unaffected by the war. Slight rise in prices of agricultural products caused some improvement in their condition, which with the enforcement of the Bengal Debt Settlement Act has taken an entirely different turn, the past relation of interdependence between the capitalist and the tenants having been thoroughly relaxed.

The following table will show the imports and exports of rice by Sea in 1938 and 1939:—

	1938.	1939.
Imports.	Tons.	Tons.
Rice	145,223	691,422
Exports		
Boiled Rice	90,264	116,356
Cleaned Rice	13,487	10,032
Broken Rice	2,046	1,228
	105,797	127,616

Chapter II.

VITAL STATISTICS.

3. **Area and population.**—Excluding the Bengal States and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the area of the Bengal Presidency is 72,514 square miles. According to the census of 1931, the population of the Presidency was 49,901,080 and the average population per square mile was 688. The birth and death rates shown in this report have been calculated on the census population of 1931.

4. **Estimated population.**—Calculated on the "natural increase" method, the estimated mid-year population of Bengal for the year 1939 is 52,798,320, the birth and death rates calculated thereon are 30·3 and 20·6 per mille, respectively. The statement below furnishes the requisite figures—

Census population of 1931	49,901,080
Estimated mid-year population of 1938	52,583,541
Estimated mid-year population of 1939	52,798,320
Number of births, 1939	1,597,651
Birth rate per mille of estimated population	30·3
Number of deaths, 1939	1,090,530
Death rate per mille of the estimated population	20·6

The estimated mid-year population for the year 1937, 1938, 1939 based on the same method are 52,195,805, 52,583,541 and 52,798,320, respectively. The birth rate per mille of the estimated population for these years are 32·7, 28·9 and 30·3 as against the death rates of 23·6, 25·0 and 20·6, respectively. Both in birth and death rates, the year stands in favourable contrast with those of the previous year.

5. **Provincial birth and death rates.**—Based on the census of 1931, the provincial birth rate for 1939 was 32·0 per mille and the death rate was 21·9 per mille as aganst 30·5 and 26·4, respectively, in 1938. Thus the birth rate in 1939 showed an increase of 4·9 per cent., with a corresponding decrease in death rate by 17·0 per cent. Compared with the previous year, the figures are remarkably favourable and it is satisfactory to note that the normal condition in the provincial birth and death rates, temporarily disturbed in the last year has again been restored. The succeeding paragraphs on cholera and malaria, the normal courses of which were relatively influenced by the extensive flood of 1938, will explain the large difference in vital events between the years. Against the quinquennial averages of 32·1 birth rate and

24·4 death rate, both the birth and death rates have a decrease of 0·3 and 10·6 per cent., respectively.

6. **Comparison of the Bengal Vital Statistics with those of the other provinces.—**

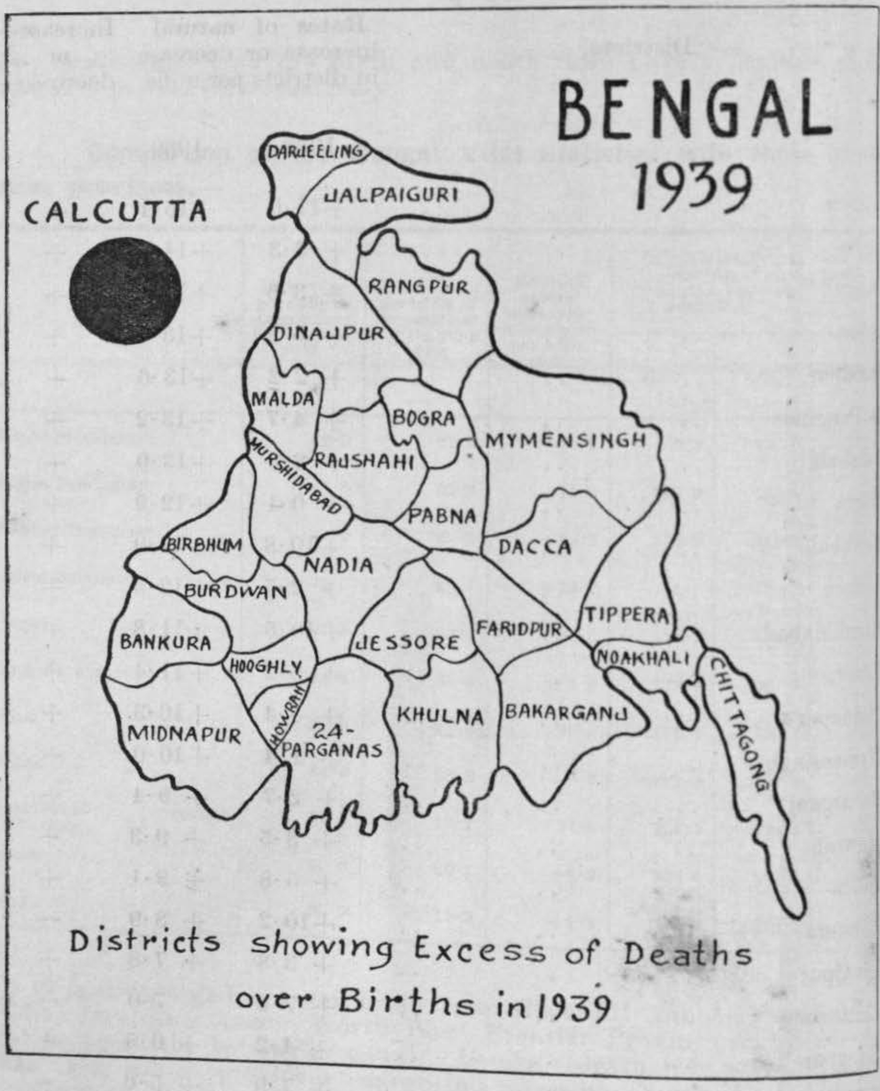
Provinces.	Birth rate per mille of population for the year 1939.	Death rate per mille of population for the year 1939.	Rates of natural increase + or decrease − per mille, 1939.	Infant mortality rates per mille calculated on the number of births registered during the year 1939.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Bengal Presidency ..	32·0	21·9	+10·1	153·9	138·8	146·6
Madras Presidency ..	38·5	25·3	+13·2	185·6	165·4	175·5
Bombay Presidency ..	43·2	27·5	+15·7	159·7	145·0	152·7
United Provinces ..	36·3	23·1	+13·2	145·8	132·2	139·4
Punjab	47·2	25·6	+21·6	174·9	159·3	167·6
Central Provinces ..	41·4	33·6	+7·8	228·9	207·7	218·6
Bihar	33·3	23·0	+10·3	172·1	138·1	155·3
Orissa	34·9	28·2	+6·7	207·0	187·2	197·4
North-West Frontier Province.	30·3	18·7	+11·6	135·1	124·5	130·5
Assam	30·6	20·7	+9·9	156·6	142·3	149·7
Sind	20·9	11·5	+9·4	105·3	106·3	105·7

Bengal recorded a lower birth rate than all other provinces in India, excepting Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Sind, the last being at the bottom as usual. Bengal's death rate was also lower than all other provinces excepting Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Sind. The rate of natural increase was 10·1 per mille of population compared with 4·1 per mille in 1938. In infant mortality Bengal recorded a higher rate than three provinces, viz., United Provinces, North-West Frontier Province and Sind. Whereas in the remaining seven provinces, Bengal's rate in this respect was exceeded. The rate of infant mortality in Bengal, which showed a rise of 7·8 per cent. in 1936, 3·1 per cent. in 1937 and 4·9 per cent. in 1938 went down by 20·4 per cent. in 1939.

7. **Natural increase of population in Bengal.**—By deduction of total deaths from total births, it will appear that Bengal's population in 1939 increased by 507,121 against similar increase of 205,368 in 1938. All the districts except Calcutta shared in this increase in varying proportions. The table below will indicate that in Calcutta the rate was higher than that of the previous year by 2·1 per mille only.

Districts.	Rates of natural increase or decrease in districts per mille. 1938	1939	Increase + or decrease —
Tippera	+11·0	+15·1	+
Nadia	+ 3·3	+14·9	+
Dacca	+ 3·6	+14·1	+
Pabna	— 5·8	+13·7	+
Faridpur	+ 2·2	+13·6	+
24-Parganas	+ 4·7	+13·2	+
Rajshahi	+ 2·6	+13·0	+
Bogra	+ 0·1	+12·9	+
Noakhali	+10·8	+12·9	+
Jessore	+ 2·5	+12·5	+
Murshidabad	+10·5	+11·8	+
Khulna	+ 5·2	+11·4	+
Midnapur	+ 5·4	+10·3	+
Mymensingh	+ 1·4	+10·0	+
Bakarganj	+ 2·7	+ 9·4	+
Howrah	+ 3·5	+ 9·3	+
Malda	+ 5·8	+ 9·1	+
Bankura	+10·2	+ 8·9	—
Dinajpur	+ 3·8	+ 7·8	+
Chittagong	+ 7·6	+ 7·0	—
Rangpur	+ 4·2	+ 6·5	+
Jalpaiguri	+ 7·9	+ 5·6	—
Hooghly	+ 1·1	+ 5·3	+
Darjeeling	+ 5·6	+ 3·8	—
Birbhum	+ 5·8	+ 1·8	—
Burdwan	+ 2·0	+ 0·4	—
Calcutta	— 6·4	— 4·3	+

In twenty-one districts as against four in the previous year the rates of natural increase were comparatively high. In the remaining six districts the comparative rates will appear to have been less.



Districts showing Excess of Deaths over Births in 1939

8. **Decadent areas.**—The following statement shows the decadent area in each district of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1939 as compared with the previous year:—

Decadent Areas in Bengal.

Districts.	Total decadent area in square miles.		Percentage of districts.		Improvement— or retrogression +.
	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.	
Burdwan Division—					
Burdwan	1,368	1,788	50·6	66·1	+
Birbhum	230	597	13·5	35·1	+
Bankura	700	700	26·7	26·7	±
Midnapur	1,286	693	24·5	13·2	—
Hooghly	517	169	43·5	14·2	—
Howrah	10	10	1·9	1·9	±
Presidency Division—					
24-Parganas ..	855	6	16·2	·1	—
Nadia	619	8	21·5	·3	—
Murshidabad ..	81	257	3·9	12·3	+
Jessore	1,247	..	42·9	..	—
Khulna	240	..	5·1	..	—
Rajshahi Division—					
Rajshahi	1,116	..	44·5	..	—
Dinajpur	429	6	10·9	·2	—
Jalpaiguri	..	356	..	12·1	+
Darjeeling	91	331	7·5	27·3	+
Rangpur	622	276	17·8	7·9	—
Bogra	886	..	59·5	..	—
Pabna	1,474	..	81·0	..	—
Malda	354	153	20·1	8·7	—
Dacca Division—					
Dacca	580	..	21·4	..	—
Mymensingh ..	2,524	599	40·4	9·6	—
Faridpur	815	5	34·6	·2	—
Bakarganj	1,123	..	31·9	..	—
Chittagong Division—					
Chittagong	1	288	·04	11·2	+
Noakhali	..	..	..	..	
Tippera	4	..	·2	..	—

9. **Registration and verification of vital events.**—The corner-stone of all public health measures must be an accurate and prompt reporting of all vital events but in Bengal although the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1873, has been long in operation throughout the province, no uniform procedure for collection of statistics has yet been evolved. In 1930 this important subject was discussed in the Divisional Commissioners' Conference. The local Government in the light of the above discussion instructed the Bengal Public Health Department to experiment the following three methods:—

(1) Consolidation by District Health Officers of Union Board reports;

(2) Consolidation by Sanitary Inspectors of Union Board reports; and

(3) Direct collection of statistics by Sanitary Inspectors at chaukidari parade in the thana.

The second method was successfully tried in the Birbhum distric and was adopted later in the Bankura, Midnapore, Dacca, Mymensingh Tippera, Pabna, Nadia and Hooghly districts. From July last year this experiment was extended to Bakarganj district. Experience ha shown that this method involved least expenditure. The question a to who would perform this function of the Sanitary Inspector, durin his absence on leave, has remained still undecided. The impendin adoption of the new scheme for the reorganisation of the rural publ health work opening out new agencies for quick and accurate reportin of vital events is expected to solve this problem. A uniform method at any rate, the system of direct reporting by the Sanitary Inspector as experimented and discussed above should be adopted in the provin during the interregnum.

The appended statement would show the registration of births an deaths within railway limits. Altogether 1,542 births and 950 death were registered in the railway limits against 1,486 and 1,078, respe tively in 1938. It will appear that separate figures were not availab from two districts and no information could be available from fi districts. There is no railway area in the Bakarganj district. Th provincial births and deaths during 1939 having been 1,597,651 an 1,090,530, respectively, the vital events in the railway limits showed proportion of 0·97 per 1,000 births and 0·87 per 1,000 deaths a compared with 0·98 and 0·82, respectively, during the year 1938.

Births and deaths within railway limits during the year 1939.

District.	Births.	Still-births.	Deaths—							
			Cholera.	Smallpox.	Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	Other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan ..	No separate figures available.									
Birbhum ..	Not knowh.									
Bankura ..	Not available.									
Midnapore ..	980	Specific caused not mentioned								
Hooghly ..	18	..	..	..	8				2	5
Howrah ..	6	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
24-Parganas ..	Not available.									
Nadia ..	30	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	4	7
Murshidabad ..	Nil.									
Jessore ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3
Khulna ..	4	Specific causes not mentioned.								
Rajshahi ..	10	..	..	..	2	1	..	..		..
Dinajpur ..	52	Specificcauses notmentioned.								
Jalpaiguri ..	25	..	1	..	31	3	1	4	1	3
Darjeeling ..	139	..	..	1	45	12	10	36	1	12
Rangpur ..	148	..	..	..	44	1	1	30	4	16
Bogra ..	Nil.									
Pabna ..	31	Specific causes not mentioned.								
Malda ..	No report received.									
Dacca ..	39	Specific causes not mentioned.								3
Mymensingh ..	Not available.									
Faridpur ..	11	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Bakarganj ..	There is no railway in the district.									
Chittagong ..	30	3	..	..	3	2	1	4	1	12
Noakhali ..	No separate figures available.									
Tippera ..	19	..	Specific causes not mentioned.							
Total ..	1,542	3	4	3	147	20	13	75	13	61

Altogether 461 prosecutions were instituted for not reporting vital occurrences to the local registrars of which 316 ended in convictions, 54 in acquittal and 91 cases were pending at the end of the year. Of the total number of prosecution 272 cases were instituted in the rural areas and 178 in the municipal area, and 11 in the Asansol Mining area.

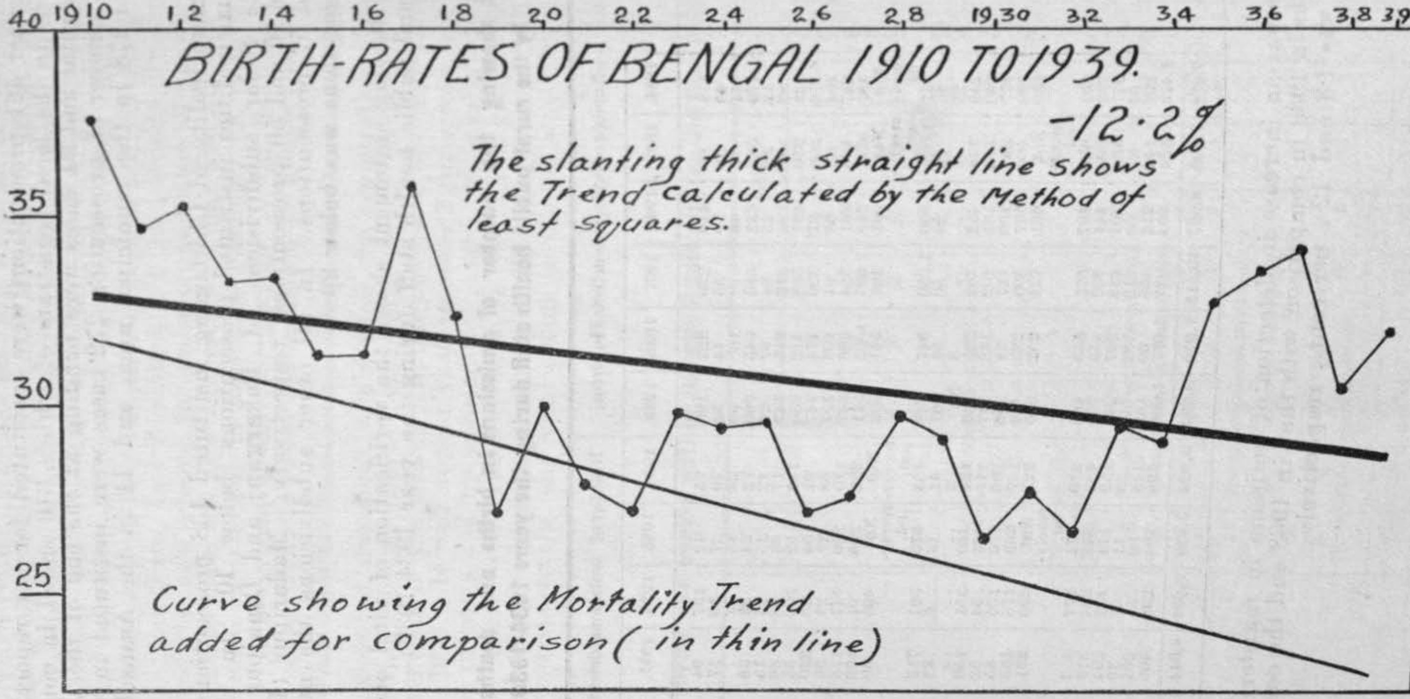
The municipality of Chittagong instituted 138 prosecutions and all other municipalities instituted prosecutions below 10. In the rural areas the Sadar subdivisions of Bakarganj and Dinajpur districts instituted 60 and 50 prosecutions, respectively. Madaripur (Faridpur) instituted 57 prosecutions. In all other subdivisions the number of such prosecutions was below 20.

The following statement shows the verification of vital occurrences by the rural public health staff during the year 1934-1939:—

Statement showing the number of omissions in births and deaths detected by the rural public health stafl during the years 1934-1939.

Districts.	Number of omissions detected in births.						Number of omissions detected in deaths.					
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Burdwan ..	118	68	440	239	222	196	75	42	137	94	97	192
Birbhum ..	43	58	19	55	44	53	19	27	16	17	16	42
Bankura ..	14	17	46	..	160	90	23	13	12	..	25	27
Midnapore ..	779	585	432	580	545	369	72	54	24	38	60	38
Hooghly ..	12	22	25	84	37	27	12	15	15	15	12	10
Howrah ..	82	187	184	312	215	147	17	63	68	86	54	37
24-Parganas ..	423	250	497	568	412	230	113	52	106	55	62	37
Nadia ..	176	203	87	320	174	147	91	54	23	220	84	47
Murshidabad ..	104	68	38	91	103	137	58	27	23	30	17	36
Jessore ..	247	436	331	584	308	347	110	229	147	178	115	153
Khulna ..	497	654	259	605	562	541	202	208	91	169	143	200
Rajshahi ..	Not received.	Not received.	997	101	541	592	Not received.	Not received.	498	30	252	239
Dinajpur ..	757	1,033	890	1,050	947	748	463	575	501	715	572	411
Jalpaiguri ..	70	19	20	50	56	61	41	13	6	32	26	38
Darjeeling ..	25	6	..	..	3	Nil	2	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur ..	248	744	452	403	235	169	121	460	351	150	68	91
Bogra ..	290	118	131	102	138	147	111	65	54	52	64	46
Pabna ..	177	247	136	127	58	186	106	110	105	85	52	122
Malda ..	188	466	507	493	233	434	147	269	178	183	132	240
Dacca ..	530	Not received.	651	724	252	679	225	Not received.	290	231	120	205
Mymensingh ..	262	616	487	675	559	466	210	274	277	353	306	354
Faridpur ..	733	590	441	803	459	758	485	341	284	313	241	352
Bakarganj ..	317	324	201	638	397	245	152	174	112	294	160	109
Chittagong ..	62	23	60	116	182	144	23	11	27	33	23	47
Noakhali ..	292	142	212	458	60	159	148	69	51	265	34	44
Tippera ..	1,412	324	994	937	1,077	1,008	598	794	298	406	475	492
Total ..	7,878	7,200	8,537	10,115	7,979	8,080	3,624	3,939	3,694	4,044	3,210	3,609

There was an increase in detection of omission in registering births and deaths in 1939 in comparison with that in 1938 and the comparative increase was 1·3 and 12·4 per cent., respectively.


BIRTH-RATES OF BENGAL 1910 TO 1939.
-12·2%
The slanting thick straight line shows the Trend calculated by the Method of least squares.
Curve showing the Mortality Trend added for comparison (in thin line)
40
35
30
25
1910
1,2
1,4
1,6
1,8
2,0
2,2
2,4
2,6
2,8
19,30
3,2
3,4
3,6
3,8
3,9

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES.

10. **Provincial births and birth rates.**—The year 1939 recorded a total of 1,597,651 live births, of whom 829,317 were males and 768,334 females against 1,521,254, 788,538 and 732,716, respectively, in 1938. The birth rate was 32·0 per mille of population against 30·5 in 1938. Compared with the last year the birth rates in 1939 showed an increase of 4·9 per cent., whereas there was a decrease of 0·3 per cent. compared with the previous quinquennium. The year's birth rate seems to have reaserted its previous trend of events after the previous year's drop under exceptional circumstances. The proportion of male births to every 100 female births in 1939 was 107, same as in the previous year.

11. **District births and birth rate.**—Calcutta record the lowest birth rate in 1939, i.e., 25·6 per mille. Malda, with a birth rate of 26·7 came next. Compared with the previous year four out of the six districts in the Burdwan Division, viz., Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura and Hooghly, registered lower birth rate in 1939. Five other district, viz., Murshidabad, Jalpaiguri, Noakhali, Tippera and Chittagong suffered similar reverses, during the year under report. As usual, Darjeeling recorded the highest birth rate 38·7, Nadia coming next with 38·3 per mille of population. Compared with the provincial birth rate 32·0, fifteen districts showed a higher birth rate, but compared with the previous decennium twenty-one districts showed higher birth rate.

Birth rate per mille in district.

Districts.	Average birth-rates for previous ten years.	Birth-rates per mille for 1939.	Difference between birth-rates for 1939 and the decennial average.	Percentage of difference.	Birth-rates per mille for 1938.	Difference between birth-rates for 1939 and 1938.	Percentage of difference.
Murshidabad ..	39·3	35·9	−3·4	−8·7	37·6	−1·7	−4·5
Dinajpur ..	37·7	31·9	−5·8	−15·4	29·9	+2·0	+6·7
Birbhum	36·8	32·6	−4·2	−11·4	36·0	−3·4	−9·4
Darjeeling ..	36·7	38·7	+2·0	+5·4	38·3	+0·4	+1·0
Jalpaiguri ..	34·8	36·8	+2·0	+5·7	37·0	−0·2	−0·5
Nadia	34·7	38·3	+3·6	+10·4	32·9	+5·4	+16·4
Rajshahi	34·3	36·4	+2·1	+6·1	32·4	+4·0	+12·3
Noakhali	33·4	31·8	−1·6	−4·8	33·1	−1·3	−3·9
Faridpur	32·2	34·0	+1·8	+5·6	33·2	+0·8	+2·4
Bankura	32·0	34·7	+2·7	+8·4	35·8	−1·1	−3·1
Rangpur ..	30·4	34·7	+4·3	+14·1	34·5	+0·2	+0·6
Malda	30·3	26·7	−3·6	−11·9	24·8	+1·9	+7·7
Dacca	29·9	33·2	+3·3	+11·0	31·8	+1·4	+4·4
Tippera ..	29·6	34·7	+5·1	+17·2	35·7	−1·0	−2·8
Midnapur ..	29·2	32·1	+2·9	+9·0	29·1	+3·0	+10·3
Pabna ..	28·9	32·1	+3·2	+11·1	26·3	+5·8	+22·0
Hooghly ..	28·4	27·1	−1·3	−4·6	28·7	−1·6	−5·6
Mymensingh ..	28·4	31·5	+3·1	+10·9	29·6	+1·9	+6·4
Chittagong ..	28·4	32·1	+3·7	+13·0	33·0	−0·9	−2·7
Burdwan ..	27·5	29·0	+1·5	+5·4	29·7	−0·7	−2·4
Khulna ..	26·9	27·5	+0·6	+2·2	24·1	+3·4	+14·1
Bakarganj ..	26·8	28·4	+1·6	+6·0	26·8	+1·6	+6·0
Howrah ..	26·7	28·5	+1·8	+6·7	25·5	+3·0	+11·8
24-Parganas ..	25·9	29·7	+3·8	+14·6	24·8	+4·9	+19·8
Jessore ..	25·7	31·1	+5·4	+21·0	28·3	+2·8	+9·9
Bogra ..	24·5	32·1	+7·6	+31·0	25·6	+6·5	+25·4
Calcutta ..	22·8	25·6	+2·8	+12·3	24·8	+0·8	+3·2

12. **Births and birth rates in municipalities.**—Total number of births registered in the municipal areas of Bengal during the year

1939, was 83,631 against 79,731 in the previous year, showing an increase of 3,900 birth, i.e., an increase of 4·9 per cent. over 1938. The municipal birth rate per mille in 1939 was 23·8 as against 22·7 in 1938. In 1937 it was 23·3, in 1936 24·2, in 1935 22·0 and in 1934 20·8.

Kurseong returned the highest birth rate, 51·4 per mille during the year under report. Eight municipal towns recorded birth rate over the provincial average 32·0. Two municipalities registered birth rates between 50 and 40, eleven municipalities between 40 and 30, forty-five municipalities between 30 and 20 and 48 municipalities between 20 and 10. The remaining twelve municipalities return obviously absurd birth rate below ten as follows:—

Towns returning absurd birth rates.

Towns.	1938.	1939.
Naihati	11·7	9·7
Barrackpur	7·7	9·3
Dum Dum	6·9	9·2
Murshidabad	16·0	9·2
Pabna	8·8	8·8
Chandpur	15·1	8·7
Bansberia	8·9	8·7
Suri	9·3	7·3
Dinajpur	7·1	6·9
Maheshpur	10·2	6·6
Gauripur	2·4	4·6
Jaynagar Majilpur	5·7	3·4

Compared with the previous year, it will appear that Naihati, Murshidabad, Chandpur and Maheshpur have been added to the list of negligent municipalities in recording vital events. Lapse in the midst of general awakening for better living as shown by the above named municipalities in the most elementary item of public health work, makes them strikingly conspicuous and the natural inquisitiveness prompts for a reply as to the special circumstances, responsible for it. In recording vital events the municipalities of Barrackpur, Dinajpur, Dum Dum, Jaynagar-Majilpur and Gouripur have for several years shown utter inefficiency although the Bengal Public Health Department left no stone unturned to stimulate them to work. A body corporate or a municipal town, which does not pay attention to its health seems to be an anomaly. Matters seem to have taken a definite turn for the better in the Khulna municipality, in which the total number of birth recorded in 1939 was 658 as against 149 in 1938.

13. **Births and birth rates in rural areas.—**

	1937	1938	1939
Total Provincial births ..	1,707,050	1,521,254	1,597,651
Total births in rural areas ..	1,625,199	1,441,523	1,514,020
Rate of birth in rural areas ..	35·0	31·1	32·6
Percentage of rural births to Provincial birth	95·2	94·8	94·8

It appears from the above table, that compared with the total number of births during these three years, rural birth underwent a slight decrease and that the position in this respect during 1938 and 1939 remained unchanged.

Although there was general improvement in the public health affairs of the province during the year under report, the tendency to deterioration in the rural health in so far as the question of birth was concerned persisted. In 353 registering circles the birth rate was higher than the provincial average (32·0). Classifying the birth rates according to the registering circles 5 returned rates above 50. Sukhia Pakhri in the Darjeeling district showed the highest rate 66·6, Atwari in the Dinajpur district with 55·4 coming next. Seventy-four circles showed rates between 40 and 50; 332 between 30 and 40; 155 between 20 and 30; 27 between 10 and 20 and the remaining one below 10 per mille.

14. **Birth and birth rate according to chief communities.**—The following statement will indicate the proportion of the total provincial births in 1939 according to chief communities including the "other classes" who claimed a birth rate of 74·8 per mille as against 78·0 in 1938. It will appear that among the chief communities, viz., Mussalman, Hindus and the Christians, there was a slight increase in the birth rate, while among the other classes there was a decrease.

Birth among classes.

Classes.	Rates of birth per mille, 1938.	Rates of birth per mille, 1939.	Difference.	Pecentage of difference.
Christians	23·4	24·5	+1·1	+4·7
Hindus	29·1	30·5	+1·4	+4·8
Mussalmans	30·7	32·5	+1·8	+5·9
Buddhists	23·5	20·7	−2·8	−11·9
Other classes	78·0	74·8	−3·2	−4·10
Total ..	30·5	32·0	+1·5	+4·9

15. **Seasonal incidence of births.**—As usual the birth rate was higher during the opening three and closing three months of the year This peculiarity has uniformly continued for several years. As in the previous year the highest birth rate was recorded in November and the lowest in July. Compared with 1938, the birth rates were higher during five months from August to December, equal in May, June and July and lower during the remaining four months.

Seasonal incidence of births.

Months.	Provincial monthly birth rates.		Differences.	Percentages of differences.
	1938.	1939.		
January	3·1	2·9	−0·2	−6·4
February	2·8	2·7	−0·1	−3·6
March	3·2	3·0	−0·2	−6·2
April	2·6	2·5	−0·1	−3·8
May	2·1	2·1	±0	±0
June	1·8	1·8	±0	±0
July	1·6	1·6	±0	±0
August	1·6	1·9	+0·3	+18·7
September	2·1	2·5	+0·4	+19·0
October	2·9	3·3	+0·4	+13·8
November	3·3	3·9	+0·6	+18·2
December	3·2	3·8	+0·6	+18·7

16. **Still-births.**—Altogether 64,943 still-births were registered in Bengal in 1939, against 1,597,651 live births, i.e., 4·1 for every 100 live births. In other words out of every 24·6 live births one was still-birth. Since 1935 still-births had been steadily on an increase up to 1938. The year's slight drop does not call for any conclusion as it may be accidental or due to defect in the registration of such events.

The following table will indicate district by district the proportion of still births to live births during the last five years.

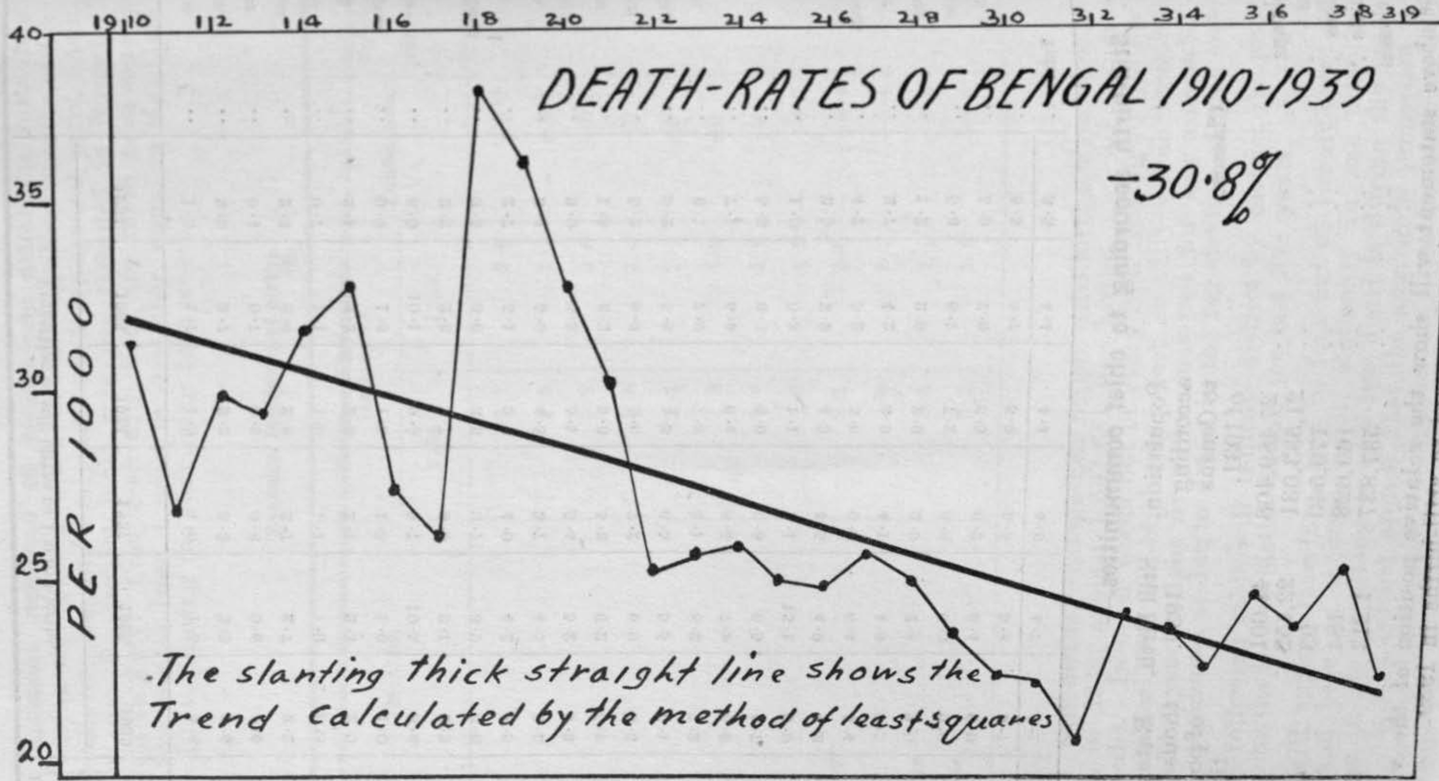
It will appear, therefore, that in four out of twenty-seven districts there had been an increase in it, stationary in one district, while decrease in the remaining twenty-two districts during the year under report. It will further appear that the aggregate proportion of still-births to live births as a whole received a set back during the year under report.

District.	Proportion of still-births to 100 live-births.						Increase (+) or decrease (−) in comparison between 1938-39.
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	
Burdwan ..	1·5	1·7	1·0	1·0	1·5	1·8	+
Birbhum ..	3·0	3·7	3·2	3·3	3·3	3·4	+
Bankura ..	0·4	0·7	0·6	0·8	0·6	0·6	±
Midnapur ..	2·3	2·6	2·6	2·7	2·7	2·2	−
Hooghly ..	0·7	1·1	1·0	1·1	1·0	0·8	−
Howrah ..	2·1	2·3	2·3	2·1	2·3	2·0	−
24-Parganas ..	0·9	1·6	1·5	1·8	1·6	1·0	−
Calcutta ..	8·0	10·1	9·5	9·7	10·5	8·4	−
Nadia ..	2·2	2·6	2·7	3·0	3·1	2·3	−
Murshidabad ..	3·5	3·6	3·3	3·7	3·9	3·6	−
Jessore ..	2·7	5·1	3·2	4·0	4·2	2·8	−
Khulna ..	3·4	5·0	4·8	3·7	4·3	3·2	−
Rajshahi ..	3·9	5·2	5·1	5·4	5·2	4·3	−
Dinajpur ..	1·8	6·3	5·6	5·3	6·2	5·6	−
Jalpaiguri ..	5·2	6·0	5·6	7·2	6·0	6·3	+
Darjeeling ..	5·2	5·6	5·8	6·5	5·5	6·1	+
Rangpur ..	6·1	7·9	7·8	8·1	8·2	7·2	−
Bogra ..	7·1	5·9	6·4	8·5	7·9	6·6	−
Pabna ..	5·3	6·3	6·0	6·8	6·5	4·7	−
Malda ..	1·0	0·8	1·1	1·1	13·1	0·9	−
Dacca ..	2·5	3·9	4·3	4·5	4·9	4·2	−
Mymensingh ..	4·7	5·2	5·6	6·0	6·4	5·4	−
Faridpur ..	3·7	4·2	3·9	4·1	4·9	3·5	−
Bakarganj ..	1·2	2·0	2·9	2·0	2·8	2·0	−
Chittagong ..	5·5	6·7	7·2	6·8	6·3	6·0	−
Noakhali ..	5·9	7·6	6·3	6·2	6·4	6·0	−
Tippera ..	5·3	5·7	5·9	5·5	5·8	5·7	−
Total ..	3·5	4·4	4·4	4·6	4·7	4·1	−

17. **Still-birth according to chief communities.—**

Classes.	Population, according to Census of 1931.	Still birth, 1939.	Rates per thousand of of population.
Mussalmans	27,489,408	41,001	1·5
Hindus	21,533,631	22,452	1·0
Christians	179,540	93	0·5
Buddhists	160,628	184	1·1
Other classes	537,837	1,213	2·3

The above statement will show the relative position of the various communities in the province in regard to still-births in 1939.


DEATH-RATES OF BENGAL 1910-1939
-30·8%
PER 1000
40
35
30
25
20
1910
12
14
16
18
20
22
24
26
28
30
32
34
36
38
39
The slanting thick straight line shows the Trend calculated by the method of least squares

The Christians, it will appear accounted for the lowest still-birth rate, while the highest occurred among the other classes the Mussalmans coming next to them. The proportion of still-birth in a community is a measure of its advance. The statistics of previous years have proved this fact.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

18. **Provincial deaths and death rates.**—In the year 1939, 1,090,530 deaths were registered in the Province of which 569,534 were males and 520,996 females against the total deaths of 1,35,886 in 1938 of which 674,968 were males and 640,918 females. During the year under report 109 males died to every 100 females. The death rate from all causes was 21·9 per mille during the year as against 26:4 per mille in 1938. Compared with the previous year, the death rate in 1939 decreased by 17·0 per cent. It showed also a decrease of 10·6 per cent. against the quinquennium average. The comparative statement of death rates from the principal causes during the years 1938 and 1939 furnished below will indicate that mortality from each cause was much less than that in the previous year—

Causes of deaths.

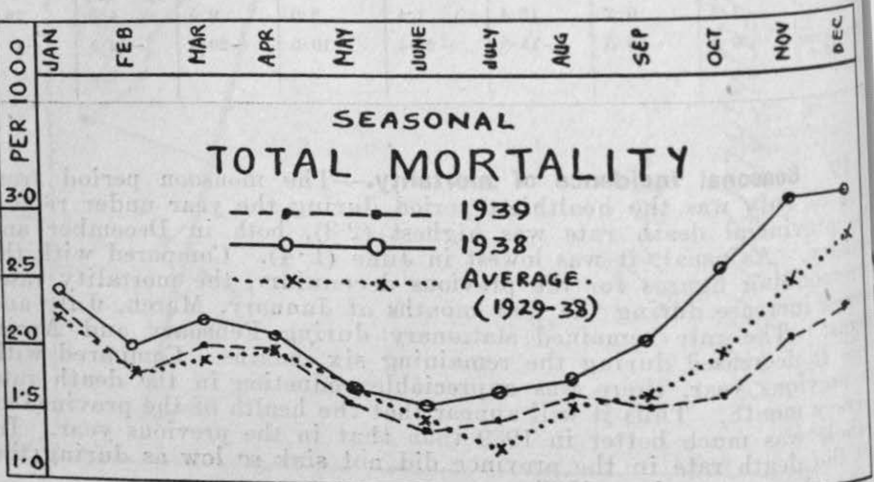
Death-rates per mille of population.

Years.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All causes.
1939 ..	0·7	0·1	13·8	1·1	1·8	0·4	4·0	21·9
1938 ..	1·4	0·2	16·4	1·4	2·0	0·5	4·5	26·4
Percentages of difference.	−50·0	−50·0	−15·8	−21·4	−10·0	−20·0	−12·5	−17·0

19. **Seasonal incidence of mortality.**—The monsoon period from June to July was the healthiest period during the year under report. The provincial death rate was highest (2·3), both in December and January. As usual, it was lowest in June (1·4). Compared with the corresponding figures for the previous decennium, the mortality rates showed increase during the four months of January, March, July and August. The rate remained stationary during February and April, while it decreased during the remaining six months. Compared with the previous year, there was appreciable reduction in the death rate in every month. Thus it will appear that the health of the province as a whole was much better in 1939 than that in the previous year. In fact the death rate in the province did not sink so low as during the year under report since 1933.

Seasonal total mortality (per mille of population).

Months.	Decennial average 1929-1938.	Year, 1938.	Year, 1939.
January	2·2	2·4	2·3
February	1·8	2·0	1·8
March	1·9	2·2	2·0
April	2·0	2·1	2·0
May	1·7	1·7	1·6
June	1·5	1·6	1·4
July	1·3	1·7	1·5
August	1·6	1·8	1·7
September	1·7	2·1	1·6
October	2·0	2·6	1·7
November	2·5	3·1	2·1
December	2·8	3·1	2·3



20. **District deaths and death rates.**—The statement below furnishes the death rates, district by district in comparison with the previous year as well as with the previous decennium.

Death rates per mille in districts.

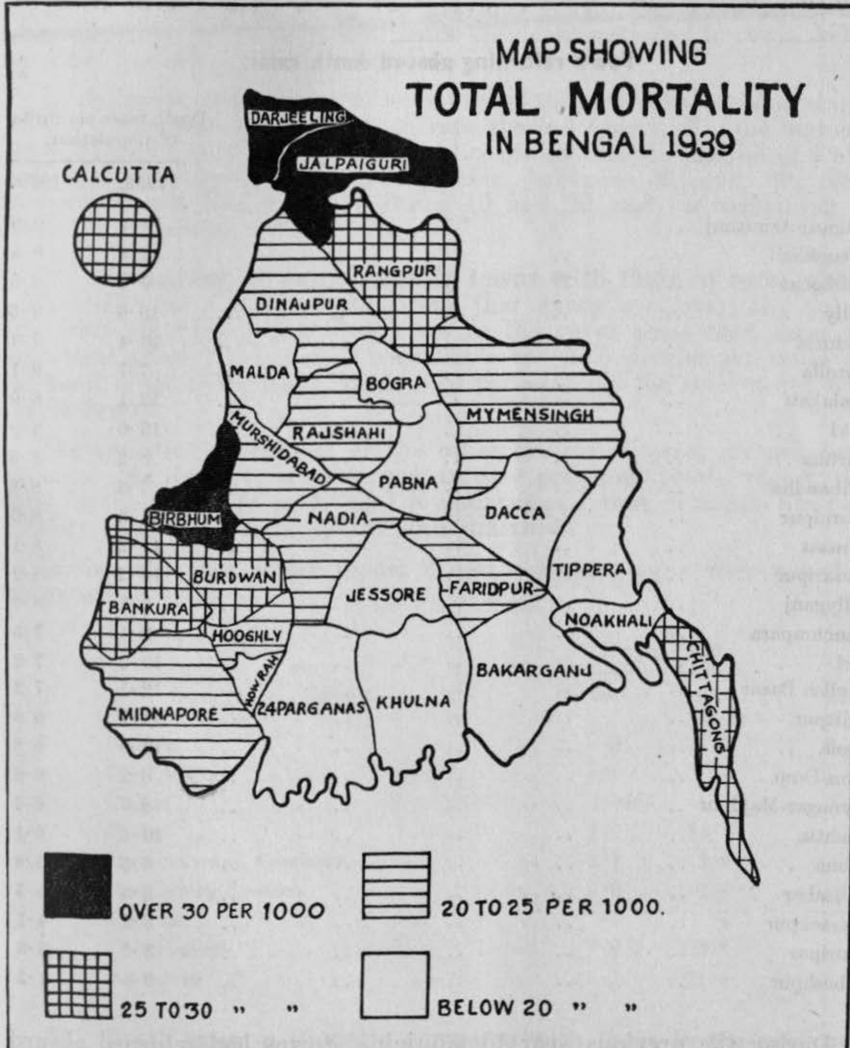
Districts.	Average death rates for previous ten years.	Death rates per mille for 1939.	Difference between death rates of 1939 and the decennial average.	Percentage of difference.	Death rates per mille for 1938.	Difference between death rates for 1938 and 1939.	Percentage of difference between 1938 and 1939.
Rajshahi ..	31·0	23·4	−7·6	−24·5	29·8	−6·4	−21·5
Darjeeling ..	30·7	34·9	+4·2	+13·7	32·7	+2·2	+6·7
Dinajpur ..	30·5	24·1	−6·4	−21·0	26·1	−2·0	−7·7
Calcutta ..	29·3	29·9	+0·6	+2·0	31·2	−1·3	−4·2
Nadia	29·3	23·4	−5·9	−20·1	29·6	−6·2	−20·9
Jalpaiguri ..	27·9	31·2	+3·3	+11·8	29·1	+2·1	+7·2
Birbhum ..	27·8	30·8	+3·0	+10·8	30·2	+0·6	+2·0
Murshidabad ..	27·0	24·1	−2·9	−10·7	27·1	−3·0	−11·1
Faridpur ..	26·2	20·4	−5·8	−22·1	31·0	−10·6	—34·2
Jessore ..	26·2	18·6	−7·6	−29·0	25·8	−7·2	−27·9
Rangpur ..	25·9	28·2	+2·3	+8·9	30·3	−2·1	−6·9
Pabna ..	25·7	18·4	−7·3	−28·4	32·1	−13·7	−42·7
Bankura ..	23·7	25·8	+2·1	+8·9	25·6	+0·2	+0·8
Malda ..	23·4	17·6	−5·8	−24·8	19·0	−1·4	−7·4
Chittagong ..	22·6	25·1	+2·5	+11·1	25·4	−0·3	−1·2
Hooghly ..	22·4	21·8	−0·6	−2·7	27·6	−5·8	−21·0
Burdwan ..	22·1	28·6	+6·5	+29·4	27·7	+0·9	+3·2
Dacca ..	22·1	19·1	−3·0	−13·6	28·2	−9·1	−32·3
Noakhali ..	21·8	18·9	−2·9	−13·3	22·3	−3·4	−15·2
Midnapur ..	21·5	21·8	+0·3	+1·4	23·7	−1·9	−8·0
Bogra ..	20·9	19·2	−0·8	−3·8	25·5	−6·3	−24·7
Khulna ..	20·4	16·1	−4·3	−21·1	18·9	−2·8	−14·8
Mymensingh ..	20·2	21·5	+1·3	+6·4	28·2	−6·7	−23·8
Bakarganj ..	20·1	19·0	−1·1	−5·5	24·1	−5·1	−21·2
Howrah ..	19·9	19·2	−0·7	−3·5	22·0	−2·8	−12·7
Tippera ..	18·6	19·6	+1·5	+5·4	24·7	−5·1	−20·6
24-Parganas ..	18·0	16·5	−1·5	−9·1	20·1	−3·6	−17·9

The sub-joined statement shows the death rates for 1939 district by district, in comparison with the previous four years from 1934.

Death rates per mille in districts.

Districts.	Death rates per mille for 1934.	Difference between death rates for 1934 and 1939.	Percentage of difference between 1934 and 1939.	Death rates per mille for 1935.	Difference between death rates for 1935. and 1939.	Percentage of difference between 1935 and 1939.	Death rates per mille for 1936.	Difference between death rates for 1936 and 1939.	Percentage of difference between 1936 and 1939.	Death rates per mille for 1937.	Differcene between death rates for 1937 and 1939.	Percentage of difference between 1937 and 1939.
Burdwan	24·9	+3·7	+14·1	20·0	+8·6	+43·6	17·3	+11·3	+65·3	18·6	+10·0	+53·8
Birbhum	33·2	−2·4	−7·2	25·9	−4·9	−18·9	24·4	+6·4	+26·2	26·1	−4·7	−18·0
Bankura	27·0	−1·2	−4·6	23·8	+2·0	+8·4	21·3	+4·5	+21·1	24·5	−1·3	−5·3
Midnapore	22·2	−0·4	−1·8	22·2	−0·4	−1·8	22·6	−0·8	−3·5	21·9	−0·1	−0·5
Hooghly	22·7	−0·9	−4·0	22·0	−0·2	−0·9	23·8	−2·0	−8·4	22·9	−1·1	−4·8
Howrah	19·8	−0·6	−3·0	20·5	−1·3	−6·3	23·1	−3·9	−16·9	19·2	±0	±0
24-Parganas	18·3	−1·8	−9·8	19·4	−2·9	−14·9	21·5	−5·0	−23·2	19·7	−3·2	−16·2
Calcutta	28·7	+1·2	+4·2	29·9	+0	±0	32·6	−2·7	−8·3	29·3	+0·6	+2·0
Naida	27·7	−4·3	−15·5	24·8	−1·4	−5·6	26·2	−2·8	−10·7	28·1	−4·7	−16·7
Murshidabad	30·5	−6·4	−21·0	22·0	+2·1	+9·5	28·0	−3·9	−13·9	26·2	−2·4	−8·0
Jessore	21·7	−3·1	−14·3	23·3	+4·7	+20·2	25·3	−6·7	−26·5	23·5	−4·9	−20·8
Khulna	19·5	−3·4	−17·4	20·6	+4·5	+21·8	20·3	−4·2	−20·7	21·0	−4·9	−3·3
Rajshahi	27·8	−4·4	−15·8	26·4	−3·0	+11·4	30·6	−7·2	−23·5	30·9	−7·5	−24·3
Dinajpur	28·5	−4·4	−15·4	26·8	−2·7	−10·1	31·0	−6·9	−22·2	32·4	−8·3	−25·6
Jalpaiguri	30·1	+1·1	+3·6	27·8	+3·4	+12·2	30·5	+0·7	+2·3	30·6	+0·6	+2·0
Darjeeling	32·2	+2·7	+8·4	32·5	+2·4	+7·4	32·5	+2·4	+7·4	33·7	+1·2	+3·6
Rangpur	27·1	+1·1	+4·1	27·6	+0·6	+2·2	27·4	+0·8	+2·9	29·0	+0·8	+2·8
Bogra	23·5	−4·3	−18·3	19·9	−0·7	−3·5	20·3	−1·1	−5·4	27·1	+7·9	+29·1
Pabna	25·7	−7·3	−28·4	24·2	−5·8	−24·0	25·0	−6·6	−26·4	29·2	−10·8	−37·0
Malda	21·9	−3·0	−13·7	19·8	−2·2	−11·1	20·6	−3·0	−14·6	20·5	−2·9	−14·1
Dacca	20·2	−1·1	+5·4	18·9	+0·2	−1·1	26·1	−7·0	−26·8	25·6	−6·5	−25·4
Mymensingh	19·8	+1·7	+8·6	19·3	+2·2	+11·4	21·3	+0·2	+0·9	23·6	−2·1	−8·9
Faridpur	28·0	−7·6	−27·1	24·1	−3·7	−15·3	28·8	−8·4	−29·2	24·5	−4·1	−16·7
Bakerganj	23·1	−4·1	−17·7	23·3	−4·3	−18·4	24·5	−5·5	−22·4	22·1	−3·1	−14·0
Chittagong	21·0	+4·1	+19·5	24·6	+0·5	+2·0	26·0	−0·9	−3·5	30·5	−5·4	−17·7
Noakhali	23·5	−4·6	−19·6	25·2	−6·3	+25·0	25·3	−6·4	−25·3	23·4	−4·5	−19·2
Tippera	19·8	−0·2	−1·0	20·2	−0·6	−3·0	20·7	−1·1	−5·3	21·3	−1·7	−8·0

Eleven out of twenty-seven districts in the Presidency exceeded in deaths the average of the previous ten years, the worst being Burdwan, Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. Compared with the previous decennial average, the highest rate of variation (29·4 per cent.) was claimed by the Burdwan district, while the lowest (28·4 per cent.) by the Pabna district. Compared with the previous year's record, five districts showed increased death rates, Darjeeling topped the list and Jalpaiguri following closely on Birbhum, Bankura and Burdwan followed with a slight increased percentage in death rates. The intensity of deaths in the province has been indicated, district by district, in the map below.



21 **Deaths and death rates in towns.**—74,425 deaths with a death rate of 21·2 per mille were registered in the municipal towns of Bengal

in 1939 against 81,282 deaths with a death rate of 23·1 per mille in 1938, showing a decrease of 6,857 in total deaths and 8·2 per cent. in the death rate which is same as to say that there was a decrease of one death to every 12 deaths. The urban death rate went down by 13 per cent. against the previous quinquennium. Fifteen out of 119 municipal towns recorded death rates above the provincial town average (21·2). Kurseong recorded the highest death rate 47·0, Nabadwip with 39·5 and Darjeeling with 31·7 came next. The death rate of Budge-Budge was 21·2 which was same as the average rate of urban areas. Twenty-one towns returned death rates between 30 and 20, sixty-seven towns between 20 and 10 and the following twenty-eight towns recorded death rate below ten:—

Town returning absurd death rates.

	Death rates per mille of population. 1938.	1939.
Jiaganj-Azimganj	10·1	9·4
Patuakhali	12·4	9·4
Ranaghat	9·6	9·4
Bally	13·6	9·5
Baduria	10·4	9·4
Comilla	7·7	9·1
Jhalakati	13·1	8·9
Taki	13·6	8·9
Gurulia	8·2	8·5
Gaibandha	7·3	8·8
Chandpur	11·3	8·6
Barasat	11·2	8·1
Madaripur	10·2	8·0
Tollyganj	9·7	8·0
Kanchrapara	8·1	7·5
Suri	10·2	7·3
English Bazar	12·7	7·2
Bajitpur	11·1	6·8
Bhola	13·9	6·8
Dum-Dum	8·2	6·6
Joynagar-Majilpur	8·0	6·2
Kushtia	10·6	6·1
Pabna	6·5	5·8
Halisahar	9·5	5·5
Barrackpur	5·2	4·1
Gauripur	3·2	3·3
Maheshpur	9·0	1·2

During the previous year 15 municipal towns had returned absurd death rates, but during the year under report 28 did the same. In the matter of recording vital events, the municipalities are, therefore, retrograding rather than progressing, although the Bengal Public Health

Department have been pressing the importance of accurate registration of vital events which is undoubtedly the corner-stone of all public health improvement. It is specially noticeable that the four municipal towns of Dum Dum, Jaynagar-Majilpur, Barrackpur and Gouripur have been deaf to all counsels of improvement. In paragraph 12 they have been shown to be delinquent in the matter of recording births also.

22. **Deaths and death rates in rural areas.**—In 1939, from the rural areas 1,016,105 deaths with a death rate of 21·9 per mille were reported as against 1,234,604 with a rate of 26·6 per mille in the previous year. Thus during the year under report there was a decrease of 218,499 deaths or 17·7 per cent. over the previous year. Compared with the mean (24·6) of the previous five years the death rate in the rural areas decreased by 11·0 per cent.

In 287 circles the death rate were higher than the provincial average (21·9). Ten circles returned death rate above 40 per mille, the highest (49·6) being in the Sukhia Pakhri police-station in the district of Darjeeling. 78 circles returned death rates between 30 and 40, 281 between 20 and 30 and 220 between 10 and 20 and the remaining 5 below 10 per mille.

23. **Comparison of death rates in towns with those in rural areas.**—The following statement will show that excepting fever, the death rate from all other causes was lower in the rural areas than those in the urban areas. Fever was responsible for 14·5 deaths per mille in the rural areas or in other words 66·3 per cent. of the total death was due to fever.

The variation in respect of the other specific diseases are not very striking. As have been observed in the previous year's report the curse of the rural life in Bengal is malaria and that of urban life respiratory diseases and dysentery and diarrhoea.

During the year under report 2 deaths from plague were recorded in the urban areas.

Causes.	During 1939. Urban.	Rural.
Cholera	·9	·7
Smallpox	·9	·1
Plague	·0006	..
Fevers	3·9	14·5
Dysentery and diarrhoea	2·1	1·0
Respiratory diseases	4·9	1·5
Injuries	·5	·4
Other causes	7·9	3·7
All causes	21·2	21·9

24. **Death rates in Calcutta compared with those in the rural and other urban areas of Bengal.**—In fevers only, the Calcutta death rate was lower in 1939 as compared with the rural and the urban areas in Bengal.

The statement below will show how the role played by the respiratory diseases in Calcutta stands out in contrast with fever which holds its sway as the worst malady in mufassil.

Causes.	Death-rates per mille of population in 1939. Calcutta.	Bengal towns.	Bengal rural areas.
Cholera	1·1	·8	·6
Small-pox	2·0	·4	·1
Plague	·001	·0005	..
Fevers	3·7	4·1	14·5
Dysentery and diarrhoea	2·6	1·9	1·0
Respiratory diseases	8·6	3·1	1·5
Injuries	·6	·5	·4
Other causes	11·4	6·2	3·7
All causes	29·9	17·0	21·9

The following statement will indicate that as in the previous year Calcutta returned high rates of mortality from all causes except from malaria, other fevers and maternal causes. Death rates from measles and kala-azar in Calcutta were the same as in the urban areas but higher in rural areas. No deaths from relapsing fever, typhus fever, blackwater fever, whooping cough, acutepoliomyelitis, chickenpox, mumps, tuberculosis of joints was reported from Calcutta during the last three years.

Death rates per mille in 1939.

Causes.	Death rates per mille of population in 1939. Calcutta.	Other Bengal towns.	Rural areas.
Malaria	·5	·6	7·3
Enteric fever	1·1	·4	·1
Measles	·1	·1	·04
Relapsing fever (spirochaetal)	..	..	·0001
Kala-azar	·2	·2	·4
Influenza	·3	·02	·04
Cerebrospinal fever	·7	·02	·02
Typhus fever	..	·02	·1
Blackwater fever	..	·003	·003
Other fevers	·8	2·8	6·5
Dysentery	1·4	1·1	·5
Diarrhoea	1·2	·8	·5
Pneumonia	2·2	1·2	·9
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2·6	·5	·2
Whooping Couch	..	·02	·03
Other respiratory diseases	3·8	1·4	·4
Beri-Beri	·2	·1	·02
Acute poliomyelitis	..	·001	·01
Diphtheria	·1	·02	·01
Chickenpox	..	·01	·004
Mumps	..	·01	·001
Tuberculosis of joints	..	·01	·003
Other tubercular diseases	·2	·04	·01
Leprosy	·02	·02	·03
Cancer	·3	·1	·01
Child-birth	2·8*	8·0*	10·0*

*Per 1,000 births.

25. **Deaths from maternal causes.**—During the year maternal mortality in conformity with the decrease in the mortality from all causes also showed appreciable reduction. Towns with a female population of 1,312,281, returned 701 deaths from maternal causes whereas rural areas with a female population of 22,661,371 recorded 15,091 deaths from this cause, as against 773 and 16,665 deaths respectively during the previous year. The proportion of female deaths from maternity causes in towns and in the rural areas remained however almost unchanged. Larger number of deaths from this cause occurred in the rural areas. The statement below will indicate that the death rate from this cause underwent reduction in varying degrees in all the five Divisions of Bengal.

There was another factor which if omitted would show that the reduction of the female death rate from this cause was more significant than the comparative statement indicated. The calculation of female deaths under the head was made on the standard of thirty days from the child birth during the year as against 14 days during the previous year.

Deaths from maternal causes.

Division.	Deaths 1939.	Rates per 1,000 births including still-births.		Increase + or Decrease —.
		1938.	1939.	
Burdwan	2,242	8 6	8·2	—
Presidency	2,075	8·1	6·4	—
Rajshahi	4,913	14·9	13·1	—
Dacca	4,445	11·6	9·7	—
Chittagong	2,117	10·0	9·1	—
Total ..	15,792	10·9	9·5	—

26. **Mortality according to sex.**—

Total male population	...	25,927,428
Total male birth in 1939	...	829,317
Total male deaths in 1939	...	569,534

The net increase in the male population of the province was, therefore, 259,783. Similarly as the figures will indicate there was a similar excess of 247,338 females in provincial population during 1939.

Total female population	...	23,973,652
Total female births	...	768,334
Total female deaths	...	520,996

It will thus appear that the year's increase in the male populatio was 10·0 per mille as against 4·3 per mille and that in the femal population 10·3 as against 3·8 per mille during 1938. Again the mal death rate in 1939 was 22·0 against 26·0 in 1938 whereas the femal death rate in 1939 was 21·7 against 26·7 in 1938 showing comparativ decrease in female deaths. Thus females had advantage over male in both the ways. Compared with the previous year both the mal and the female death rates showed a decrease of 15·4 and 18·7 pe cent., respectively. Compared with the average of the previou quinquennium both the male and the female rates showed a decreas of 9·5 and 17·2 per cent., respectively. The female death rate exceed ed in 9 as against 17 districts in 1938. The highest death rate fo male (33·4) was reported from the Darjeeling district and that fo females (41·2) from Calcutta as in the previous years. The lowes death for males 16·3 was reported from 24-Parganas and that fo females 15·9 from the Khulna district.

27. **Mortality according to community.**—469,315 Hindus, 587,2 Musalmans, 2,780 Buddhists, 1,972 Christians and 29,207 other classe died during 1939. The death rates being 21·8, 21·4, 17·3, 11·0 an 54·3 per mille respectively.

Deaths among classes.

Classes.	Rates of deaths per mille 1938.	Rates of deaths per mille 1939.	Difference.	Percentage of difference.
Christians	14·0	11·0	−3·0	−21·4
Hindus	24·8	21·8	−3·0	−12·1
Mussalmans	27·1	21·4	−5·7	−21·[illegible]
Buddhists	16·0	17·3	+1·3	−8·[illegible]
Other classes	57·7	54·3	−3·4	−5·[illegible]
Total ..	26·4	21·9	−4·5	−17·[illegible]

The highest death rates both for the Hindus (36·3) and th Mussalmans (36·0) were recorded in the Darjeeling district. Com pared with the previous year death rate by communities decreased i each case except among the Buddhists.

28. **Mortality according to ages.**—The statement below will sho that during the year under report the death rate for every age perio climbed down in varying degrees. The position was just the reverse o what it was in the previous year.

Mortality according to age.

Age periods.	1938, per mille.	1939, per mille.	Difference.	Percentage of variation.
Under one month* ..	101·5	86·3	−15·2	−15·0
1 to 6 months* ..	53·7	40·1	−13·6	−25·0
6 to 12 months*	29·5	20·2	−9·3	−68·5
Under one year*	184·7	146·6	−38·1	−20·6
1 to 5 years	34·8	24·6	−10·2	−29·3
5 to 10 years	14·5	11·3	−3·2	−22·1
10 to 15 years	7·6	6·5	−1·1	−14·5
15 to 20 years	12·2	10·2	−2·0	−16·4
20 to 30 years	15·0	12·5	−2·5	−16·7
30 to 40 years	16·7	14·6	−2·1	−12·6
40 to 50 years	23·7	21·1	−2·6	−11·0
50 to 60 years	40·0	35·9	−4·1	−10·2
60 years and above ..	100·3	88·3	−12·0	−12·0

* Per 1,000 births.

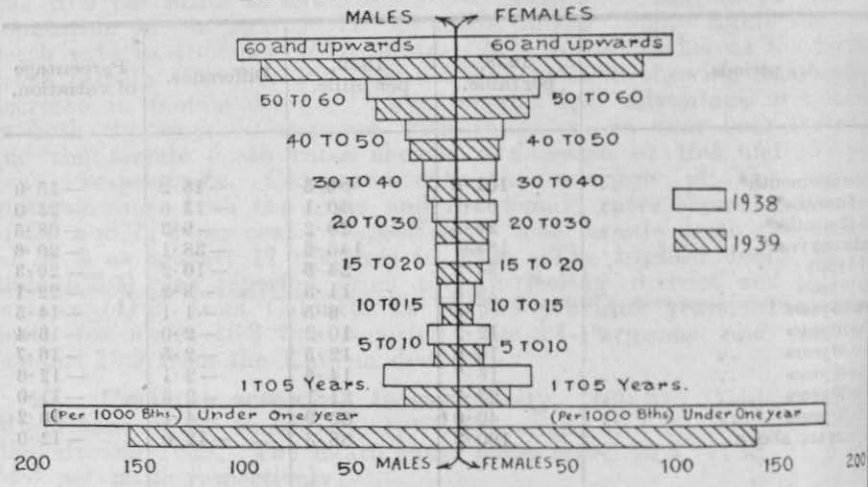
Classified according to sexes it would appear from the statement below that as in the previous year more females died than males during the age periods 5 to 10 years and 15 to 40 years. As regards the female age period from 15 to 40, the larger mortality rate can be attributed to greater risk to life due to child birth, but the larger mortality among them during the age period from 5 to 10 has also been an invariable event since last few years.

Death rate per 1,000 living at various ages.

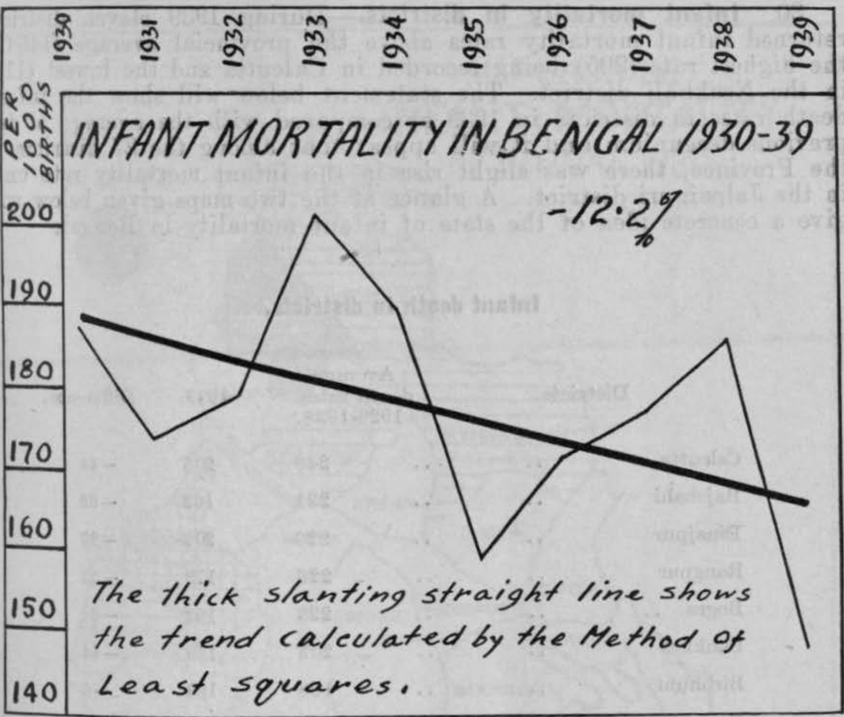
Age periods.	Male.	Female.	Difference.	Percentages.
Infants*	153·9	138·8	+15·1	+9·8
1—5 years	25·1	24·2	+0·9	+3·6
5—10 years	11·2	11·4	−0·2	−1·8
10—15 years	7·0	6·0	+1·0	+14·3
15—20 years	8·9	11·4	−2·5	−28·1
20—30 years	10·4	14·5	−4·1	−39·4
30—40 years	14·1	15·2	−1·1	−7·8
40—50 years	22·4	19·5	+2·9	+12·9
50—60 years	37·8	33·6	+4·2	+11·1
over 60 years	90·1	86·3	+3·8	+4·2

*Per 1,000 births.

DEATH RATE AT EACH AGE PERIOD



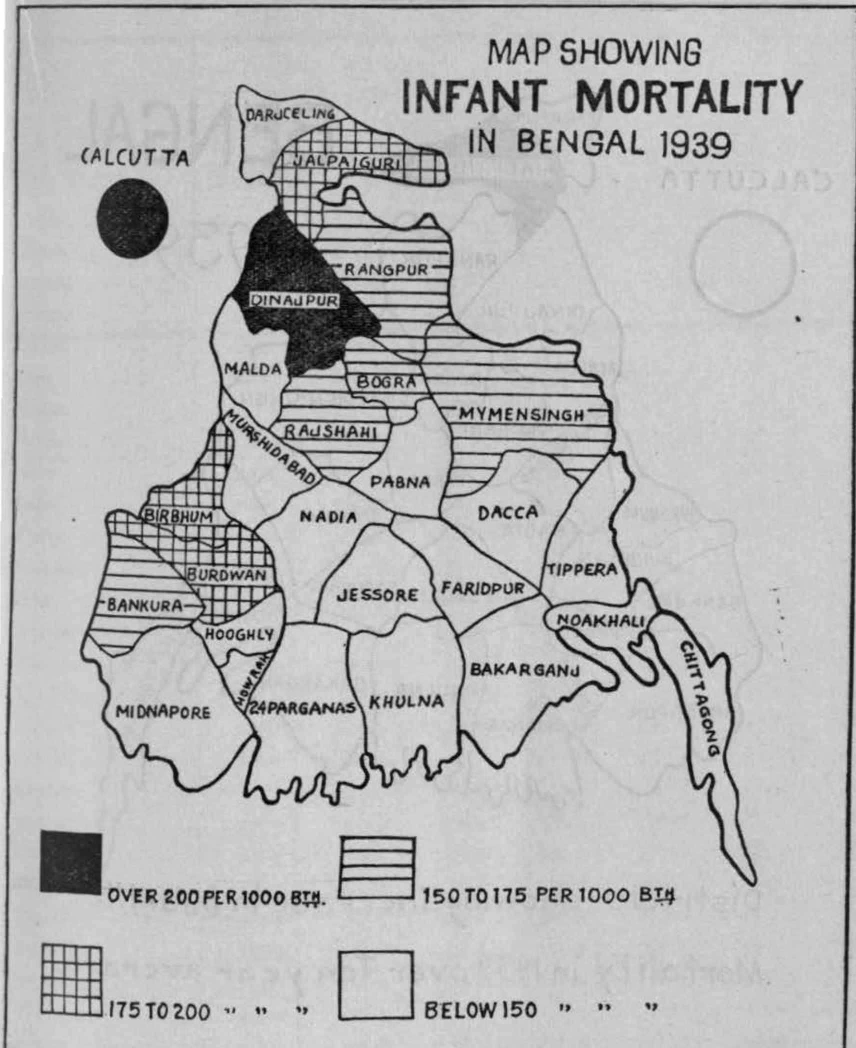
29. **Provincial infant mortality.**—Out of every 100 deaths of al ages 21·5 infants died in 1939 as against 21·3 in 1938. But the rate o infant deaths per 1,000 live births fell in 1939 to 146·6 from 184·7 i 1938. Thus it will appear that the infant death rate had a fall i 1939 from what it was in 1938, although the infant mortality in 193 claimed a higher percentage as indicated above from the total provin cial mortality. On closer examination, it will appear that infan deaths did not decline during the year inasmuch as could be expecte from the large decrease in the total provincial deaths. During th year under report, there was an excess of 76,397 births over the las year's figure with a corresponding decline of 46,622 infant deaths. I other words, for every 100 excess births, there was a decrease of 6 infant deaths. 58·8 per cent. of infants died within one month of the births, 27·4 per cent. between 1 and 6 months and 13·8 per cen between 6 and 12 months. The condition of infant mortality i Bengal since 1930 is shown graphically below.

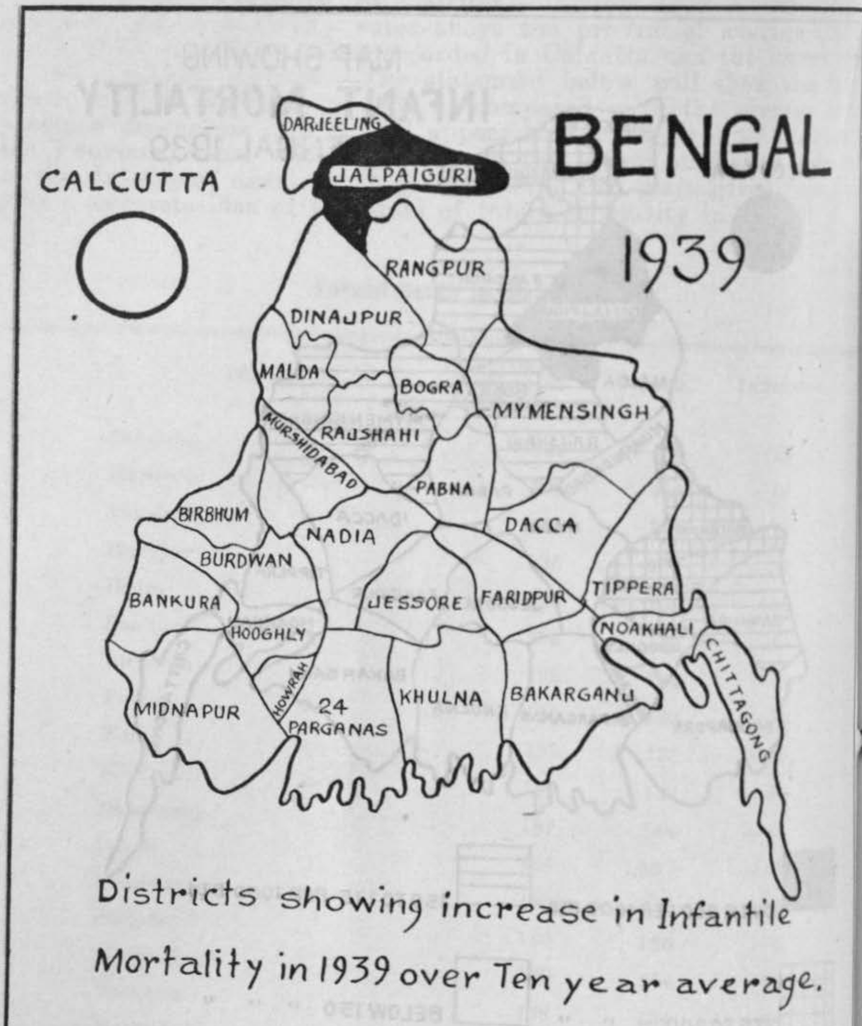

1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937
1938
1939
PER 1000 BIRTHS
INFANT MORTALITY IN BENGAL 1930-39
-12·2%
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
The thick slanting straight line shows the trend calculated by the Method of Least squares.

30. **Infant mortality in districts.**—During 1939 eleven distric returned infant mortality rates above the provincial average (146·6) the highest rate (205) being recorded in Calcutta and the lowest (113 in the Noakhali district. The statement below will show the infan death rates in districts in 1939 as compared with the average of th previous decennium and it will appear that among the 27 districts i the Province, there was slight rise in the infant mortality rate onl in the Jalpaiguri district. A glance at the two maps given below wil give a concrete idea of the state of infant mortality in Bengal.

Infant death in districts.

Districts.	Average death rates 1929-1938.	1939.	Difference.
Calcutta	249	205	−44
Rajshahi	231	162	−69
Dinajpur	229	202	−27
Rangpur	226	173	−53
Bogra	223	162	−61
Bankura	203	159	−44
Birbhum	198	193	−5
Pabna	196	122	−74
Nadia	193	133	—60
Khulna	189	140	−49
Bakarganj	187	144	−43
Dacca	184	137	−47
Burdwan	182	177	−5
Jalpaiguri	180	186	+6
Mymensingh	179	154	−25
Faridpur	178	134	−44
Howrah	172	148	—24
Hooghly	170	143	−27
Murshidabad	164	142	—22
Midnapur	158	128	−30
Chittagong	156	139	−17
Noakhali	154	113	−41
Maldah	150	123	—27
Darjeeling	146	142	−4
24-Parganas	145	125	−20
Jessore	143	117	−26
Tippera	141	132	−9


MAP SHOWING
INFANT MORTALITY
IN BENGAL 1939
CALCUTTA
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
RANGPUR
DINAJPUR
MALDA
BOGRA
MYMENSINGH
RAJSHAHI
MURSHIDABAD
PABNA
BIRBHUM
NADIA
DACCA
BURDWAN
TIPPERA
BANKURA
JESSORE
FARIDPUR
NOAKHALI
HOOGHLY
CHITTAGONG
HOWRAH
BAKARGANJ
MIDNAPORE
24PARGANAS
KHULNA
OVER 200 PER 1000 BTH.
150 TO 175 PER 1000 BTH
175 TO 200 " " "
BELOW 150 " " "



Districts showing increase in Infantile Mortality in 1939 over Ten year average.

The statement below will indicate that as in the previous year there was a rise of male infant deaths over female infant deaths in all the districts of Bengal. Greater resisting power in infancy and greater risk to life during the age periods between 5 and 10 and 15 to 40 seem to be three outstanding features of a female life. The greater risk between the ages 5 to 10 is probably due to comparative neglect of the female children by the parents as compared to male, while the risk between the ages 15 to 40 is mainly due to child bearing and consequential effects of frequent pregnancies.

Infant mortality rates for each district per 1,000 births according to sex.

Districts.	Male death rates.			Female death rates.			Increase + or decrease— of male compared with female deaths, 1939.
	Average for the previous 10 years.	1939.	Increase + or decrease —.	Average for the previous 10 years.	1939.	Increase + or decrease —.	
Calcutta	255·1	212·0	−43·1	243·1	198·0	−45·1	+14·0
Rajshahi	234·5	170·6	−63·9	226·7	152·6	−74·1	+18·0
Dinajpur	252·2	211·7	−40·5	204·9	191·3	−13·6	+20·4
Rangpur	232·7	182·0	−50·7	218·2	162·8	−55·4	+19·2
Bogra	230·3	172·6	−57·7	216·0	150·1	—65·9	+22·5
Bankura ..	218·9	168·1	−50·8	165·5	149·0	−16·5	+19·1
Birbhum	202·2	205·5	+3·3	193·3	180·8	−12·5	+24·7
Pabna	202·6	128·8	−73·8	188·0	114·9	−73·1	+13·9
Nadia	198·4	141·8	−56·6	188·0	124·2	−63·8	+17·6
Khulna	195·9	143·5	—52·4	180·7	136·4	−44·3	+7·1
Bakarganj ..	195·4	152·7	−42·7	178·1	133·5	−44·6	+19·2
Dacca	191·2	147·0	−44·2	175·4	126·8	−48·6	+20·2
Burdwan	186·5	182·5	−4·0	176·5	171·2	−5·3	+11·3
Jalpaiguri ..	184·2	190·3	+6·1	175·2	181·3	+6·1	+9·0
Mymensingh ..	186·9	162·0	−24·9	170·7	145·2	−25·5	+16·8
Faridpur	186·7	143·9	−42·8	178·2	123·6	−54·6	+20·3
Howrah	179·7	150·0	−29·7	164·0	145·5	−18·5	+4·5
Hooghly	177·3	148·0	−29·3	162·0	137·6	−24·4	+10·4
Murshidabad ..	172·6	150·5	−22·1	156·6	133·9	−22·7	+16·6
Midnapur ..	160·6	130·5	−30·1	154·5	124·4	−30·1	+6·1
Chittagong ..	159·2	145·5	−13·7	152·9	131·9	−21·0	+13·6
Noakhali	175·9	115·8	−60·1	135·3	110·6	−24·7	+5·2
Malda	153·3	129·8	−23·5	147·0	115·9	−31·1	+13·9
Darjeeling.. ..	152·2	148·5	−3·7	138·5	135·8	−2·7	+12·7
24-Parganas ..	151·1	132·5	−18·6	137·5	117·7	−19·8	+14·8
Jessore	180·1	121·5	−58·6	116·8	111·9	−4·9	+9·6
Tippera	149·3	139·2	−10·1	131·8	123·8	−8·0	+15·4

31. **Infant mortality in town and rural areas.**—In urban areas 13,526 infants (under one year of age) died in 1939 against 14,697 in 1938, showing a reduction of 1,171 or 8·0 per cent. over the latter. In the rural areas 220,775 infant under one year died in the same year showing a reduction of 45,451 or 17·1 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

32. **Infant mortality according to chief communities.**—Out of the total of 234,301 infant deaths in 1939, 97,626 occurred among Hindus, 130,472 among Mussalmans, 5,814 among other class and 389 among Christians the death rates among the respective communities being 148·8, 146·0, 144·4 and 88·4, respectively, per 1,000 live births.

[illegible]tality rates for each district per 1,000 births according to sex.

[illegible]	Male death rates.				Female death rates				[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Infant mortality in town and rural areas.—In urban areas [illegible]

Infant mortality according to chief communities.—[illegible]

[illegible] 140·3, 144·4 and 88·4 respectively per 1,000 live births.

Chapter III.

THE HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

33. **General remarks of the health of the province.**—The following table will show the birth and the death rates per mille of population for 1939 as compared with the previous four years:—

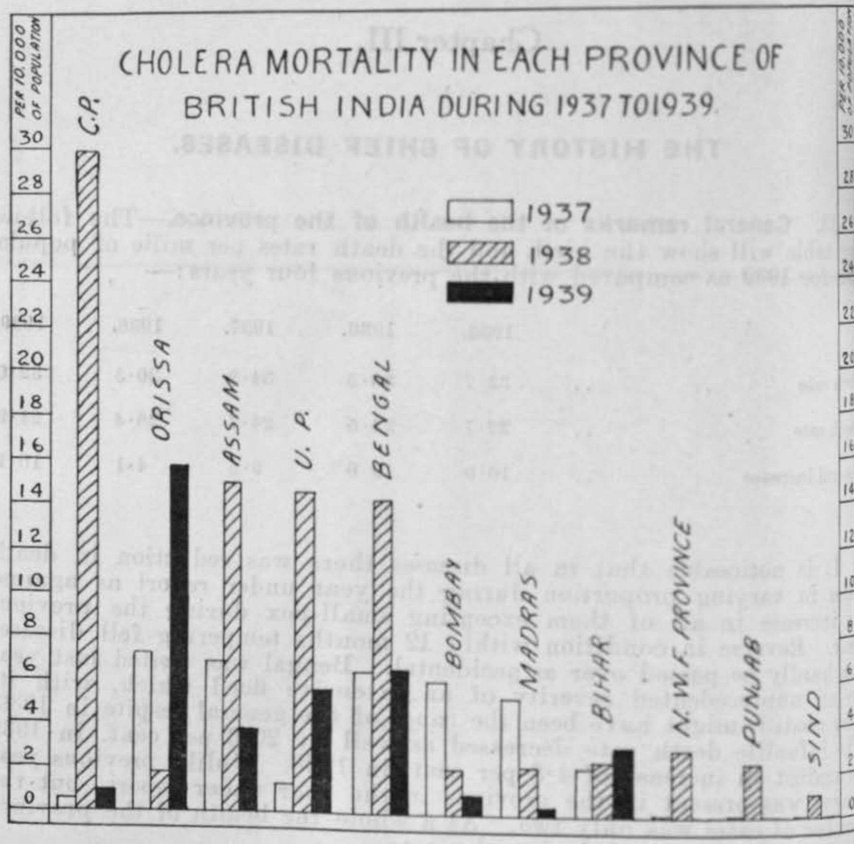
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Birth rate	32·7	33·5	34·2	30·5	32·0
Death rate	22·7	24·5	24·7	26·4	21·9
Natural increase	10·0	9·0	9·5	4·1	10·1

It is noticeable that in all diseases there was reduction in death rates in varying proportion during the year under report as against an increase in all of them excepting small-pox during the previous year. Reverse in condition within 12 months tempering fell diseases can hardly be passed over as accidental. Bengal was visited last year by an unprecedented severity of an extensive flood which, with its fury abated, might have been the cause of the general respite in 1939. The infantile death rate decreased as well by 20·6 per cent. in 1939 as against an increase of 4·8 per cent. in 1938. Unlike previous year plague was present in the province in the year under report, but the number of cases was only two. As a whole the health of the province was exceptionally good during the year.

Cholera.

34. **General prevalence.**—Cholera was responsible for 33,221 deaths in 1939 with a death rate of 0·7 per mille against 71,133 deaths with a death rate of 1·4 per mille in the previous year, showing a decrease of 53·3 per cent. over the latter. It was also 41·7 per cent. less than the previous quinquennium average (1·2). 3·0 per cent. of the total provincial deaths in 1939 was due to cholera. Reports of cholera deaths were received from 644 out of 713 circles of registration and from 11,518 out of 86,361 villages in the province, against 637 out of 712 circles and 17,753 out of 86,361 villages, respectively, in the previous year. In cholera the province returned in 1939 to the normal condition after its sudden flare up in 1938, that the flood was the contributory cause has thus been proved.

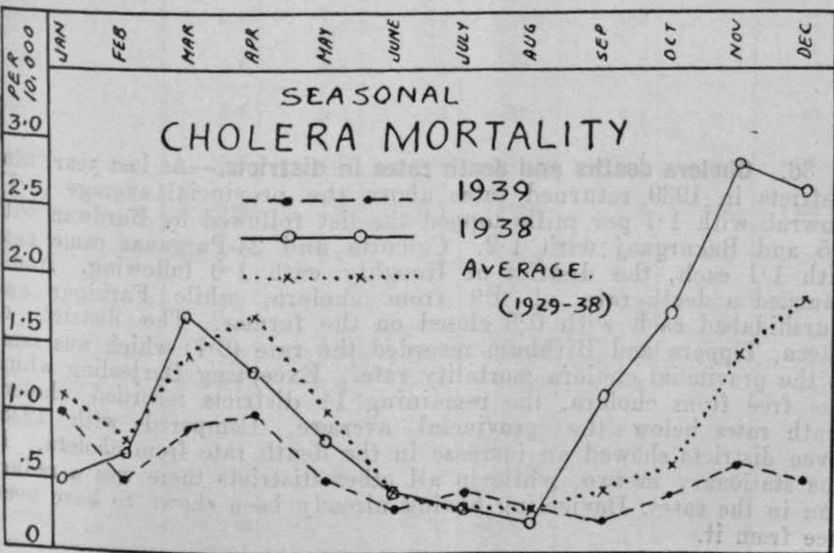
The diagram below shows the incidence of cholera mortality i[n] each province of British India during 1937, 1938 and 1939:—



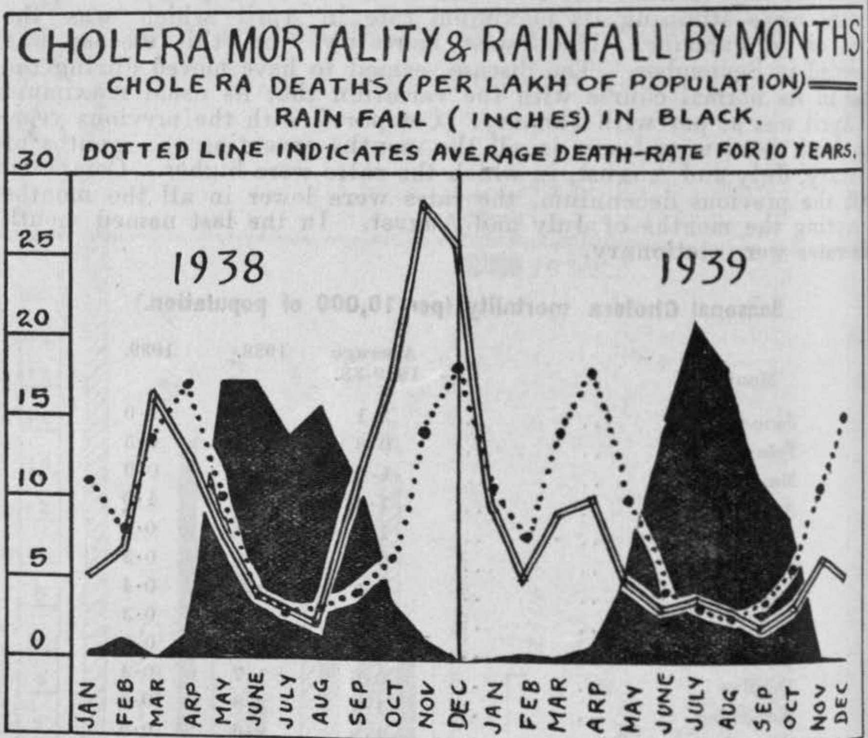
35. **Seasonal incidence.**—In January the disease was at its apex, the upward turn having been taken from October with a slight drop in December. In February it dropped down to half of its severity in the previous month; but from the next month it again took up its onward move attaining its maximum rate in April which was the same as in January. The lowest mortality from this disease was recorded in September. The disease seemed to have moved during the year in its normal course with the variation that its usual maximum in April was at par with January. Compared with the previous year, the death rates were lower in all the months excepting the months of January, July and August, in which the rates were higher. Compared with the previous decennium, the rates were lower in all the months excepting the months of July and August. In the last named month the rates were stationary.

Seasonal Cholera mortality (per 10,000 of population.)

Months.	Average 1929-38.	1938.	1939.
January	1·1	0·5	1·0
February	0·8	0·7	0·5
March	1·4	1·7	0·9
April	1·7	1·3	1·0
May	1·0	0·8	0·5
June	0·4	0·4	0·3
July	0·3	0·3	0·4
August	0·3	0·2	0·3
September	0·4	1·1	0·2
October	0·6	1·7	0·4
November	1·4	2·8	0·6
December	1·8	2·6	0·5



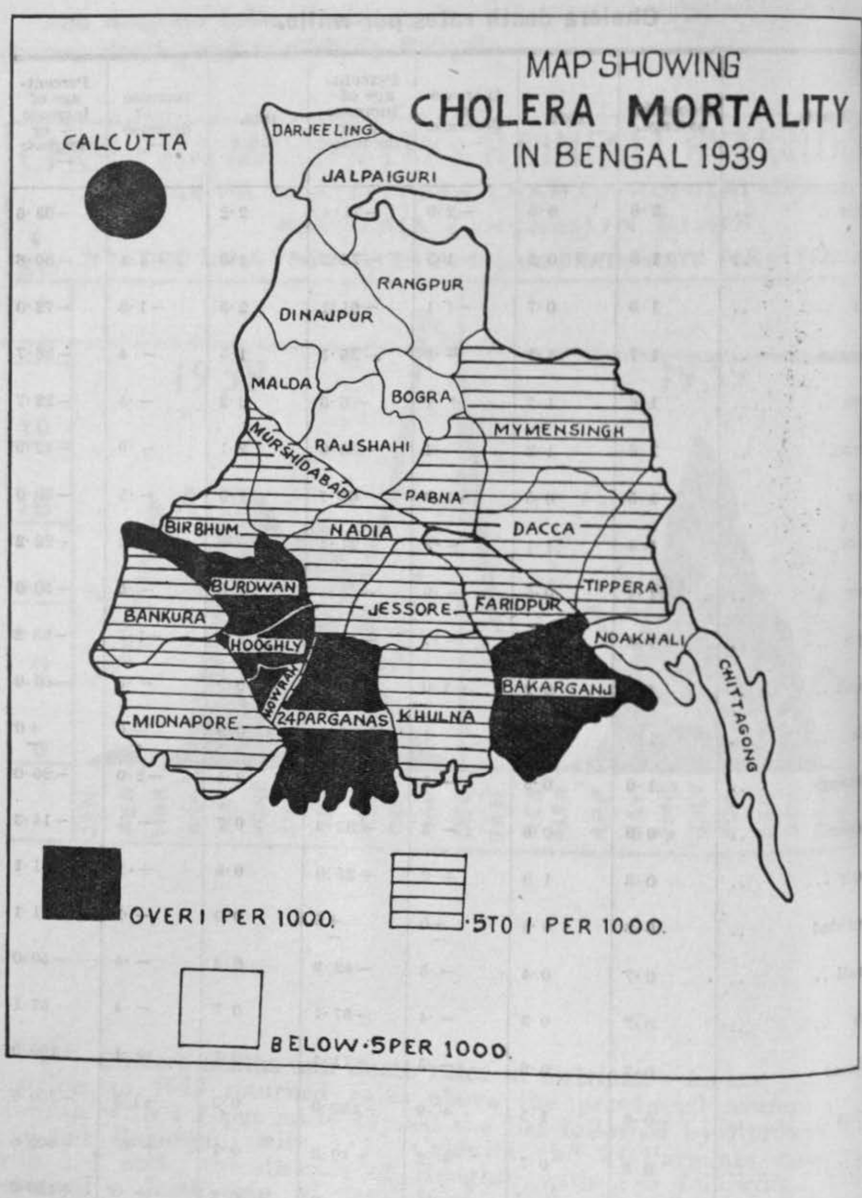
The diagram below indicates the comparative relationship between cholera deaths and rainfall in Bengal—



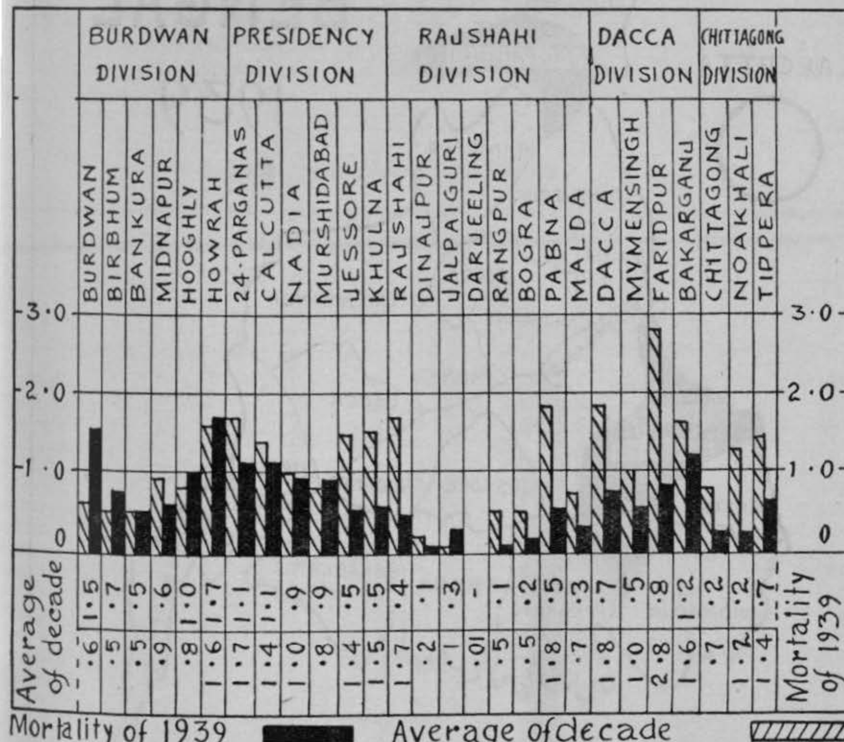
36. **Cholera deaths and death rates in districts.**—As last year, nine districts in 1939 returned rates above the provincial average (0·7). Howrah with 1·7 per mille topped the list followed by Burdwan with 1·5 and Bakarganj with 1·2. Calcutta and 24-Parganas came next with 1·1 each, the district of Hooghly with 1·0 following. Nadia returned a death rate of 0·9 from cholera, while Faridpur and Murshidabad each with 0·8 closed on the former. The districts of Dacca, Tippera and Birbhum recorded the rate (0·7) which was same as the provincial cholera mortality rate. Excepting Darjeeling which was free from cholera, the remaining 14 districts recorded cholera death rates below the provincial average. Compared with 1938, seven districts showed an increase in the death rate from cholera. It was stationary in two, while in all other districts there was a reduction in the rates, Darjeeling having already been shown to have been free from it.

Cholera death rates per mille.

Districts	Decennial average.	1939	Increase + or decrease −.	Percentage of increase + or decrease −.	1938	Increase + or decrease −.	Percentage of increase + or decrease −.
Faridpur	2·8	0·8	−2·0	−71·4	2·2	−1·4	−63·6
Pabna	1·8	0·5	−1·3	−72·2	4·9	−4·4	−89·8
Dacca	1·8	0·7	−1·1	−61·1	2·5	−1·8	−72·0
24-Parganas ..	1·7	1·1	−·6	−35·3	1·5	−·4	−26·7
Howrah	1·6	1·7	+·1	+6·3	2·2	−·5	−22·7
Bakarganj ..	1·6	1·2	−·4	−25·0	2·1	−·9	−42·9
Khulna	1·5	0·5	−1·0	−66·7	1·0	−·5	−50·0
Calcutta	1·4	1·1	−·3	−21·4	0·9	+·2	+22·2
Jessore	1·4	0·5	−·9	−64·3	1·0	−·5	−50·0
Tippera	1·4	0·7	−·7	−50·0	2·2	−1·5	−68·2
Noakhali	1·2	0·2	−1·0	−83·3	0·5	−·3	−60·0
Nadia	1·0	0·9	−·1	−10·0	0·9	±0	±0
Mymensingh ..	1·0	0·5	−·5	−50·0	2·5	−2·0	−80·0
Midnapore ..	0·9	0·6	−·3	−33·3	0·7	−·1	−14·3
Hooghly	0·8	1·0	+·2	+25·0	0·9	+·1	+11·1
Murshidabad ..	0·8	0·8	±0	±0	0·9	−·1	−11·1
Rajshahi	0·7	0·4	−·3	−42·9	0·8	−·4	−50·0
Malda	0·7	0·3	−·4	−57·1	0·7	−·4	−57·1
Chittagong ..	0·7	0·2	−·5	−71·4	0·1	+·1	+100·0
Burdwan	0·6	1·5	+·9	+150·0	0·3	+1·2	+400·0
Birbhum	0·5	0·7	+·2	+40·0	0·1	+·6	+600·0
Bankura	0·5	0·5	±0	±0	0·2	+·3	+150·0
Rangpur	0·5	0·1	−·4	−80·0	1·0	−·9	−90·0
Bogra	0·5	0·2	−·3	−60·0	1·5	−1·3	−86·7
Dinajpur	0·2	0·1	−·1	−50·0	0·1	±0	±0
Jalpaiguri ..	0·1	0·3	+·2	+200·0	0·1	+·2	+200·0
Darjeeling.. ..	0·01	..	−·01	−100·0	..	..	..


MAP SHOWING
CHOLERA MORTALITY
IN BENGAL 1939
CALCUTTA
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
RANGPUR
DINAJPUR
MALDA
BOGRA
RAJSHAHI
MURSHIDABAD
MYMENSINGH
PABNA
BIRBHUM
NADIA
DACCA
BURDWAN
TIPPERA
BANKURA
JESSORE
FARIDPUR
NOAKHALI
HOOGHLY
HOWRAH
BAKARGANJ
CHITTAGONG
MIDNAPORE
24PARGANAS
KHULNA
OVER 1 PER 1000.
·5 TO 1 PER 1000.
BELOW ·5 PER 1000.

Graph showing the relative intensity of cholera mortality in each district of Bengal during the year 1939 and the average of the decade 1929-38.





Districts showing increase in Cholera Mortality in 1939 over Ten year average.

37. **Cholera in towns and rural areas.**—In towns the total deaths from cholera numbered 3,213 in 1939 with a death rate of 0·9 per mille as against 3,362 deaths and death rate of 1·0 per mille. In the rural areas, total deaths from this disease numbering 30,008 with a death rate of 0·6 per mille in 1939 slowed down to less than half the preceding year's figure (67,771) with a death rate of 1·5 per mille. Twelve towns were free from cholera in 1939 as against 21 towns in 1938. Seventy-two towns returned cholera death rates below the urban average (0·9), 21 towns returned cholera death rates between 1·0 and 2·0 per mille, 6 towns between 2·0 and 3·0 and 2 towns above 3·0 per mille—Uttarpara with 4·9 heading the list.

38. **Preventive measures.**—The following anti-cholera measures were adopted in 1939:—

(a) *Inoculation.*—1,877,848 c.c. of anti-cholera vaccine was issued in 1939 against 3,401,615 c.c. during the previous year. The total number of inoculations performed was 1,947,025 against 3,353,053 in 1938. The subjoined table shows the number of inoculations performed in the various districts and the cholera deaths in 1939 as compared with those in 1938:—

Cholera inoculations and deaths.

Districts.	Inoculation reported.		Cholera deaths.	
	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.
Burdwan	50,070	161,561	487	2,361
Birbhum	9,174	43,612	71	655
Bankura	9,609	31,288	177	604
Midnapur	234,003	221,795	1,911	1,805
Hooghly	67,677	61,894	973	1,067
Howrah	68,828	55,254	2,380	1,829
24-Parganas	146,156	100,145	4,251	2,935
Calcutta	..	..	984	1,223
Nadia	85,549	98,956	1,372	1,426
Murshidabad	123,789	113,180	1,177	1,171
Jessore	93,736	49,565	1,644	882
Khulna	66,079	31,385	1,660	788
Rajshahi	114,699	44,401	1,157	532
Dinajpur	34,349	31,864	212	166
Jalpaiguri	15,744	30,543	127	285
Darjeeling	80	..	..	..
Rangpur	129,695	49,815	2,495	333
Bogra	143,546	18,675	1,650	176
Pabna	255,418	42,682	7,044	700
Malda	80,045	28,767	683	343
Dacca	350,100	80,368	8,564	2,512
Mymensingh	559,937	157,816	12,723	2,808
Faridpur	199,880	86,933	5,312	1,984
Bakarganj	123,980	106,767	6,142	3,670
Chittagong	38,997	99,115	162	445
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	7,928	13,494	..	..
Tippera	254,334	101,394	6,935	422
Noakhali	89,651	85,856	840	2,109
Total ..	3,353,053	1,947,025	71,133	33,221

(b) *Disinfection.*—321,906 wells and tanks were disinfected against cholera in addition to 16,773 river ghats and 19,013 houses.

(c) Inoculation of pilgrims to the Ganga Sagar and other important melas as discussed in Chapter IV.

(d) *Assistance to the various local bodies in anti-cholera work.*—Deputation of seven combined mobile medical and sanitary units or floating dispensaries consisting of a medical licentiate, a compounder and a medicine carrier with drugs for anti-cholera and other epidemic work. Four of these units were deputed to the Midnapur district, 2

to Nadia and 1 to the Hooghly district. 1,928 anti-cholera inocu-tions were performed by them. 493 suspected sources of chol-infection were disinfected by them. In addition, they treated 9,- cases of malaria, 387 cases of diarrhoea and 235 cases of dysente- About 1,286 ailments of various other description were also treated them.

Besides these units, 47 medical licentiate and 18 sanitary inspec- were deputed by the Public Health Department for epidemic w- during the year under report. A separate staff of 48 medical licenti- were also deputed to the district of Bankura, Midnapur, Rangp- Bakarganj, Mymensingh and Faridpur for work in connection w- malaria epidemic. Nineteen of these doctors were sent to t- Bankura district, 11 to the Bakarganj district, 8 to the Mymensin- district, 4 each to the Rangpur and the Faridpur district and 2 to t- Midnapur district.

(*e*) *Permanent anti-cholera measures.*—The local Government their Public Health Department letter Nos. 2994-2998 P.H., dated t- 3rd September 1938 (reproduced below), introduced revised policy the distribution and disbursement of Government grants for t- improvement of water-supplies in the rural area of the province.

* * * * * *

"Government in this department have been making an annu- recurring grant for the improvement of rural water-supply from t- year 1925-26. In distributing the grant for 1927-28 to the Commi-sioners the amounts spent by district boards and union boards for t- previous three years for which statistics were available were tak- into consideration, regard being had also to particular needs of t- various divisions. The grant for 1930-31 was, however, disbursed the basis of expenditure incurred by district boards in the year 192- 29 while taking into account the needs of particular divisions and at t- same time avoiding any drastic change in the allotment. Th- principle has been hitherto followed in distributing the annual wat- supply grant.

2. As regards the agency for utilisation of the grant, the procedu- was laid down by Government in circular Nos. 105-109T.—P.H., dat- the 11th May 1925. In actual practice, however, it appears that S- divisional Officers, or rather Circle Officers, were left a more or l- free-hand in selecting the schemes and the agency for executing th- and that in a majority of cases union boards were utilised in carryi- out the schemes.

Complaints have been frequently made by Chairmen of many di-trict boards that they were not consulted by District Officers, with t- result that there has been considerable overlapping. Complaints ha- also been frequently made that considerations other than those pressing need for sources of pure drinking water are allowed govern selection of areas and sites.

The district boards and the union boards spend varying amounts their income on water-supply. It cannot be denied that there is ve- large room for better co-ordination with a view to preventing ov- lapping and also to avoiding complaints that urgency of the needs particular areas and localities for sources of water is often overlooke-

3. In the current year's Public Health budget provision has be- made for a grant of Rs. 7½ lakhs (recurring) and an additional gra-

of Rs. 5 lakhs (non-recurring). Now that a comparatively large amount has been available for the improvement of the rural water-supply, Government consider that steps should be taken to see that this grant is utilised to the fullest advantage for the benefit of the areas which are in greatest need of the augmentation of their sources of water-supply. With this end in view Government have decided to adopt a revised policy, as outlined below, in regard to the distribution and disbursement of the annual rural water-supply grant with effect from this year.

(*a*) *Preparation and consideration of proposals*.—(1) There will be a Water-Supply Committee for each thana, each subdivision and each district.

(*i*) The Thana Water-supply Committee will consist of the Circle Officer (as the President), the President and two members of each union board, the Sanitary Inspector, the local representative of the District Engineer (*i.e.*, the sub-overseer in whose jurisdiction the thana is situated), the Sub-Inspector of Schools and two nominees of the Circle Officer.

(*ii*) The Subdivisional Water-supply Committee will consist of the Subdivisional Officer as the President, the Circle Officers, the District Engineer and District Health Officer, Sanitary Inspector of each thana, local overseer and sub-overseer of the district and local bodies, Subdivisional Inspector of Schools, two Presidents of union boards from each thana and two nominees of the Subdivisional Officer.

(*iii*) The District Water-supply Committee will consist of the District Magistrate as the President, the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman (or one of the Vice-Chairmen where there are two) of the district board and two other representatives of the board, the Subdivisional Officers, the District Health Officer, the District Engineer, the District Inspector of Schools, two representative members of union boards from each subdivision (selected by union board associations where these have been formed) and two nominees of the District Magistrate.

(2) The function of the Thana Committees will be to draw up a programme of water-supply works for each thana and the Subdivisional Committees will, in their turn, draft a programme for each subdivision on the basis of the programme prepared by the former, schemes being arranged in order of urgency. The Subdivisional Committees will also suggest which part of the programme should be carried out in the first year and which next year and so on according to urgency. It will be the duty of the District Committee to co-ordinate the subdivisional programmes. The urgency of schemes should be determined by the following criteria, viz.:—

(*a*) prevalence of cholera;

(*b*) shortage of drinking water;

(*c*) poorest localities to have preference; and

(*d*) other things being equal, preference will be given to localities offering substantial contributions in money or in labour.

(*b*) *Selection of sites.*—Sites of the water-supply works should be selected by the Thana Committees subject to the approval of the District Engineer in consultation with the District Health Officer; the final control will rest with the District Water-supply Committee.

(*c*) *Agency for disbursement.*—The grant will be disbursed through the Commissioner and the District Officer as at present.

(*d*) *Principle of allotment.*—Money to be allotted to each division will represent the mean of the proportionate allotment due to it on the basis of (1) area, (2) population, and (3) average of expenditure by district boards from their own funds on water-supply for the last three years for which figures are available. The divisional allotment will be distributed by the Commissioner on a similar basis between the districts in the Division, provided that it will be in the discretion of the Commissioner to take into account the particular needs of a district.

(*e*) *Agency for the execution of work.*—The District Magistrate after consultation with the District Water-supply Committee will select the agency through which the works should be executed either throughout the district or in regard to any particular work or works.

(*f*) *Supervising agency.*—Technical supervision should be in charge of the District Engineer and his staff; but the District Health Officer, the local Sanitary Inspector and the Circle Officer should also inspect the progress of the work from time to time and bring defects, if any, to the notice of the District Engineer and his staff. Final payment to the contractors should not be made except on the certificate of the District Engineer which shall be granted after considering the reports of the Circle Officer and the Sanitary Inspector.

(*g*) *Local contribution.*—While it is realised that a somewhat rigid insistence on local contributions might have led in the past to the poorer localities with greater needs being deprived of the grants, Government consider that the principle of encouraging local contribution is, generally speaking, sound as stimulating the spirit of self-help. At the same time exemptions should be liberally granted in deserving cases, so that the really poorer areas in need of increased sources of water-supply may participate in the grant. Contributions in kind, *i.e.*, in labour, from the villages concerned should be encouraged wherever possible.

(*h*) *Type of water-supply work.*—Tube-wells are considered to be the safest sources of water-supply and sinking of tube-wells with pumps attached should be normally insisted upon. If, however, local requirements can be better met by masonry or concrete wells or by concrete ring wells, grants may be made for such sources of water-supply provided that such wells are covered with concrete slabs and are supplied with hand-pumps.

4. I am to say that the revised policy enunciated above should be followed with effect from the current year and the District Officers and Chairmen of district boards and all other concerned may be instructed accordingly. Copies of this circular have also been sent direct to the District Officers and Chairmen of district boards.

5. Orders will issue very shortly making allotments of the grant available for the current year, in accordance with paragraph 3(d) above. I am to request that steps may be taken as early as possible for giving effect to the revised policy in respect of the current year's grant."

In so far as the water-supply schemes for urban areas are concerned the provincial Sanitary Board decided in July 1938 after careful consideration that to obviate the risk of the stagnation of waste water providing fresh causes of malaria and water-borne diseases, simultaneous adoption of drainage schemes as a safeguard was essential. Thus the chances of the pollution of urban water-supplies leading to cholera outbreak have been minimised.

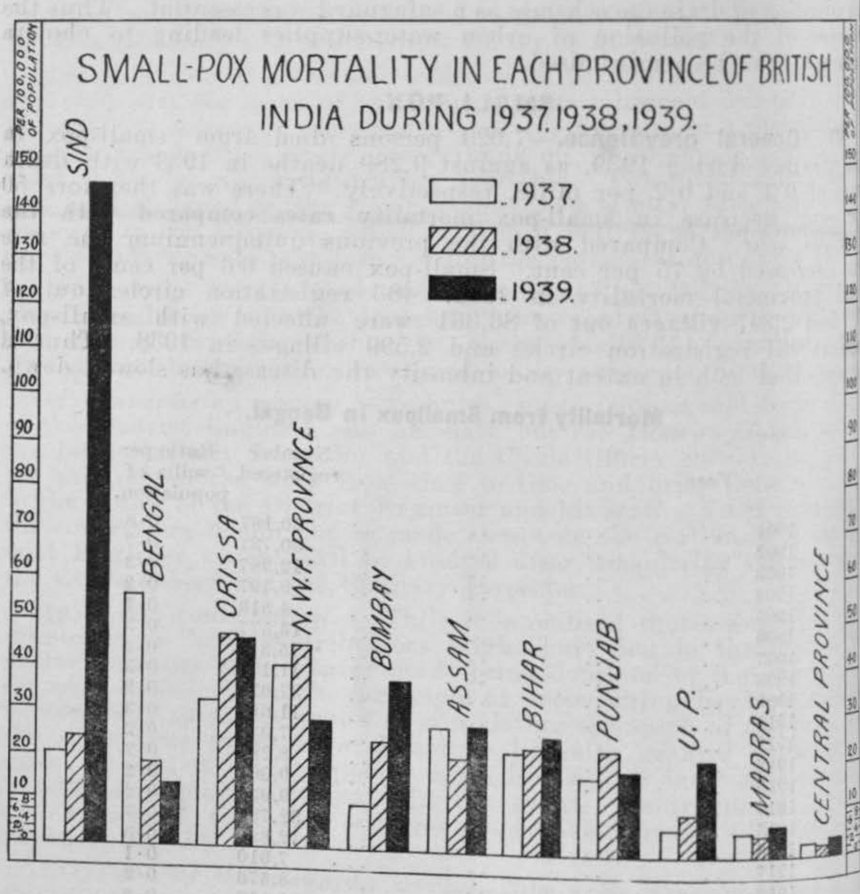
SMALL-POX.

39. **General prevalence.**—7,029 persons died from small-pox in the province during 1939, as against 9,289 deaths in 1938 with death rates of 0·1 and 0·2 per mille, respectively. There was therefore 50 per cent. decrease in small-pox mortality rates compared with the previous year. Compared with the previous quinquennium the rate also decreased by 75 per cent. Small-pox caused 0·6 per cent. of the total provincial mortality in 1939. 403 registration circles out of 713 and 2,347 villages out of 86,361 were affected with small-pox, against 461 registration circles and 2,599 villages in 1938. Thus it appears that both in extent and intensity the disease has slowed down.

Mortality from Smallpox in Bengal.

Year.	Number registered.	Ratio per mille of population.
1901	20,187	0·5
1902	30,737	0·7
1903	12,987	0·3
1904	9,497	0·2
1905	4,513	0·1
1906	13,577	0·3
1907	15,315	0·4
1908	11,173	0·3
1909	37,620	0·9
1910	11,685	0·3
1911	7,930	0·2
1912	8,287	0·2
1913	9,062	0·2
1914	9,935	0·2
1915	32,785	0·7
1916	12,890	0·3
1917	7,010	0·1
1918	8,576	0·2
1919	37,010	0·8
1920	36,190	0·8
1921	8,157	0·2
1922	7,864	0·2
1923	4,236	0·1
1924	5,567	0·1
1925	17,436	0·4
1926	25,548	0·5
1927	42,514	0·9
1928	3,558	0·9
1929	20,407	0·4
1930	11,268	0·2
1931	9,207	0·2
1932	7,810	0·2
1933	15,426	0·3
1934	8,296	0·2
1935	7,548	0·1
1936	46,267	0·9
1937	27,944	0·6
1938	9,289	0·2
1939	7,029	0·1

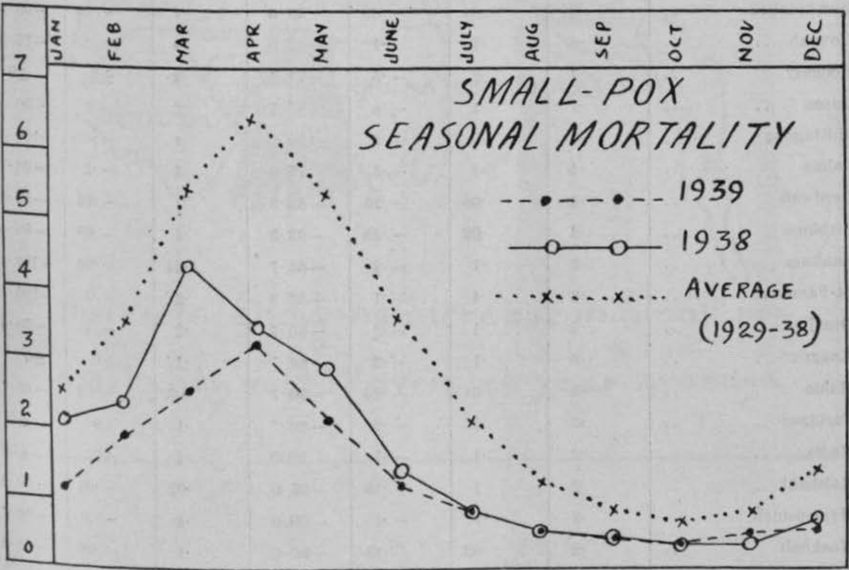
The comparative intensity of smallpox deaths in each province of British India during the last three years will be seen from the diagram below :—



40. **Seasonal incidence.**—Usually smallpox mortality attains its maximum in April and reaches the minimum in October. Events since 1928 with rare exception proved infallibility of the course of the disease. True to its course smallpox mortality with 3·2 per mille in 1939 was at its height in April and went down to the bottom in October. From July to December, smallpox does not spread as an epidemic and so was the case during the year under report. From January, the epidemic started, rose to its apex in April, and slowed down in May till it subsided in July. Compared with the previous year, the rate was lower in all months excepting the period from July to October during which the rates remained unchanged. Compared with the previous decennium, the rates were much lower in each month.

Seasonal small-pox mortality (per 100,000 of population).

Months.	Average 1929-38.	1938.	1939.
January	2·5	2·1	1·1
February	3·5	2·4	1·9
March	5·4	4·3	2·5
April	6·4	3·4	3·2
May	5·3	2·8	2·1
June	3·5	1·3	1·1
July	2·0	0·7	0·7
August	1·1	0·4	0·4
September	0·7	0·3	0·3
October	0·5	0·2	0·
November	0·6	0·2	0·3
December .. .	1·2	0·5	0·4



41. **Smallpox in districts.**—Four districts showed death rates above the provincial average for smallpox. As usual, Calcutta was the worst sufferer from it during 1939. Its death rate (2·0) exceeded that of the previous year by 5·3 per cent. and that of the previous decade by 33·3 per cent. The districts of Chittagong and Tippera were free from smallpox during th- year under report, while the districts of Malda, Murshidabad and Jalpaiguri returned the lowest rate (0·01). Compared with the previous year the death rate was higher in seven

districts, stationary in six and lower in the remaining 14 districts. Compared with the previous decennium average, the rate was higher in Calcutta and 24-Parganas, stationary in Bogra and Khulna districts and lower in the remaining 23 districts. The higher mortality rate from smallpox in 24-Parganas district is ascribed to its nearness to Calcutta, which seems to serve as an important disseminating focus of smallpox infection in Bengal. Much more intensified anti-smallpox measures in Calcutta are required to overcome the present unsatisfactory condition.

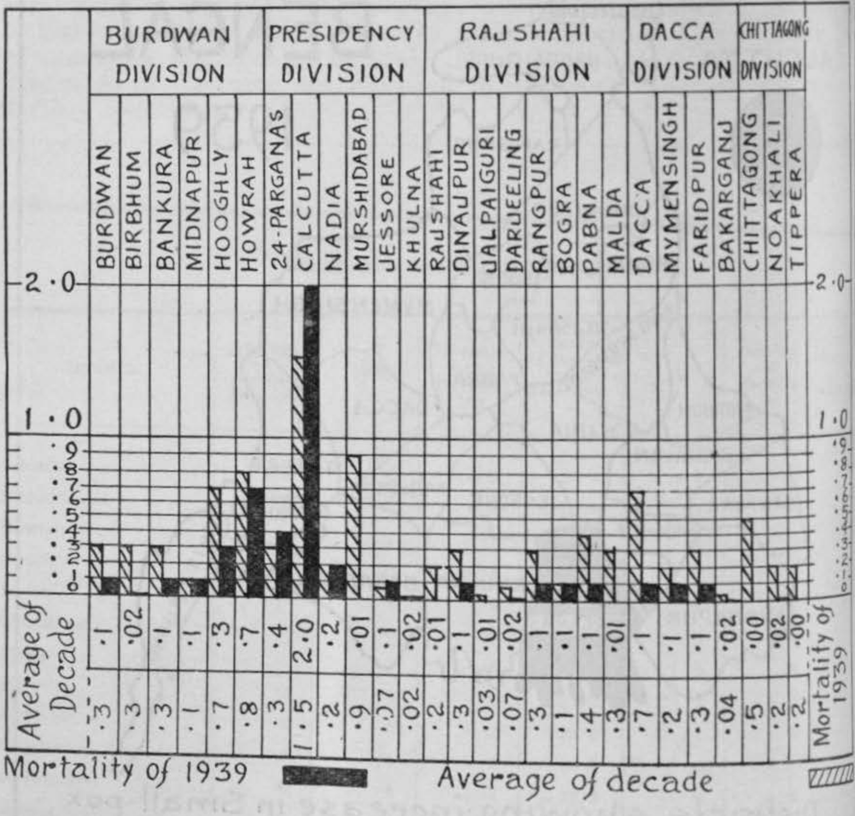
Small-pox death rates per mille.

Districts.	Average of decade 1929-38.	1939.	Increase + or decrease −.	Percentage of increase + or decrease −.	1938.	Increase + or decrease −.	Percentage of increase + or decrease −.
Calcutta	1·5	2·0	+0·5	+33·3	1·9	+ ·1	+5·3
Murshidabad ..	·9	·01	− ·89	−98·9	·1	− ·09	−90·0
Howrah	·8	·7	− ·1	−12·5	·4	+ ·3	+75·0
Hooghly ..	·7	·2	− ·5	−71·4	·2	±0	±0
Dacca	·7	·1	− ·6	−85·7	·2	− ·1	−50·0
Chittagong ..	·5	·0	− ·5	−100·0	·4	− ·4	−100·0
Pabna ..	·4	·1	− ·3	−75·0	·3	− ·2	−66·7
Burdwan ..	·3	·05	− ·25	−83·3	·1	− ·05	−50·0
Birbhum ..	·3	·02	− ·28	−93·3	·1	− ·08	−80·0
Bankura ..	·3	·1	− ·2	−66·7	·04	+ ·06	+150·0
24-Parganas ..	·3	·4	+ ·1	+33·3	·2	+ ·2	+100·0
Dinajpur	·3	·1	− ·2	−66·7	·2	− ·1	−50·0
Rangpur	·3	·1	− ·2	−66·7	·1	±0	±0
Malda	·3	·01	− ·29	−96·7	·03	− ·02	−66·7
Faridpur	·3	·1	− ·2	−66·7	·1	±0	±0
Nadia	·2	·1	− ·1	−50·0	·1	±0	±0
Rajshahi	·2	·1	− ·19	−95·0	·02	− ·01	−50·0
Mymensingh ..	·2	·1	− ·1	−50·0	·3	− ·2	−66·7
Noakhali ..	·2	·02	− ·18	−90·0	·1	− ·08	−80·0
Tippera	·2	·00	− ·2	−100·0	·2	− ·2	−100·0
Midnapur ..	·1	·05	− ·05	−50·0	·02	+ ·03	+150·0
Bogra	·1	·1	±0	±0	·1	±0	±0
Jessore	·07	·06	− ·01	−14·3	·03	+ ·03	+100·0
Darjeeling ..	·07	·02	− ·05	−71·4	·03	− ·01	−33·3
Bakarganj ..	·04	·02	− ·02	−50·0	·04	− ·02	−50·0
Jalpaiguri ..	·03	·01	− ·02	−66·7	·002	+ ·008	+400·0
Khulna	·02	·02	±0	±0	·02	±0	±0



Districts showing increase in Small-pox Mortality in 1939 over Ten year average.

Graph showing the relative intensity of small pox mortality in each distri of Bengal Presidency during the year 1939 and the average of the decad 1929-38.



42. **Smallpox in towns and rural areas.**—It was noticed last yea that smallpox prevailed more intensely in the urban than in th rural area. The mortality figures of the year under report would see to indicate that the disease is tending to fall back on towns from whe it first spread over the rural areas. A toll of 3,139 lives was exacte by smallpox from 69 towns in Bengal in 1939, against 2,654 deat from this cause in 1938. Total number of deaths from smallpox durin 1939 was 7,029 against 9,289. Although compared with the previo year a fewer number of towns were affected with smallpox during th year under report, its intensity in towns obviously much greater. O the total number of deaths in towns (3,139), Calcutta alone was re ponsible for 2,241 deaths with a death rate of 2·0 per mille as again 1·9 in 1938. 71·4 per cent. of the death from smallpox in town wa accounted for by Calcutta as against 82·6 per cent. during the previo year. As a whole, the death rate from this disease increased in urba areas by 28·6 per cent. whereas it decreased by 41·4 per cent. in th rural areas. Eight towns recorded death rates above the urban averag 0·9 per mille. The death rate in 2 towns was same as the urban averag while in the remaining 59 the rate was lower.

The table appended below shows in particular that in so far as urban areas excluding Calcutta are concerned, the Burdwan Division on the basis of average deaths per town was the worst affected division in the province, Presidency Division coming next, while the Chittagong Division was least affected in 1939:—

Small pox.

Divisions.	Total number of towns.	Number of towns infected.	Number of death from small-pox.	Percentage of deaths.	Average deaths per town.
Burdwan	29	17	352	39·2	20·7
Presidency	49	30*	433	48·2	14·4
Rajshahi	15	8	57	6·4	7·1
Dacca	20	10	53	5·9	5·3
Chittagong	6	3	3	0·3	1·0
Total ..	119	68	898	100·0	13·2

*Excluding Calcutta.

43. **Deaths from smallpox among infants below one year and children between one and ten years of age.**—408 infants below one year and 748 children between 1 and 10 years of age died in 1939 of smallpox, against 530 and 1,183, respectively, in 1938, showing a decrease of 122 in the former and 435 in the latter. 5·8 per cent. of the total provincial smallpox mortality occurred among the infants and 10·6 per cent. among the children in 1939 against 5·7 per cent. and 12·7 per cent., respectively, in 1938. Of the total infant deaths of 408, Calcutta alone was responsible for 164 deaths and of the total children death of 748, from smallpox, only 93 deaths occurred in Calcutta. Altogether 2,241 deaths from smallpox were recorded in Calcutta in 1939 out of the provincial total of 7,029. 40·2 per cent. of total provincial infant deaths occurred in Calcutta. It will appear from the following comparative statement, that the percentage of smallpox deaths among the infants to the total, increased in 11 districts. Eleven districts reported no death from smallpox among infants. As regards children between 1 and 10 years of age, three districts showed smallpox mortality in which smallpox was absent during the previous year. No death of children from smallpox was reported from 11 districts.

Statement showing percentage of small-pox deaths among infants and children between one and ten years of age to total deaths from small pox at all ages.

Districts.	Infants.		Children between 1 and 10 years of age	
	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.
Burdwan	3·4	1·3	11·9	..
Birbhum	1·3	..	1·3	..
Bankura	..	..	..	..
Midnapore	..	3·9	1·5	11·4
Hooghly	0·9	2·8	9·0	8·2
Howrah	..	..	..	..
24-Parganas	4·7	6·6	20·3	17·2
Calcutta	7·0	7·3	1·3	4·2
Nadia	6·0	7·2	17·3	30·0
Murshidabad	14·8	10·0	32·6	10·0
Jessore	..	..	..	..
Khulna	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi	..	..	..	..
Dinajpur	..	8·6	1·4	6·9
Jalpaiguri	..	20·0	..	20·0
Darjeeling	9·1	..	18·2	..
Rangpur	4·6	10·5	16·0	25·3
Bogra	..	1·5	..	11·9
Pabna	6·8	4·8	35·7	21·4
Malda	..	..	..	..
Dacca	9·3	9·2	22·1	19·7
Mymensingh	3·2	7·4	7·9	23·4
Faridpur	6·2	3·7	13·7	13·9
Bakarganj	..	..	..	3·7
Chittagong	11·5	..	35·2	..
Noakhali	1·2	2·4	4·4	7·3
Tippera	9·7	..	28·7	..

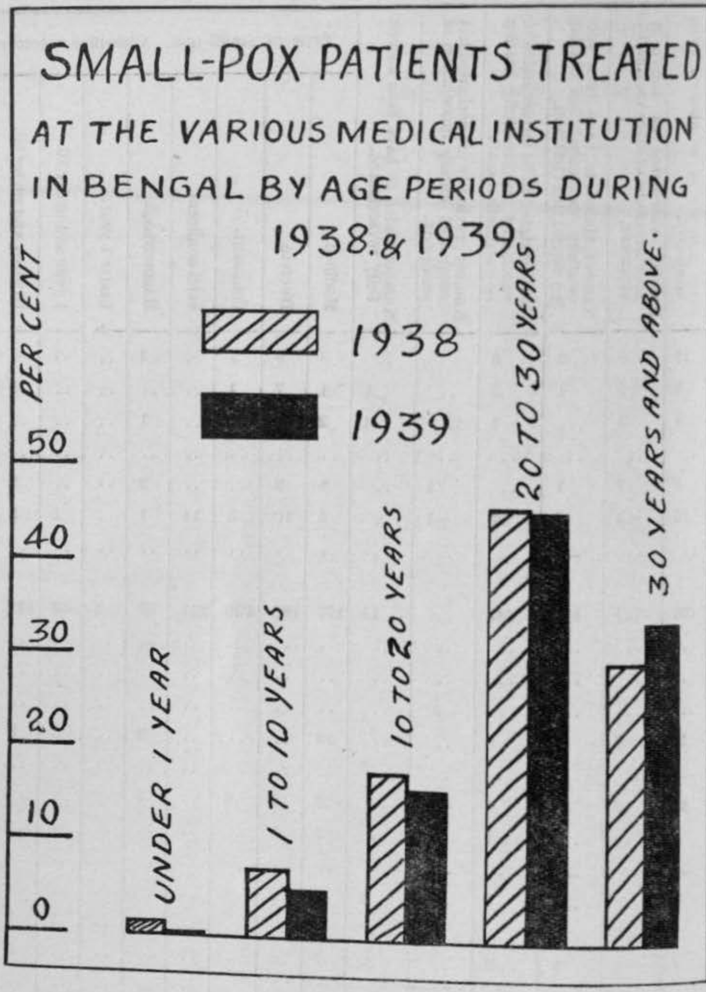
44. **Vaccinal condition of smallpox.**—(*a*) The following statement ws the vaccinal condition of smallpox patients treated at the ious medical institutions in Bengal during 1939:—

ement showing the vaccinal condition of Small-pox patients treated at the various Medical Institutions in Bengal during 1939.

ricts.	Total number of admissions from small-pox.	Number vaccinated as shown by presence of one or more vaccinations cicatrices.	Number stated to have been successfully vaccinated but bearing no vaccination cicatrices.	Number stated to be unvaccinated or vaccinated unsuccessfully bearing no vaccination mark.	Number previously unvaccinated but vaccinated during incubation of small-pox.	Number stated to have been successfully revaccinated.	Type of small-pox. Modified.	Discrete.	Confluent.	Semi-confluent.	Haemorrhagic.	Classified according to age. Under 1 year.	1 year and under 10.	10 years and under 20.	20 years and under 30.	Upwards.
rdwan	12	5	2	5	..	..	5	5	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	8
bhum	9	5	1	2	..	1	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	6
nkura	4	2	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
dnapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
oghly	9	7	1	..	1	..	5	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	4	3
wrah ..	35	12	2	20	1	..	5	10	5	14	1	..	1	5	12	17
-Parganas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
lcutta (Campbell Hospital)	1,091	721	116	243	..	11	177	180	426	241	67	3	53	181	508	346
adia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
urshidabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
essore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
hulna ..	15	6	3	6	..	..	13	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	6	4
ajshahi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
inajpur	21	12	3	6	..	..	8	8	2	..	3	..	..	..	11	10
alpaiguri	3	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
arjeeling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
angpur	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
ogra ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
abna ..	7	1	3	3	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3
alda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
acca ..	14	3	..	11	..	..	4	..	9	1	..	..	6	1	5	2
ymensingh	48	40	3	4	..	1	22	18	5	3	..	..	1	5	20	22
aridpur	21	19	..	2		..	2	6	12	..	1	..	1	2	12	6
akarganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
hittagong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
oakhali	7*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ippera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
hittagong Hill Tracts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
otal ..	1,300	835	134	305	4	15	256	238	462	259	78	3	67	205	586	432

*No history available.

(*b*) The diagram below shows the age variations of smallp[ox] patients treated at the various medical institutions in Bengal. It w[ill] be observed that the incidence of smallpox was the highest in the a[ge] period between 20 and 30 as usual in such institution :—



45. **Anti-smallpox measures.**—Please see Chapter XI.

46. **Plague.**—Two deaths occurred in Bengal in 1939 as again[st] nil in the previous year. Both were imported cases of plague.

FEVERS.

47. **General prevalence.**—Fevers exacted a lesser toll of life in 19[39] than in the previous year. In 1939 the total number of deaths fr[om] this cause was 687,587 against 819,763 in 1938. The death rate in 19[39] was 13·8 per mille against 16·4 in 1938. The mean of the previ[ous]

quinquennium was 15·1. Thus there was a decrease of 15·8 per cent. over the last year's rate and 8·6 per cent. over the last quinquennium. In so far as the quinquennium average is concerned, the rate is just the reverse of what was in the previous year. Specifically as the table below will indicate, cerebrospinal fever and typhus fever which are comparatively new factor in the public health of Bengal, have kept up their onward march even inspite of the fact that there has been notable reduction in all other items of fever, excepting influenza. The last named disease has been found in recent year, to be varying in an uncertain course. The rise in mortality from cerebrospinal and typhus fever was phenomenal during the previous year also. Fever accounted for 63·0 per cent. of the provincial mortality in 1939, as against 62·3 per cent. in 1938.

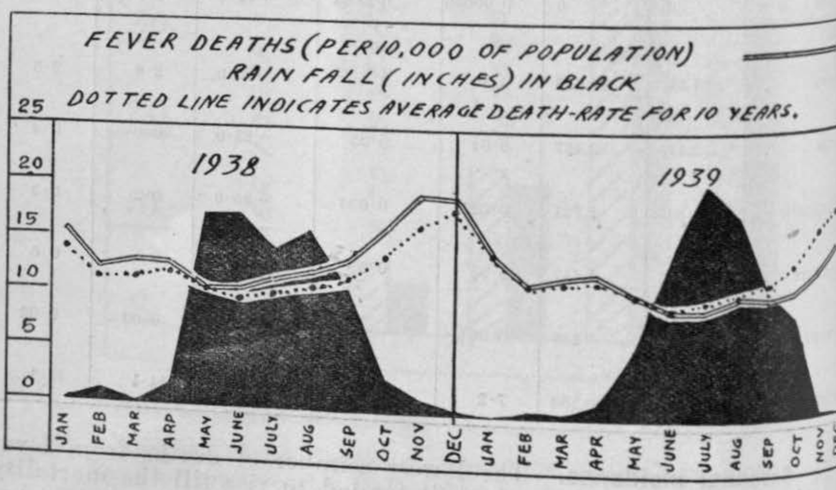
Specifications of fever deaths in 1938 and 1939.

Causes.	Number.		Death rates per mille.		Percentage of increase + or decrease − in 1939.	Percentage to total fever mortality.	
	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.		1938.	1939.
Malaria fever ..	416,521	341,321	8·3	6·8	−18·1	50·8	49·6
Enteric fever ..	9,808	8,290	0·2	0·2	±0	1·2	1·2
Measles ..	2,969	1,962	0·06	0·04	−33·3	0·4	0·3
Relapsing fever (Spiro-chaetals).	3	5	0·00006	0·0001	+66·7	0·0004	0·000
Kala-azar ..	21,642	17,056	0·4	0·3	−25·0	2·6	2·5
Influenza ..	2,143	2,467	0·04	0·05	+25·0	0·3	0·4
Cerebrospinal fever	1,337	1,721	0·027	0·034	+25·9	0·2	0·3
Typhus fever ..	4,034	4,443	0·08	0·09	+12·5	0·5	0·6
Blackwater fever	212	169	0·004	·003	−25·0	0·03	0·02
Other fevers ..	361,094	310,153	7·2	6·2	−13·9	44·1	45·1

48. **Seasonal incidence.**—The lowest number of deaths from fever occurred in June 1939, from where it tended to rise till the mortality rate reached its highest in December with a slight drop in September and October. The disease does not seem to move in any stereotype seasonal course, but it is usually at its worst in the month of December or January and is at its lowest in May or June. Compared with the previous year, the mortality rate from the disease was lower in all the months. Compared with the previous decade, the mortality was higher in March, April and August but lower in all other months.

Fever deaths.

Months.			Average, 1929-38.	1938.	1939	Percentage of difference between 19[illegible] and 19[illegible]
Janary	..	..	71,823	76,448	70,677	-7[illegible]
February	..	..	56,238	60,693	56,180	-[illegible]
March	..	..	57,070	63,760	60,677	-4[illegible]
April	..	..	58,985	62,948	62,501	-[illegible]
May	..	..	52,246	51,905	51,814	-[illegible]
June	..	..	47,693	52,476	45,954	-12[illegible]
July	..	..	50,231	57,057	47,029	-17[illegible]
August	..	..	53,633	60,188	53,818	-10[illegible]
September	..	..	57,269	65,280	50,754	-22[illegible]
October	..	..	66,872	79,995	53,557	-33[illegible]
November	..		81,842	95,332	63,391	-33[illegible]
December	..	..	89,689	93,681	71,236	-24[illegible]



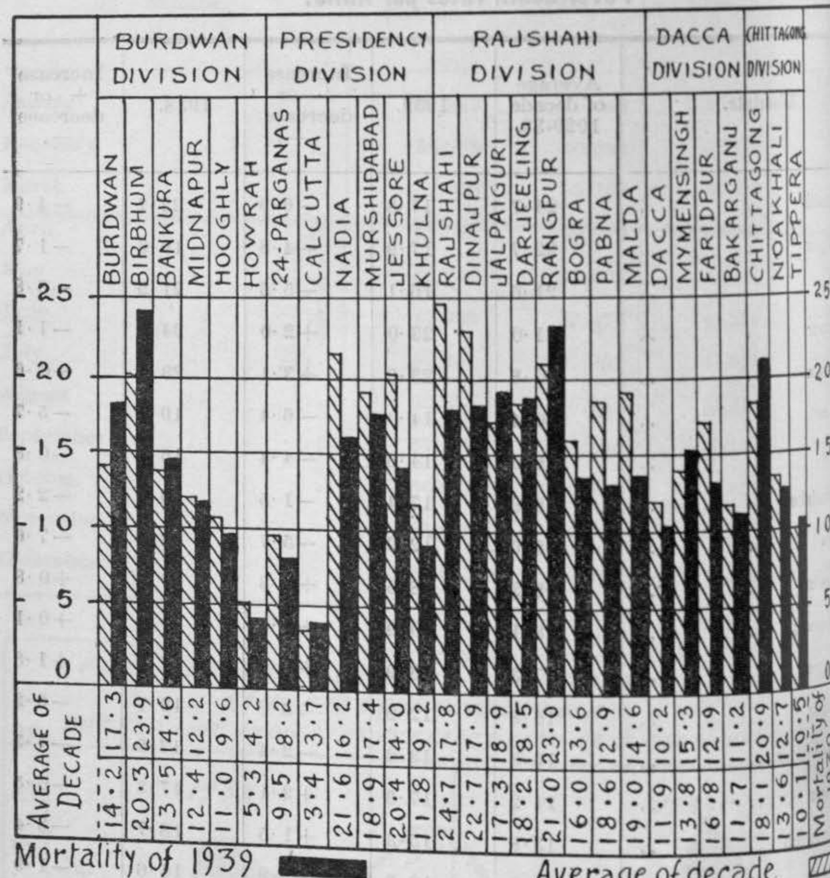
49. **Fever mortality in districts.**—Fourteen districts registered rat[illegible] above the provincial fever mortality average (13·8) in 1939. Three di[illegible] tricts headed by Birbhum returned rates above 20 per mille. Calcutt[illegible] as before recorded the lowest rate 3·7. Compared with the previou[illegible] decennial average, 10 districts showed higher rates while in the rest [illegible] was lower. Compared with the previous year, 5 districts showed high[illegible]

rates, in one district the rate was stationary and in the remaining 21 districts it was lower.

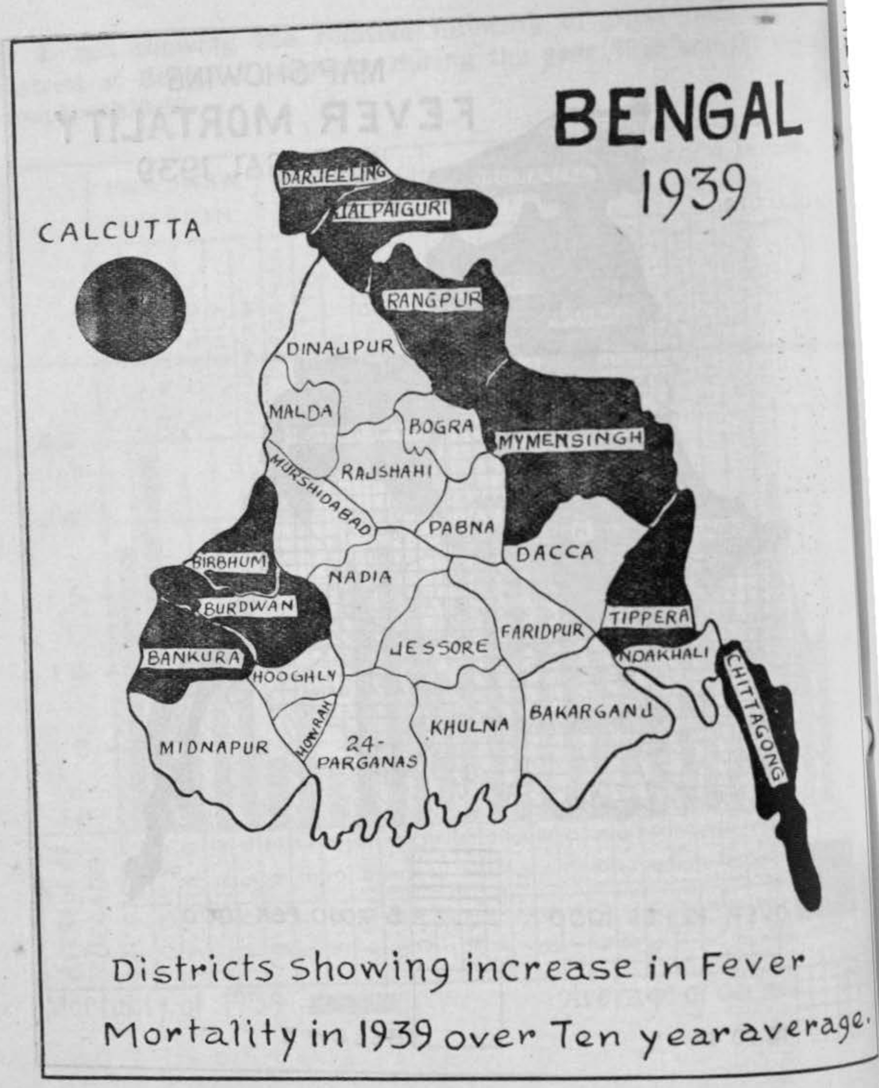
Fever death rates per mille.

Districts.	Average of decade 1929-38.	1939.	Increase + or decrease —.	1938.	Increase + or decrease —.
Rajshahi	24·7	17·8	−6·9	22·7	−4·9
Dianjpur	22·7	17·9	−4·8	19·6	−1·7
Nadia	21·6	16·1	−5·5	21·9	−5·8
Rangpur	21·0	23·0	+2·0	24·1	−1·1
Birbhum	20·8	23·9	+3·1	23·3	+0·6
Jessore	20·4	14·0	−6·4	19·7	−5·7
Malda	19·0	14·6	−4·4	15·4	−0·8
Murshidabad	18·9	17·4	−1·5	19·6	−2·2
Pabna	18·6	12·9	−5·7	20·5	−7·6
Darjeeling	18·2	18·5	+0·3	17·7	+0·8
Chittagong	18·1	20·9	+2·8	20·8	+0·1
Jalpaiguri	17·3	18·9	+1·6	17·1	+1·8
Faridpur	16·8	12·9	−3·9	19·1	−6·2
Bogra	16·0	13·6	−2·4	17·9	−4·3
Burdwan	14·2	17·3	+3·1	17·8	−0·5
Mymensingh	13·8	15·3	+1·5	18·7	−3·4
Noakhali	13·6	12·7	−0·9	14·6	−1·9
Bankura	13·5	14·6	+1·1	14·6	±0
Midnapur	12·4	12·2	−0·2	13·2	−1·0
Dacca	11·9	10·2	−1·7	15·0	−4·8
Khulna	11·8	9·2	−2·6	11·0	−1·8
Bakarganj	11·7	11·2	−0·5	14·0	−2·8
Hooghly	11·0	9·6	−1·4	13·3	−3·7
Tippera	10·1	10·5	+0·4	12·4	−1·9
24-Parganas	9·5	8·2	−1·3	10·4	−2·2
Howrah	5·3	4·2	−1·1	5·4	−1·2
Calcutta	3·4	3·7	+0·3	3·4	+0·3

Graph showing the relative intensity of fever mortality in e district of Bengal Presidency during the year 1939 and the averag decade 1929-38.




MAP SHOWING
FEVER MORTALITY
INBENGAL 1939
CALCUTTA
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
RANGPUR
DINAJPUR
MALDA
BOGRA
MYMENSINGH
RAJSHAHI
MURSHIDABAD
PABNA
BIRBHUM
NADIA
DACCA
BURDWAN
TIPPERA
BANKURA
JESSORE
FARIDPUR
NOAKHALI
HOOGHLY
CHITTAGONG
HOWRAH
BAKARGANJ
MIDNAPORE
24PARGANAS
KHULNA
OVER 15 PER 1000
5 TO10 PER 1000
10 TO 15 " "
BELOW 5 " "



Districts showing increase in Fever Mortality in 1939 over Ten year average.

50. **Fever mortality in towns and rural areas.**—13,846 deaths fr fever were returned from towns and 673,741 deaths from the rural ar in 1939 showing death rates of 3·9 and 14·5 per mille, respective The corresponding numbers of fever deaths during 1938 were 15, and 804,016 with death rates of 4·5 and 17·3 per mille, respectiv Compared with the previous year, the fever death rate decreased 1939 by 13·3 in towns and 16·2 in the rural areas. As in the prev year, towns were responsible for as low as 2·0 per cent. and rural a of 98·0 per cent. of total fever mortality in 1939. The table below demonstrate that the overwhelming majority of fever deaths occu in the rural areas. 52 towns registered death rate above the provi urban average (3·9). Seven towns headed as in the previous year

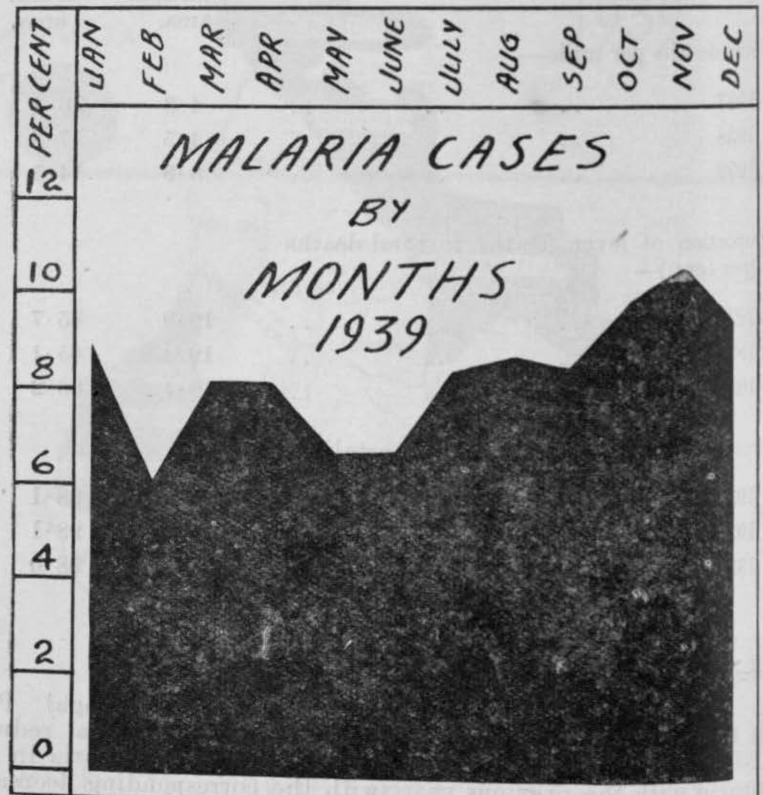
Kurseong (24·8) returned rates above 10 and the remaining 112 towns below 10 per mille, the lowest rate being 0·5 per mille in Panihati in the year under report:—

	Municipal area.	Rural area.
Fever deaths per mille—		
1937	4·3	16·4
1938	4·5	17·3
1939	3·9	14·5
Proportion of fever deaths to total deaths (per cent.)—		
1937	19·9	65·7
1938	19·4	65·1
1939	18·4	66·2
Percentage of provincial fever mortality—		
1937	1·9	98·1
1938	1·9	98·1
1939	2·0	98·0

MALARIA.

51. **General prevalence.**—It is gratifying to the Bengal Public Health Department to record that there was the phenomenal reduction of 75,200 deaths in the provincial total mortality from malaria in 1939, as compared with the previous year, with the corresponding decrease in the death rate by 18·1 per cent. In other words there was a decrease of 18 deaths over last year's each hundred deaths from malaria. Of the total deaths from fevers nearly half or 49·6 per cent. was accounted for by malaria in 1939 and of the total provincial mortality 31·3 per cent. was due to this cause. Of the total deaths from fevers in the rural areas 51·0 per cent. was due to malaria in 1939. It has been shown in the last line of the table appended to the foregoing paragraph that 98 per cent. of the total fever mortality occurred in the rural areas. The above facts demonstrate to what extent the Bengal villages suffer from malaria. The loss is threefold, viz., (1) deaths, (2) physical unfitness, and (3) destitution entailing huge economic loss on the province. Repeated attacks of malaria devitalise the body and thus paves the way for such diseases as tuberculosis, leprosy, etc. In so far as the activities of the Bengal Public Health Department are concerned in this matter, every effort is being made for an effective co-ordination of the work of those departments whose activities are responsible for the spread of malaria. Much more work remains to be done, but without such real co-ordination no permanent results can be achieved, and the province will continue to suffer enormous losses in life and money.

52. **Seasonal incidence.**—The following diagram showing the proportion of new admissions for malaria to total admissions into the various medical institutions in the province, month by month, indicates the usual course of malaria.



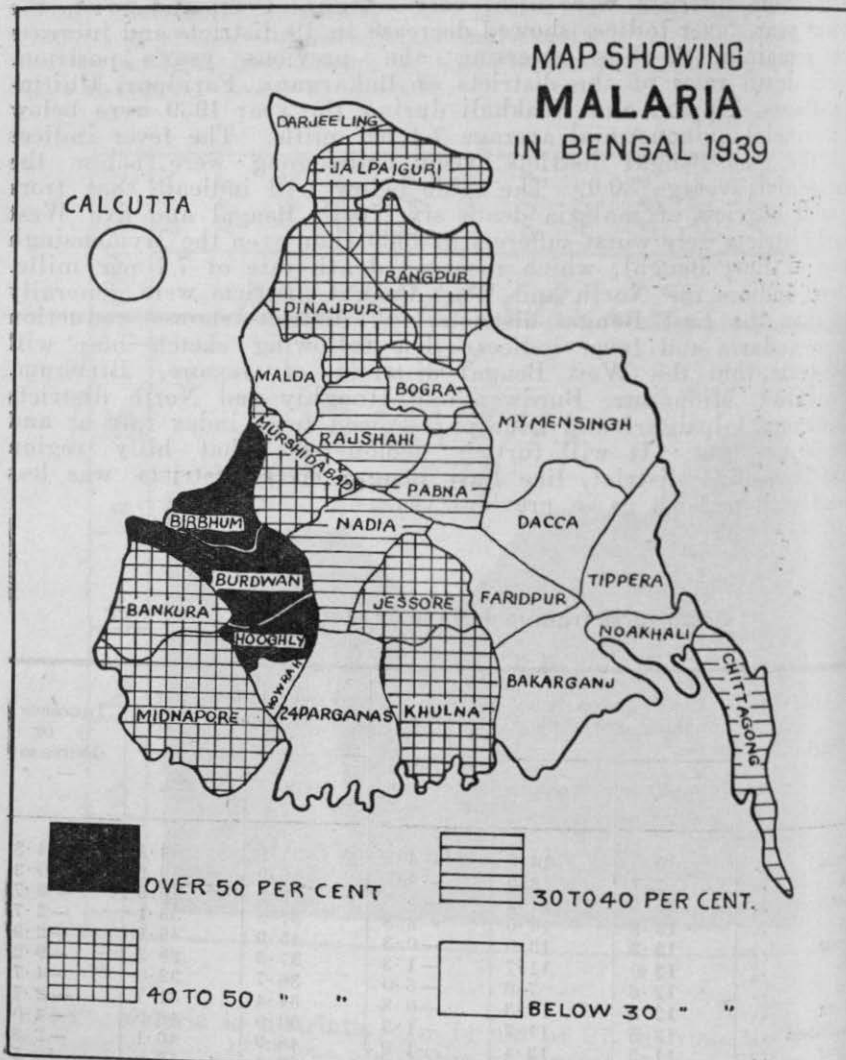
53. **Malaria in districts.**—In 14 out of 27 districts the death rate from malaria in 1939 was above the provincial average (6·8 per mille). Nine districts returned rates above 10 per mille. Rajshahi as in the previous years with a death rate of 14·6 per mille against 19·0 in 1938 topped the list, Dinajpur with 13·4 against 11·5 per mille in 1938 came next. 16 districts recorded rates varying from 1 to 10, while Howrah and Calcutta showed rates below 1, the last named district with 0·5 per mille bottomed the list. Compared with the previous year, 22 districts showed decreased and 4 districts increased death rates in 1939, while in one district the rate was stationary. For several years past Rajshahi has had unenviable and uncontested distinction of returning the highest mortality rate from malaria in Bengal.

Fever indices will indicate that Hooghly district was affected most intensely by malaria in 1939, although the death rate itself from it placed the Rajshahi district on the top. Fever indices in the Burdwan

and Birbhum districts were also very high. Compared with the previous year, fever indices showed decrease in 19 districts and increase in the remaining 8, thus reversing the previous year's position. Malaria death rates of the districts of Bakarganj, Faridpur, Chittagong, Dacca, Tippera and Noakhali during the year 1939 were below the provincial quinquennial average 7·4 per mille. The fever indices in all the East Bengal districts except Chittagong were below the quinquennial average 30·9. The table below will indicate that from the point of view of malaria death six North Bengal and five West Bengal districts were worst sufferers in 1939 than even the Mymensingh district of East Bengal, which recorded death rate of 7·7 per mille. In fever indices the North and West Bengal districts were generally worst than the East Bengal districts. 17 districts showed reduction both in malaria and fever indices. The following sketch map will demonstrate that the West Bengal districts of Jessore, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Midnapur, Burdwan and Hooghly and North districts of Rangpur, Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur showed fever index rate at and above 50 per cent. It will further demonstrate that hilly region as the Darjeeling district, like East Bengal river districts was less afflicted with malaria as in previous year:—

Death rates from malaria and fever indices.

Districts.	Death rates from malaria per mille.		Increase + or decrease −.	Fever indices per cent.		Increase + or decrease −.
	1938.	1939.		1938.	1939.	
Rajshahi ..	19·0	14·6	−4·4	37·9	33·1	−4·8
Nadia ..	17·7	13·0	−4·7	59·9	39·6	−20·3
Jessore ..	15·5	11·2	−4·3	53·2	46.5	−6·7
Bogra ..	13·8	10·0	−3·8	37·8	35·1	−2·7
Rangpur ..	13·3	13·0	−0·3	45·9	48·8	+2·9
Malda ..	13·0	11·7	−1·3	37·5	28·3	−9·2
Pabna ..	12·6	7·6	−5·0	36·7	32·0	−4·7
Birbhum ..	12·5	13·3	+0·8	54·4	51·7	−2·7
Murshidabad ..	12·5	11·2	−1·3	50·0	46·0	−4·0
Dinajpur ..	11·5	13·4	+1·9	48·9	46·1	−2·8
Burdwan ..	10·8	10·8	±0	63·5	53·0	−10·5
Mymensingh ..	9·6	7·7	−1·9	36·9	23·5	−13·4
Jalpaiguri ..	9·5	9·2	−0·3	43·5	46·6	+3·1
Faridpur ..	9·1	5·8	−3·3	29·0	26·3	−2·7
Hooghly ..	8·6	6·1	−2·5	53·3	59·7	+6·4
Midnapore ..	6·8	6·1	−0·7	34·0	42·2	+8·2
Darjeeling ..	6·4	8·0	+1·6	17·5	19·9	+2·4
Khulna ..	6·3	5·0	−1·3	47·0	40·0	−7·0
Bankura ..	6·2	6·0	−0·2	46·5	42·6	−3·9
Bakarganj ..	4·8	3·6	−1·2	29·9	24·6	−5·3
Chittagong ..	4·8	5·0	+0·2	32·0	36·6	+4·6
Dacca ..	4·6	2·7	−1·9	15·3	12·6	−2·7
24-Parganas ..	2·8	1·9	−0·9	32·0	28·3	−3·7
Tippera ..	2·6	2·2	−0·4	16·4	17·5	−1·1
Noakhali ..	2·3	2·0	−0·3	24·4	26·1	+1·7
Howrah ..	1·4	0·9	−0·5	28·4	24·7	−3·7
Calcutta ..	0·7	0·5	−0·2	7·5	6·6	−0·9


MAP SHOWING
MALARIA
IN BENGAL 1939
CALCUTTA
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
RANGPUR
DINAJPUR
MALDA
BOGRA
MYMENSINGH
RAJSHAHI
MURSHIDABAD
PABNA
BIRBHUM
NADIA
DACCA
BURDWAN
TIPPERA
BANKURA
JESSORE
FARIDPUR
NOAKHALI
HOOGHLY
HOWRAH
CHITTAGONG
BAKARGANJ
MIDNAPORE
24PARGANAS
KHULNA
OVER 50 PER CENT
30 TO 40 PER CENT.
40 TO 50 " "
BELOW 30 " "

54. **Malaria in towns and rural areas:—**

Percentage of Malaria Deaths in urban and rural areas.

Years.	Urban.	Rural.
1937	0·7	99·3
1938	0·7	99·3
1939	0·6	99·4

In Bengal 93 per cent. of people live in villages and the remaining 7 per cent. in towns. The proportions of 0·6 and 99·4 in each 100 deaths from malaria points out the disparity in malaria virulence between towns and villages in Bengal. The death rates from malaria in urban and rural areas in 1939 were 0·6 and 7·3 per mille, respectively, as against 0·8 and 8·9 per mille in 1938, yielding reductions in both the cases by 25 and 18 per cent. respectively.

In its relation to rural and the urban areas of Bengal, malaria contrasts reversely with smallpox as stated in the foregoing paragraph. 54 towns returned rates above the provincial urban average 0·6 per mille for malaria. The highest death rate from malaria was recorded in the Kotchandpur Municipality (8·0 per mille), Meherpur with 7·9 coming closely next. As a municipal town, the worst position of Kotchandpur in the Jessore district regarding malaria has been a special feature of the report since long, excepting last two years. Comilla, Naihati and Serajganj each having recorded the death rate of ·03 per mille from malaria, were the least affected towns, whereas 16 towns were free from malaria.

Altogether 3,484,735 cases of malaria were treated in 1939 in the various hospitals and dispensaries in Bengal, but this number is only a small fraction of the actual annual malaria incidence of Bengal. The actual incidence of malaria in Bengal in a year varies from 30 to 40 million of cases out of a total population of 52 millions. If two months be taken as the average period of incapacity of an individual in a year due to malaria and if two annas be taken as the loss in daily wage on that account, and if only one-third of the total number of cases be taken as wage-earners, then the national loss in wage earning alone amounts to several crores of rupees. To this must be added the cost of their treatment incurred by themselves, by the local bodies and by the State. The total loss, therefore, inflicted on this province annually by this devastating scourge is colossal. The State and the people in realising this enormous recurring loss should not hesitate in investing any amount of capital raised either by taxation or otherwise to bring it under control. This investment even if it be a large one, will be well worth it, as it will be counterbalanced by an equivalent if not actually much larger reduction in loss of wealth, let alone saving in human life.

55. **Sale of quinine.**—8,997·2 lbs. of quinine were sold through post offices in 1939 against 9,934·3 lbs. in 1938 and 8,729·8 in 1936. Compared with the previous year, 9 districts showed an increase and 18 districts a decrease in the sale of quinine in 1939. It will appear

from the following statement that while the total consumption quinine in Bengal from this source fell by 9·4 per cent., the fev indices fell by 12·8 per cent., the case was just the reverse of wh had been in the previous year :—

Sale of Quinine through Post Offices during the year 1939.

Districts.	Total quinine sold in lbs.		Increase + or decrease — per. cent:	Grains of quinine sold per head of the population		Increase + or decrease — in grain per head.	Fever indices.		Increase + or decrease — per cent.
	1938.	1939.		1938.	1939.		1938.	1939.	
Mymensingh ..	2,616 ·2	2,818 ·1	+7 ·7	3 ·6	4 ·2	+0 ·6	36 ·9	23 ·5	[illegible]
Chittagong ..	1,150 ·2	1,388 ·7	+20 ·7	4 ·5	5 ·9	+1 ·4	32 ·0	36 ·6	[illegible]
Tippera ..	694 ·3	705 ·2	+1 ·6	1 ·6	1 ·7	+0 ·1	16 ·4	17 ·5	[illegible]
Noakhali ..	601 ·3	689 ·9	+14 ·7	2 ·5	3 ·1	+0 ·6	24 ·4	26 ·1	[illegible]
Dacca ..	879 ·0	448 ·1	—49 ·0	1 ·8	1 ·0	— ·08	15 ·3	12 ·6	[illegible]
Burdwan ..	305 ·7	290 ·9	—4 ·8	1 ·4	1 ·4	±0	63 ·5	53 ·0	[illegible]
Bakarganj ..	409 ·1	267 ·0	—34 ·7	1 ·0	0 ·7	—0 ·3	29 ·9	24 ·6	[illegible]
Rangpur ..	247 ·1	262 ·0	+6 ·0	·07	0 ·8	+0 ·1	45 ·9	48 ·8	[illegible]
Khulna ..	341 ·7	228 ·8	—33 ·0	1 ·5	1 ·1	—0 ·4	47 ·0	40 ·0	[illegible]
Faridpur ..	373 ·8	188 ·0	—49 ·7	1 ·1	0 ·5	—0 ·6	29 ·0	26 ·3	[illegible]
Midnapur ..	173 ·5	180 ·0	+3 ·7	0 ·4	0 ·6	+0 ·2	34 ·0	42 ·2	[illegible]
24-Parganas ..	266 ·2	161 ·7	—39 ·3	0 ·7	0 ·5	—0 ·2	32 ·0	28 ·3	[illegible]
Jessore ..	239 ·5	147 ·7	—38 ·3	1 ·0	0 ·7	—0 ·3	53 ·2	46 ·5	[illegible]
Pabna ..	296 ·3	135 ·1	—54 ·4	1 ·4	0 ·7	—0 ·7	36 ·7	32 ·0	[illegible]
Hooghly ..	151 ·4	124 ·0	—18 ·1	0 ·9	0 ·9	±0	53 ·3	59 ·7	[illegible]
Bankura ..	121 ·0	118 ·9	—1 ·7	0 ·8	0 ·8	±0	46 ·5	42 ·6	[illegible]
Nadia ..	231 ·4	117 ·2	—49 ·4	1 ·1	0 ·6	—0 ·5	59 ·9	39 ·6	[illegible]
Birbhum ..	109 ·7	101 ·0	—7 ·9	0 ·8	0 ·8	±0	54 ·4	51 ·7	[illegible]
Murshidabad ..	109 ·1	95 ·4	—12 ·6	0 ·6	0 ·5	—0 ·1	50 ·0	46 ·0	[illegible]
Dinajpur ..	85 ·9	94 ·9	+10 ·5	0 ·3	0 ·4	+0 ·1	48 ·9	46 ·1	[illegible]
Bogra ..	133 ·7	92 ·0	—31 ·2	0 ·8	0 ·6	—0 ·2	37 ·8	35 ·1	[illegible]
Jalpaiguri ..	62 ·9	91 ·4	+45 ·3	0 ·4	0 ·5	+0 ·1	43 ·5	46 ·6	[illegible]
Calcutta ..	97 ·1	84 ·6	—12 ·9	0 ·6	0 ·6	±0	7 ·5	6 ·6	[illegible]
Rajshahi ..	131 ·4	72 ·6	—81 ·0	0 ·7	0 ·4	—0 ·3	37 ·9	33 ·1	[illegible]
Malda ..	49 ·3	41 ·7	—15 ·4	0 ·3	0 ·3	±0	37 ·5	28 ·3	[illegible]
Howrah ..	40 ·8	28 ·8	—29 ·4	0 ·3	0 ·2	—0 ·1	28 ·4	24 ·7	[illegible]
Darjeeling ..	16 ·0	22 ·3	+39 ·4	0 ·3	0 ·5	+0 ·2	17 ·5	19 ·9	[illegible]
Total ..	9,934 ·3	8,997 ·2	—9 ·4	1 ·4	1 ·4	±0	34 ·0	29 ·8	[illegible]

56. **Bengal Malaria Research Laboratory.**—Blood smears receiv from the various survey parties and also from the treatment centre Jagaddal were examined in the laboratory. During the year, 6,0

blood smears were examined for Malaria parasites with results as shown below:—

Number of smears examined ..	6,036
Number positive for Malaria parasites ..	1,577
Classification—	
B. T.	1,015
M. T.	423
Q.	117
Mixed	22

Mosquitoes and larvae collected from different parts of Bengal were identified in the laboratory, the total number identified being 22,470.

Dissections of anopheles mosquitoes for natural infection with malaria parasites were carried out. Altogether 15,570 mosquitoes comprising 14 species were examined and out of these only one species, namely, A. Philippinensis showed natural infection as shown in the following table:—

Species.	Number examined.	Number with oocyst infection.	Number with sporozoite infection.	Number with oocyst and sporozoite infection.
A. Philippinensis ..	1,644	47	52	95

The other species examined gave negative results.

Tests were made on the larvicidal efficiency of a preparation called "Ganexol" and on the insecticidal value of "Pyrocide 20". Reports were submitted on their results.

Since November, 1939, the Air Port Health Officer has been sending specimens of mosquitoes collected in the Dum Dum Aerodrome area for identification. During November and December, 1939, 248 mosquitoes were received, and identified as follows:—

Anopheles aconitus ...	10
Anopheles annularis ...	92
Anopheles barbirostris ...	11
Anopheles hyrcanus ...	35
Anopheles pallidus ...	6
Anopheles philippinensis ...	7
Anopheles ramsayi ...	4
Anopheles tessellatus ...	1
Anopheles vagus ...	18
Anopheles varuna ...	1
Culex ...	61
Mansonioides uniformis ...	1
Stegomyia albopictus ...	1
	248

57. **Comprehensive malaria survey of the province.**—The comprehensive malaria survey of representative areas in different parts of the province which had been started in November 1937 was concluded in November 1939. The survey had been planned to determine:—

(*i*) the incidence of splenic enlargement,

(*ii*) the incidence of malarial infection,

(*iii*) the type of malarial infection,

(*iv*) the species of anopheles and their distribution, their breeding places specially the type most common for mosquitoes in general and of the main vectors,

(*v*) any characteristics of particular species,

(*vi*) the infectivity of different species of anophelines.

The areas surveyed during 1939 are shown below:—

District.		Thana.		Number villages.
Darjeeling	..	Kalimpong	..	30
Dinajpur	..	Phulbari	..	26
Rajshahi	..	Nator	..	30
Jessore	..	Kotchandpur	..	24
Khulna	..	Satkhira	..	30
Faridpur	..	Pangsa	..	26
Midnapur	..	Chandrakona	..	31
Mymensingh	..	Tangail	..	27
Chittagong	..	Sitakund	..	24
Tippera	..	Laksam	..	34

As mentioned in the previous years' report, anopheline mosquitoes collected both in the larval and adult stages were not only identified locally by the Assistant Epidemiologists in charge of the survey parties but were sent to the Central Malaria Research Laboratory in Calcutta for checking and confirmation. Live anopheline mosquitoes were sen

to the Calcutta Laboratory for identification and dissection with a view to find out the natural infection of these mosquitoes. Out of 14 species of anopheles dissected and examined this year—only one species namely A. Philippinensis was found infected in nature in the following districts, viz., 24-Parganas, Faridpur, Chittagong, Midnapur, Rajshahi and Tippera. A complete and detail report on the comprehensive malaria survey of the province is under compilation and is expected to be published shortly.

58. **Provincial quinine grant.**—A sum of Rs. 4,00,000 was spent during the year 1939-40 for free distribution of quinine and cinchona febrifuge throughout the province. Owing to the widespread grip of malaria practically all over the province, the provincial quinine grant has of late had to be increased considerably as will be apparent from the statement below:—

Years.	Amount of quinine grant.
	Rs.
1936-37	... 1,40,000
1937-38	... 2,00,000
1938-39	... 4,00,000
1939-40	... 4,00,000

As indicated in the previous years' report—the basis of distribution of the quinine grant among the various districts was by taking the mean of the following two calculations, viz.—

(1) the ratio of the district board expenditure on quinine out of its own funds to the total income of the district boards concerned, and

(2) the number of malaria patients treated in the different districts in relation to the total number of malaria patients in the whole province during the preceding year.

A certain amount of weightage was given in case of those districts showing an upward trend of malaria. The district board of Tippera not having spent any money on quinine during the previous year was not eligible for participation in the provincial quinine grant and no allotment was, therefore, made to that district board.

The allotments to the various hospitals and dispensaries through the Civil Surgeons were based as before on the total cost of drugs issued by the Civil Surgeons excluding Government grant as well as on the number of malarial patients treated in the different hospitals and dispensaries in the province during the preceding year.

Out of the budgeted provision of Rs. 4,00,000 a sum of Rs. 20,
was set apart for the purchase and distribution of Plasmochin.
drug, however, could not be purchased and issued as it was not av
able owing to the outbreak of the War.

59. **Provincial anti-malaria grant.**—No grants were made to
of the union boards and anti-malaria societies for anti-malaria purp
during 1939-40 as the Government have abandoned the system
giving small grants for the said purpose.

60. **District anti-malaria schemes.**—No further progress could
made towards materialisation of any of the district anti-malaria schem
during the year 1939. Although the anti-malaria schemes for t
Rungpur district had been generally approved, certain technical deta
regarding the engineering projects were lacking and proportions
district board's contribution and Government grant were not definite
settled. The anti-malaria schemes from the Pabna and Midnap
districts were still pending with the Government.

The Irrigation Department having approved of one of the schem
for the Malda district, the Chairman of the Malda district board w
requested to forward the scheme to the Government through the pro
channel. The majority of the district boards, however, failed to subm
practical anti-malaria schemes for permanently improving their resp
tive areas. The necessity for the services of an experienced Mala
Engineer was keenly felt not only to advise the local bodies regardi
the preparation of these schemes, but to check the estimates and oth
wise scrutinise the engineering details of these schemes already su
mitted to the Public Health Department by several district boards.

61. **Municipal anti-malaria schemes.**—As mentioned in the previo
years' report, some of the municipalities have been carrying out an
malaria measures within their municipal areas out of municipal fun
supplemented by grants-in-aid by the Government. These we
inspected by officers of the Public Health Department and the resu
achieved by these municipal anti-malarial schemes having be
considered satisfactory and encouraging, suitable grants were reco
mended for them.

The following municipalities carried out anti-malaria measu
during 1939 with Government grants made for the purpose:—Kusht
Santipur, Krishnagar, Raniganj, Bhatpara, Serampore, Khul
Arambagh, Gobardanga, Birnagar and Kumarkhali. Besides t
above special anti-malaria schemes for the Burdwan Civil Station a
the Dacca Ramna area were also continued—the Government pay
entirely for the Burdwan Civil Station scheme and partly for t
Dacca Ramna scheme which was also financed by the Dacca muni
pality, Dacca University and the Gymkhana.

The following statement shows the municipalities which are
receipt of Government grants for anti-malarial purposes and the resu
of the anti-malarial operations as indicated by the splenic and fe
indices of the municipal areas as well as the ratio of malaria dea
to the total mortality compared to the previous two years. The amou

of Government grant and the municipalities' own expenditure for carrying out anti-malarial operations within the munici-

of Government grant and the municipalities' own expenditure for carrying out anti-malarial operations within the munici-
pal area also shown in the table below :—

Statement showing the Municipality receiving Government grant.

Names of municipalities receiving Government anti-malarial grant.	Spleen Index. From dispensary figures. Initial.	1938.	1939.	1940.	Fever Index. From dispensary figures. Intial.	1937.	1938.	1939.	Ratio of malaria deaths to total number of deaths. Initial.	1937.	1938.	1939.	Amount of Government grant during 1939-40. Government grant.	Expenditure by the municipality.
													Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1. Serampur	7·0 (1932)	·6	·5	1·4	22·4	11·8	6·2	11·2	5·0	1·1	2·1	·9	794 4	794 4
2. Kushtia	16·1 (1931).	10·1	8·1	8·0	49·4	44·1	48·6	73·8	..	7·9	1·8	1·5	1,000 0	1,040 15
3. Khulna	20·9 (1933)	6·3	3·0	2·9	37·3	21·8	20·3	20·2	8·3	4·8	5·0	2·0	1,400 0	1,419 12
4. Krishnagar ..	21·3 (1935)	4·7	7·7	6·2	21·1	15·9	28·9	28·1	11·1	5·1	4·1	4·8	1,452 11	1,452 11
5. Santipur	22·3 (1934)	5·3	9·1	8·1	41·9	32·2	38·9	29·8	5·1	3·1	3·0	6·5	1,000 0	1,000 0
6. Raniganj	6·2 (1935).	5·1	4·9	4·6	43·1	35·6	34·0	27·2	12·1	5·6	6·5	3·2	988 8	988 8
7. Bhatpara ..	5·2 (1932)	1·6	2·8	2·6	15·9	8·9	10·3	9·5	2·9	1·0	·6	·2	1,000 0	2,109 0
8. Arambagh ..	67·9 (1935)	68·8	64·0	57·1	61·1	65·2	62·8	62·2	37·0	20·1	22·7	20·0	2,000 0	300 0
9. Gobardanga ..	54·8 (1938)	..	49·7	38·9	..	..	..	..	15·7	..	5·5	10·5	500 0	587 8
10. Birnagar	50·7 (1931)	52·6	..	62·9	52·2	59·5	59·1	52·8	40·9	28·0	30·1	8·5	300 0	436 7
11. Kumarkhali ..	..	53·0	..	35·9	83·6 (1936)	92·0	85·9	77·8	57·8	59·5	22·7	1·2	Non-recurring grant Rs. 1,800 during 1938-39.	
12. Burdwan	36·5 (1929)	16·5	27·1	19·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000 0	..
Civil station.														

The municipalities of Halisahar, North Barrackpore, Chandrako Khirpai and Chittagong were also surveyed by officers of the Ben Public Health Department and suitable anti-malaria schemes w drawn up for these.

62. **Special Investigations.**—(1) Mosquito and malaria survey the villages Singur and Madhubati in the district of Hooghly w carried out in 1939 and comprehensive anti-malaria schemes w drawn up for these rural areas for carrying into operation under auspices of the Singur Model Health Unit recently opened in same area. The anti-malaria schemes were submitted to the Lo Government for approval.

(2) A special malaria survey was conducted during October November 1939 in the Netrakona and Kendua thanas of the Mym singh district where a severe outbreak of Malaria has occurred the past two or three years. A field Maralia Research Laboratory later stationed at Netrakona during 1940.

(3) The Gabtali thana in the Bogra district was surveyed in Nov ber 1939 to find out the relation if any of the local prevalence of Mal to the silted up condition of the Karatoya river.

(4) The village Goralgacha in Hooghly district was simil surveyed and an anti-malaria scheme drawn up for the area.

KALA-AZAR.

63. **General prevalence.**—The statement below will show that 17, deaths from kala-azar were registered in 1939 with a death rate of 0 per mille, against 21,642 deaths with a death rate of 0·43 per mill 1938. Kala-azar shared in the general reduction in the provin deaths from the principal causes in 1939. Of 626 deaths in all tow 184 occurred in Calcutta alone, as compared with 158 deaths fr kala-azar in 1938. Thus it appears that although the disease rela in its intensity elsewhere, it had a slight rise in Calcutta. Compa with 1938, the death rate in all Bengal towns from this cause show a decrease of 5·3 per cent. In the rural areas, the number of kala- deaths decreased by 4,540 with a corresponding decrease in the de rate by 11·1 per cent. 33 towns returned kala-azar death rates ab the provincial urban average, the highest mortality being registered the Jessore town. 48 towns recorded no deaths from kala-azar in 19 Kala-azar accounted for 2·5 per cent. of the total fever mortality 1·6 per cent. of the total provincial mortality from all causes, ag 2·6 and 1·6 per cent. respectively, in 1938.

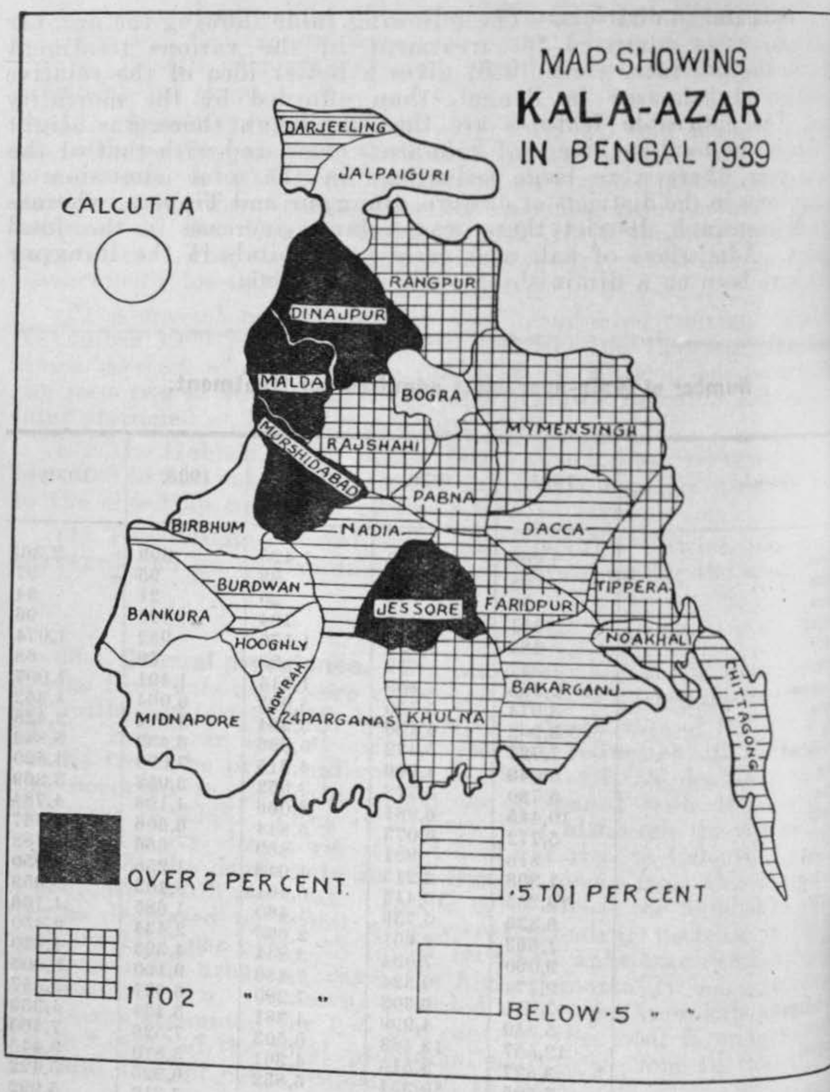
Death and death rates from Kala-azar.

	Bengal Presidency.	All-Bengal towns.	Calcutta.	Rur area
Number of deaths—				
1938 ..	21,642	672	158	20,9
1939 ..	17,056	626	184	16,4
Death rates per mille—				
1938 ..	0·43	0·19	0·14	0·
1939 ..	0·34	0·18	0·16	0·

64. **Kala-azar in districts.**—The following table showing the number of kala-azar cases admitted for treatment in the various treatment centres in the province, since 1935, gives a better idea of the relative distribution of kala-azar in Bengal, than afforded by the mortality figures. The noticeable features are that, although there was slight reduction in the total incidence of kala-azar, compared with that of the previous year, there were large reductions in the total admission of kala-azar cases in the districts of Jessore, Rangpur and Tippera, whereas in the Mymensingh district there was a large increase in the total admission. Admissions of kala-azar cases to hospitals in the Rangpur district have been on a diminishing scale since 1936 :—

Number of Kala-azar cases admitted for treatment.

Districts.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Burdwan	2,299	1,832	1,428	899	2,361
Birbhum	98	67	68	95	97
Bankura	80	28	20	21	34
Midnapur	441	447	194	123	96
Hooghly	485	1,308	1,170	932	1,074
Howrah	347	139	93	79	68
24-Parganas	2,295	2,009	1,014	1,491	1,007
Calcutta	5,974	5,779	5,993	6,064	4,362
Nadia	3,902	4,150	3,934	3,974	3,428
Murshidabad	7,721	5,472	5,886	6,532	5,842
Jessore	5,049	4,066	4,915	7,070	4,520
Khulna	5,780	5,772	3,952	3,952	3,869
Rajshahi	10,445	6,981	6,066	4,198	4,784
Dinajpur	5,772	6,073	5,844	6,606	6,767
Jalpaiguri	818	881	869	656	782
Darjeeling	1,308	2,215	1,648	1,258	1,050
Rangpur	18,255	15,413	9,401	8,103	6,058
Bogra	6,336	5,739	1,460	1,685	1,166
Pabna	1,663	2,661	2,655	2,434	2,450
Malda	9,060	7,034	3,844	4,393	4,320
Dacca	9,474	9,324	7,486	9,190	8,005
Mymensingh	3,911	6,303	7,280	6,027	9,357
Faridpur	5,549	4,999	4,381	5,434	4,339
Bakarganj	12,557	13,463	6,503	7,526	7,460
Chittagong	3,527	8,515	4,361	3,810	3,445
Noakhali	7,505	10,357	5,832	6,925	5,422
Tippera	6,623	6,764	6,480	7,317	5,992
Total ..	138,274	137,791	102,777	106,794	98,155



65. **Provincial anti-kala-azar grant.**—The annual Government gra[nt] for anti-kala-azar work in Bengal was Rs. 1,20,000 during the y[ear] 1939-40. The grant was fully utilised. Out of this amount, a s[um] of Rs. 75,000 was distributed amongst the different district boa[rds] excluding Birbhum, Bankura and Darjeeling. In Darjeeling a spec[ial] scheme for anti-kala-azar work was carried out during the year at [an] expenditure of Rs. 75,000. The incidence of kala-azar in the Birbh[um] and the Bankura districts was quite negligible. A sum of Rs. 1,[...] was also given to the Central Co-operative Anti-Malaria Society [for] anti-kala-azar work through the various centres affiliated to the Soci[ety]. Anti-kala-azar specifics up to the value of Rs. 28,000 were purcha[sed] and distributed among the various district boards in addition to [the] normal allotment for treatment of kala-azar cases in the vari[ous]

hospitals, dispensaries and kala-azar treatment centres in the province. In making allotments to the different districts, the number of kala-azar patients treated at the various centres, hospitals and dispensaries and the boards' expenditure for anti-kala-azar work out of their own funds were taken into consideration. The increased expenditure incurred has been justified by the decrease in the number of deaths.

66. **Enteric fever.**—In 1939, there was considerable reduction in the death rate from enteric fever both in the rural and urban areas excepting Calcutta. In the whole province the death rate from this cause in 1939 was 0·17 as against 0·20 in 1938 yielding a decrease of 15 per cent. In all towns there was also the slight decrease of 1·6 per cent. while in Calcutta there was an increase of 8·6 per cent. In the rural areas the mortality rate from this cause decreased by 13·3 per cent.

Deaths and Death Rates from Enteric Fever.

	Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—				
1938	9,808	2,271	1,203	7,537
1939	8,290	2,200	1,306	6,090
Death rates per mille—				
1938	0·20	0·64	1·05	0·15
1939	0·17	0·63	1·14	0·13

Forty-three towns returned rates above the provincial average for enteric fever mortality, the highest being in the Hooghly-Chinsura Municipality (1·2). Three towns returned rates between 1 and 2 per mille. 43 towns returned no deaths from enteric fever during 1939. This is largely due to failure of notification of the disease, lack of proper diagnosis and absence of proper public health organisation. 1·2 per cent. of the provincial fever deaths and 0·8 per cent. of the total provincial mortality were due to enteric fever, against 1·2 and 0·7 per cent., respectively, in 1938. Thus it appears that the reduction in the total number of deaths from this cause, is no indication of its less severity during the year under report.

67. **Measles.**—There was an all round decrease in the death rate from measles during the year under report. In the province as a whole, the decrease was by 33·3 per cent. in the urban areas by 12·5 in Calcutta by 21·4 per cent. and in the rural areas by 33·3 per cent. 26 towns returned rates above the provincial average for measles while no death from this cause was reported from 85 towns. Measles accounted for 0·3 per cent. of the provincial fever mortality and 0·2 per cent. of the total provincial mortality against 0·4 and 0·2 per cent., respectively in 1938.

Deaths and Death Rates per mille from Measles.

			Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—						
1938	..	..	2,969	284	159	[illegible]
1939	..	..	1,962	247	127	[illegible]
Death rates per mille—						
1938	..	..	0·06	0·08	0·14	[illegible]
1939	..	..	0·04	0·07	0·11	[illegible]

68. **Relapsing fever.**—Relapsing fever is rather rare in Bengal [illegible] has so far been limited to the rural areas only. None-the-less [illegible] showing a tendency to increase; from 2 deaths in 1937, the mortal[illegible] rose to 3 in 1938, while during the year under report there were 5 dea[illegible] from this cause as shown below:—

Deaths from Relapsing Fever.

			Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—						
1938	..	..	3	..	..	[illegible]
1939	..	..	5	..	..	[illegible]

69. **Influenza.**—Contrary to the general trend of the diseases [illegible] 1939, and also to the course it has hitherto followed, influenza claim[illegible] a large mortality rate in 1939. No specific cause can, however, [illegible] attributed to its unexpected rise for which the rural area was whol[illegible] responsible. From 2,143 deaths from influenza in 1938, the mortal[illegible] went up to 2,467 in 1939, showing an increase by 15·1 per cent. T[illegible] following table will show that the rise in the total mortality from t[illegible] cause did not cause any appreciable variation in the mortality rat[illegible] The influenza deaths were reported from 28 out of 119 towns in Beng[illegible] in 18 of which rate was above the provincial average (0·05) for influe[illegible] The highest mortality rate was reported from Katwa (0·6) follow[illegible] by Kurseong with 0·5 per mille.

Deaths and Death Rates from Influenza.

			Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—						
1938	..	..	2,143	411	344	[illegible]
1939	..	..	2,467	386	331	[illegible]
Death rates—						
1938	..	..	0·04	0·12	0·30	[illegible]
1939	..	..	0·05	0·11	0·30	[illegible]

70. **Influenza in districts.**—In 1939, the death rates from influenza were higher in 7 districts and lower in the remaining 20 districts than the provincial average (0·05 per mille). As in the previous years, the Darjeeling district reported the highest death rate from influenza, followed by Calcutta. The lowest rate ·001 as before, was reported from the Rajshahi district. Compared with the previous year, the death rate from influenza was higher in 6 districts, equal in 10, and lower in 11 districts.

Death Rates from Influenza per mille.

Districts.	1938.	1939.	Increase + or decrease —.
Darjeeling	0·40	0·43	+ ·03
Calcutta	0·30	0·29	— ·01
Jalpaiguri	0·13	0·14	+ ·01
24-Parganas	0·12	0·35	+ ·23
Dinajpur	0·09	0·07	— ·02
Birbhum	0·07	0·07	±0
Khulna	0·07	0·07	±0
Bankura	0·06	0·02	— ·04
Burdwan	0·05	0·04	— ·01
Bakarganj	0·04	0·02	+ ·02
Chittagong	0·04	0·04	±0
Hooghly	0·04	0·04	±0
Howrah	0·03	0·01	— ·02
Midnapore	0·02	0·02	±0
Jessore	0·02	0·003	— ·017
Bogra	0·02	0·03	+ ·01
Pabna	0·02	0·01	— ·01
Murshidabad	0·02	0·01	— ·01
Tippera	0·02	0·01	— ·01
Noakhali	0·02	0·01	— ·01
Nadia	0·01	0·02	+ ·01
Malda	0·01	0·01	±0
Mymensingh	0·01	0·01	±0
Rangpur	0·01	0·01	±0
Dacca	0·01	0·01	±0
Faridpur	0·002	0·003	+ ·001
Rajshahi	0·001	0·001	±0

71. **Cerebrospinal fever.**—In 1939, 1,721 deaths occurred from cerebrospinal fever as against 1,337 deaths from this cause in 1938. In 1937 the disease caused 938 deaths in the province. It appears, therefore that during these three years, the disease made a very rapid headway; but while during the years 1937 and 1938 it picked up victims from the rural areas, in 1939 it chose the urban areas for its main activity. The death rate from this cause increased in the whole province by 28·7 per cent., in all towns by 133·3 per cent., in Calcutta by 155·6 per cent. but decreased in the rural areas by 9·4 per cent.

Deaths and Death Rates from Cerebrospinal Fever.

			Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural ar
Number of deaths—						
1938	..	..	1,337	357	311	[illegible]
1939	..	..	1,721	833	795	[illegible]
Death rates—						
1938	..	..	0·03	0·1	0·3	[illegible]
1939	..	..	0·03	0·2	0·7	[illegible]

72. **Typhus fever.**—Typhus fever is mainly a disease of the ru areas and has been on the increase seriously since 1936. The mortal rate from this disease increased by 25 per cent. in the whole provin This increased rate is wholly accounted for by the rural areas. Dea from typhus fever were reported from 19 out of 119 municipal tow in Bengal, Kumarkhali in the Nadia district was the worst suffer Calcutta was free from it.

Deaths and Death Rates from Typhus Fever.

			Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural ar
Number of deaths—						
1938	..	..	4,034	53	..	3,981
1939	..	..	4,443	44	..	4,39
Death rates—						
1938	..	..	0·08	0·01	..	0·0
1939	..	..	0·10	0·01	..	0·1

73. **Black water fever.**—One hundred and sixty-nine deaths fr black water fever occurred in Bengal in 1939, against 212 deaths fr this cause in 1938. There was thus a reduction of 43 deaths with decrease of 25 per cent. in the provincial death rate for this cause. T decrease in the rural areas was also by 25 per cent., but in all tow it was by 50 per cent. Calcutta as in the previous years, was free fr this disease. Most of the events occurred in the rural areas. Bo the urban and rural areas in the districts of Bankura, Midnap Khulna, Rajshahi, Malda, Chittagong and Noakhali were unaffec by this disease. Five towns, Perojpur, Bajitpur, Mymensingh, Bar and Kumarkhali reported deaths from this disease. Excepting Peroj in which 4 deaths from this cause occurred, the other 4 affected tow returned 1 death each.

Deaths and Death Rates from Black Water Fever.

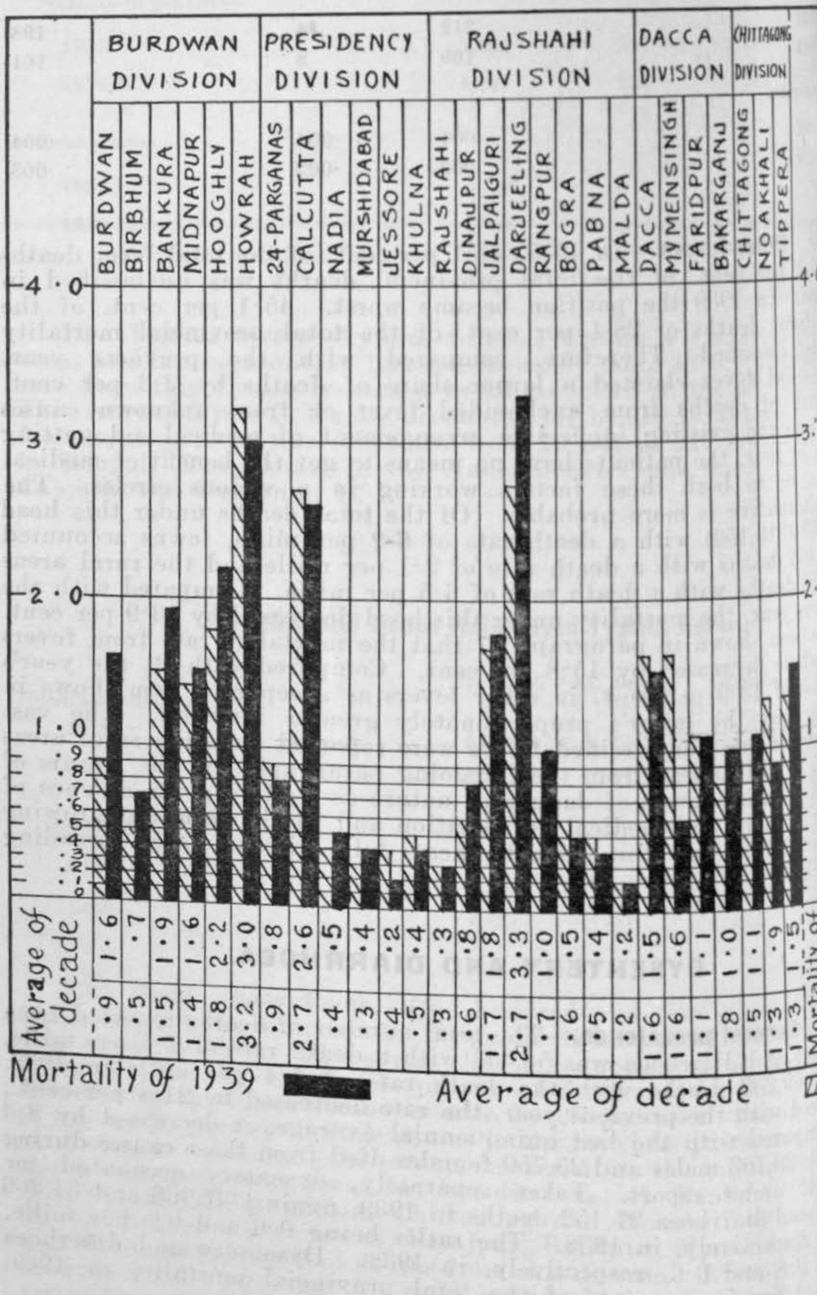
	Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—				
1938	212	14	..	198
1939	169	8	..	161
Death rates—				
1938	·004	·004	..	·004
1939	·003	·002	..	·003

74. **Other fevers.**—In 1938, 44·1 per cent. of the total fever deaths or 27·4 per cent. of the total provincial deaths was unclassified in Bengal. In 1939 the position became worst. 45·1 per cent. of the total fever deaths or 28·4 per cent. of the total provincial mortality was not classified. Therefore, compared with the previous year, unclassified fever claimed a larger share of deaths by 2·3 per cent. Swelling of deaths from unclassified fever or from unknown causes points to the existing ineffective arrangement of medical aid getting worst, or that, the patients have no means to get the benefit of medical advice, or to both these factors working in a vicious circles. The last alternative is more probable. Of the total deaths under this head in 1939 (310,154) with a death rate of 6·2 per mille, towns accounted for 7,466 deaths with a death rate of 2·1 per mille and the rural areas 302,688 deaths with a death rate of 6·5 per mille. Compared with the previous year, the mortality under this head decreased by 13·9 per cent. It has been shown in paragraph 47 that the mortality rate from fevers as a whole decreased by 15·8 per cent. Compared with it, the year's decrease of 13·9 per cent. in other fevers as a separate item shows in another way the latter's proportionately greater intensity. The vast majority of these unclassified fevers were reported from the rural areas which, it will appear from the foregoing paragraph, are the haunts of several specified fevers of dangerous nature as well. In the absence of proper sanitary and medical organisation and in the resultant growing impoverishment of the tenant these fell diseases are spreading unchecked.

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

75. **General prevalence.**—The total number of deaths reported from dysentery and diarrhoea was 54,453 with a death rate of 1·1 per mille, against 69,232 deaths with the death rate of 1·4 per mille in 1938. Compared with the previous year, the rate decreased by 21·4 per cent., and compared with the last quinquennial average, it decreased by 8·3 per cent. 28,703 males and 25,750 females died from these causes during the year under report. Taken separately, dysentery accounted for 27,301, and diarrhoea 27,152 deaths in 1939, against 37,966 and 31,266 deaths, respectively, in 1938. The ratios being 0·6 and 0·5 per mille, against 0·8 and 0·6, respectively, in 1938. Dysentery and diarrhoea accounted for 5 per cent. of the total provincial mortality in 1939, against 5·3 per cent. in 1938.

Graph showing the relative intensity of dysentery and diarrhoea mortality each of Bengal Presidency during the year 1939 and the average of decade 1929-38.



76. **Seasonal incidence.**—From their apex in January the mortality from dysentery and diarrhoea tended to decline from the month of February till it reached its minimum in June. In March, it broke off the declining tendency and took an upward move which persisted in April too. From May it dropped again which came to its bottom in June wherefrom it took an upward meandering course which continued throughout the remaining months. Compared with 1938, the number of deaths from these two causes was lower in all the months in 1939 except in January in which it was higher.

77. **Dysentery and diarrhoea in districts.**—(*a*) *Dysentery and diarrhoea death rates taken together.*—Howrah with death rate of 3·0 per mille in 1939 retained its top position gained last year. Malda, as usual with a death rate of 0·2 per mille, bottomed the list. Ten districts registered rates above the provincial average (1·1) for them. Compared with the previous decennial average 14 districts recorded increased death rate from them and 9 districts showed decreased rates and the remaining 4, viz., Faridpur, Mymensingh, Rajshahi and Malda returned equal rates. Compared with the previous year, the rates increased in 6 districts, decreased in 20 and stationary in one district.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea Death Rates per mille.

Districts.	Average of decade, 1929-38.	1939.	Increase + or decrease — (per mille).	1938.	Increase + or decrease — (per mille).
Howrah	3·2	3·0	—·2	3·9	—·9
Calcutta	2·7	2·6	—·1	3·1	—·5
Darjeeling	2·7	3·3	+·6	2·9	+·4
Hooghly	1·8	2·2	+·4	3·2	—1·0
Jalpaiguri	1·7	1·8	+·1	1·5	+·3
Dacca	1·6	1·5	—·1	2·6	—1·1
Bankura	1·5	1·9	+·4	1·8	+·1
Midnapur	1·4	1·6	+·2	2·0	—·4
Noakhali	1·3	0·9	—·4	1·0	—·1
Tippera	1·3	1·5	+·2	2·1	—·6
Faridpur	1·1	1·1	±0	1·8	—·7
Burdwan	0·9	1·6	+·7	1·3	+·3
24-Parganas	0·9	0·8	—·1	1·2	—·4
Bakarganj	0·8	1·0	+·2	1·3	—·3
Rangpur	0·7	1·0	+·3	1·2	—·2
Dinajpur	0·6	0·8	+·2	0·9	—·1
Bogra	0·6	0·5	—·1	0·8	—·3
Mymensingh	0·6	0·6	±0	0·9	—·3
Birbhum	0·5	0·7	+·2	0·5	+·2
Khulna	0·5	0·4	—·1	0·5	—·1
Pabna	0·5	0·4	—·1	0·7	—·3
Chittagong	0·5	1·1	+·6	0·9	+·2
Nadia	0·4	0·5	+·1	0·6	—·1
Jessore	0·4	0·2	—·2	0·3	—·1
Murshidabad	0·3	0·4	+·1	0·5	—·1
Rajshahi	0·3	0·3	±0	0·7	—·4
Malda	0·2	0·2	±0	0·2	±0

(*b*) *Dysentery and diarrhoea death rates taken separately.*—As before, Darjeeling showed the highest death rate of 2·34 per mille fr[om] dysentery. Its topping position has remained undisturbed for yea[rs]. Howrah with a death rate of 2·08 per mille in 1939 from diarrh[oea] out-stayed Hooghly which dislodged in last year from its usual t[op]most position. Ten districts registered death rates higher than [the] provincial average (0·6 per mille), while 7 districts showed high[er] death rates from diarrhoea than its provinical average (0·5 per mil[le]). Compared with 1938, the death rates from dysentery increased in [4] districts and decreased in the remaining 23 districts, while that fr[om] diarrhoea increased in 10, decreased in 16 and was stationary in [one] district:

Dysentery and Diarrhoea Death Rates per mille shown separately for each district.

Districts.		Dysentery.			Diarrhoea.	
	1938.	1939.	Increase + or decrease −.	1938.	1939.	Increase + or decrease −.
Darjeeling ..	2·06	2·34	+0·28	0·76	1·02	+0·2[illegible]
Dacca ..	1·83	1·10	−0·73	0·82	0·45	−0·3[illegible]
Calcutta ..	1·69	1·44	−0·25	1·44	1·20	−0·2[illegible]
Tippera ..	1·61	1·13	—0·48	0·49	0·39	−0·1[illegible]
Howrah ..	1·39	0·92	−0·47	2·53	2·08	−0·4[illegible]
Faridpur ..	1·17	0·77	−0·40	0·62	0·35	−0·2[illegible]
Bakarganj ..	0·97	0·79	−0·20	0·28	0·21	−0·0[illegible]
Midnapur ..	0·89	0·65	−0·24	1·08	0·96	−0·1[illegible]
Jalpaiguri ..	0·69	0·82	+0·13	0·83	1·05	+0·2[illegible]
Hooghly ..	0·64	0·35	−0·29	2·55	1·87	−0·6[illegible]
Noakhali ..	0·63	0·52	−0·11	0·39	0·38	−0·0[illegible]
Chittagong ..	0·59	0·68	+0·09	0·25	0·37	+0·1[illegible]
24-Parganas ..	0·59	0·43	−0·16	0·57	0·45	−0·1[illegible]
Burdwan ..	0·54	0·52	−0·02	0·83	1·09	+0·2[illegible]
Mymensingh ..	0·53	0·32	−0·21	0·39	0·26	−0·1[illegible]
Rajshahi ..	0·45	0·13	−0·32	0·22	0·19	−0·0[illegible]
Pabna ..	0·44	0·21	−0·23	0·31	0·24	−0·0[illegible]
Bogra ..	0·44	0·23	−0·21	0·39	0·33	−0·0[illegible]
Dinajpur ..	0·39	0·29	−0·10	0·52	0·49	−0·0[illegible]
Rangpur ..	0·36	0·23	−0·13	0·76	0·81	+0·0[illegible]
Bankura ..	0·35	0·38	+0·03	1·37	1·52	+0·1[illegible]
Birbhum ..	0·31	0·29	−0·02	0·24	0·38	+0·1[illegible]
Khulna ..	0·30	0·24	−0·06	0·23	0·23	±0
Nadia ..	0·28	0·21	−0·07	0·27	0·31	+0·0[illegible]
Murshidabad ..	0·28	0·19	−0·09	0·17	0·18	+0·0[illegible]
Jessore ..	0·12	0·10	−0·02	0·17	0·15	−0·0[illegible]
Malda ..	0·07	0·03	−0·04	0·10	0·17	+0·0[illegible]

78. **Dysentery and diarrhœa in towns and rural areas.**—The pro[vincial] urban death rate for these diseases was 2·1 per mille in 1939 against 2·7 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 22·2 per cent. In Calcutta the rate decreased by 16·1 per cent. and in the rural areas by 23·1 per cent. As in the previous year, the highest death rate (8[illegible] per mille) from these two diseases combined was returned from Ram[]jibanpur in the Midnapur district, followed by Budge-Budge (5[illegible]

per mille), in the 24-Parganas district. As regards the rural areas excluding towns, Darjeeling with 3·4 per mille topped the list and Howrah with 2·7 came next. The lowest rate (0·2 per mille) was returned from Malda and Jessore.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea.

	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—			
1938	9,538	3,582	59,694
1939	7,468	3,019	46,985
Death rates per mille—			
1938	2·7	3·1	1·3
1939	2·1	2·6	1·0

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

79. **General prevalence.**—In 1939, there was a decrease in deaths from respiratory diseases. The total deaths under this head in 1939, numbered 88,458, as against 99,763 in 1938, the respective ratios being 1·8 and 2:0 per mille. Thus there was a decrease of 11,305 in the total number of deaths over last year's figures and 10 per cent. in the death rate. The death rate was also equal to the provincial quinquennial average 1·8 per mille. 8·2 per cent. of the total provincial mortality was caused by respiratory diseases, against 7·6 per cent. in 1938. As in the case of other fevers discussed in the foregoing paragraph 74, the year's decrease in the case of respiratory diseases also, does not indicate, that the ravages under this head have really being on the decline. All what has happened is that this cause participated in the total decrease in deaths from all diseases but its intensity in its own sphere was comparatively more severe, as indicated by its higher percentage over the last year.

The decrease in the total number of deaths under this cause was shared in varying degrees by all sub-heads:—

Diseases.	Number.		Death rates per mille.		Percentage of increase + or decrease —.	Percentage of total deaths from respiratory diseases.	
	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.		1938.	1939.
Pneumonia ..	52,258	47,888	1·05	0·96	−8·6	52·4	54·2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	14,668	12,422	0·29	0·26	−10·3	14·7	14·0
Whooping cough ..	1,509	1,441	0·03	0·03	±0	1·5	1·6
Other respiratory diseases.	31,328	26,707	0·63	0·53	−15·9	31·4	30·2

80. **Seasonal incidence.**—In slight deviation from the last year course, the highest mortality from respiratory diseases was recorded in January and the lowest in July in 1939. The seasonal movement of the disease as compared with the previous year will present similar invariableness with the exception that it was late by one month and that the figure returned in March was slightly higher than that returned in February. In all the months, the death rates from these diseases were lower than those in 1938. Compared with the previous decade the rates were higher in every months in 1939.

Seasonal Mortality from Respiratory Diseases.

——	Average, 1929-38.	1938.	1939.	Percentage of difference between 1938 and 1939.
January	7,426	10,146	9,341	−7·[illegible]
February	6,902	9,178	8,630	−6·[illegible]
March	7,347	9,606	8,765	−8·7
April	6,819	8,475	8,350	−1·[illegible]
May	5,742	7,480	6,765	−9·4
June	5,113	6,444	5,724	−11·2
July	5,333	6,562	5,570	−15·1
August	5,378	6,545	5,703	−12·[illegible]
September	5,461	7,137	5,673	−20·[illegible]
October	6,148	8,150	6,295	−22·[illegible]
November	7,490	9,713	8,495	−12·[illegible]
December	8,565	10,327	9,147	−11·4

81. **Respiratory diseases in districts.**—Ten districts returned death rates from respiratory diseases above their provincial average 1·8 per mille. As usual Calcutta with a death rate of 8·6 per mille in 1939 was at the top of the list, followed by Jalpaiguri 5·6, Hooghly and Darjeeling 4·1 each and Howrah 3·6. Similarly, Malda as in the previous six years, stood at the bottom with a death rate of 0·3 per mille in 1939. Compared with the preceding year, the death rate was higher in 3 districts, stationary in 1 and lower in the remaining

districts. Compared with the previous decade, the death rate was higher in 17 districts, stationary in 6 and slightly lower in only 4 districts.

Death Rates from Respiratory Diseases per mille.

Districts.	Average of decade, 1929-38.	1939.	Increase + or decrease − (per mille).	1938.	Increase + or decrease − (per mille).
Calcutta	8·2	8·6	+0·4	9·2	−0·6
Jalpaiguri	4·5	5·6	+1·1	5·3	+0·3
Darjeeling	3·9	4·1	+0·2	4·4	−0·3
Howrah	3·7	3·6	−0·1	4·0	−0·4
Hooghly	3·5	4·1	+0·6	4·5	−0·4
Bankura	2·3	2·6	+0·3	2·7	−0·1
Burdwan	2·0	3·2	+1·2	3·1	+0·1
Dinajpur	2·0	2·7	+0·7	2·8	−0·1
Birbhum	1·9	1·7	−0·2	1·9	−0·2
Midnapur	1·8	2·3	+0·5	2·5	−0·2
24-Parganas	1·6	1·6	± 0	1·9	−0·3
Bakarganj	1·6	2·2	+0·6	2·7	−0·5
Faridpur	1·4	1·4	± 0	2·1	−0·7
Nadia	1·3	1·3	± 0	1·4	−0·1
Rangpur	1·2	1·7	+0·5	1·6	+0·1
Dacca	1·2	1·2	± 0	1·5	−0·3
Noakhali	1·1	0·9	−0·2	1·2	−0·3
Bogra	1·0	1·4	+0·4	1·5	−0·1
Pabna	1·0	1·1	+0·1	1·5	−0·4
Jessore	1·0	0·9	−0·1	1·2	−0·3
Khulna	0·9	0·9	± 0	1·2	−0·3
Rajshahi	0·7	0·9	+0·2	1·0	−0·1
Chittagong	0·7	0·9	+0·2	1·0	−0·1
Murshidabad	0·6	0·7	+0·1	0·7	± 0
Mymensingh	0·6	0·7	+0·1	0·9	−0·2
Tippera	0·6	0·7	+0·1	0·8	−0·1
Malda	0·3	0·3	± 0	0·4	−0·1

82. **Respiratory diseases in urban and rural areas.**—The follow statement indicates that mortality from these diseases both in eve and ratio have undergone an all round reduction in comparison w the last year's figures. Howrah with a death rate of 8·9 per mille w the worst sufferer from this cause followed by Calcutta (8·6), Du (8·1), Chandrakona (7·7) and Kurseong (7·4). From the foregoi note on dysentery and diarrhœa combined, as well as from this par graph, Howrah will appear to have occupied first place in these t diseases in 1939, as Ramjibanpur did the same during the last ye Excess in bowels complain were associated with excess in respirato diseases.

Death and Death Rates from Respiratory Diseases.

	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—			
1938	18,793	10,507	80,970
1939	17,298	9,811	71,160
Death rate per mille—			
1938	5·3	9·2	1·7
1939	4·9	8·6	1·5

PNEUMONIA.

83. **General prevalence.**—Pneumonia was no exception to th general reduction in mortality from diseases in 1939. This reducti was shared both by the urban and rural areas. In the whole provin the decrease was by 8·3 per cent., in Calcutta 3·5 per cent., in th rural areas by 8·0 per cent. while in the urban area by 8·2 per cen Only four towns, Mohespur (Jessore), Titagar, Kishoreganj and Baj pur reported no death from pneumonia; 58 towns recorded dea rate above the provincial average for pneumonia (0·96). Ramjiba pur, which with a mortality rate of 7·7, stood first in 1938, with Cha drakona coming next, yielded place to the latter in 1939. The mortali rate reported from Chandrakona during the year under report was 5 and that by Ramjibanpur was 5·0. Both these towns are in the Mid pur district. Six towns reported rates from 5 and 3 per mille. T lowest 0·1 per mille was reported from 3 towns Brahmanbaria, Piroj and Jhalakati.

Death and Death Rates from Pneumonia.

	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—			
1938	5,860	2,580	46,398
1939	5,382	2,492	42,506
Death rates per mille—			
1938	1·67	2·26	1·00
1939	1·53	2·18	0·92

84. **Pneumonia in districts.**—In 10 districts the rate from eumonia was higher than its provincial average (0·96 per mille). r some years, the district order in respect to the severity of the ease has invariably recurred, viz., the district of Jalpaiguri head-, the districts of Hooghly and Darjeeling following, and the district Malda returned the lowest figure. In 1939, Jalpaiguri recorded highest death rate of 4·50, Hooghly occupied the second place ording 2·78, and Darjeeling stood third with 2·67. Malda with 0·14 orded the lowest death rate from pneumonia. Compared with the vious year, rates were higher in 6 districts and lower in the remain- 21·

Death Rates from Pneumonia per mille.

Districts.	1938.	1939.	Increase + or decrease −.
Jalpaiguri	4·14	4·50	+ ·36
Hooghly	3·05	2·78	− ·27
Darjeeling	2·33	2·67	+ ·34
Calcutta	2·26	2·18	− ·08
Burdwan	1·88	2·05	+ ·17
Dinajpur	1·80	1·93	+ ·13
Midnapur	1·74	1·65	− ·09
Bankura	1·59	1·60	+ ·01
Faridpur	1·23	0·81	− ·42
Bakarganj	1·22	1·06	− ·16
24-Parganas	1·07	0·92	− ·15
Howrah	1·04	0·84	− ·20
Rangpur	1·03	1·17	+ ·14
Pabna	0·98	0·64	− ·34
Bogra	0·96	0·84	− ·12
Nadia	0·95	0·82	− ·13
Khulna	0·71	0·52	− ·19
Chittagong	0·69	0·66	− ·03
Rajshahi	0·68	0·57	− ·11
Jessore	0·66	0·47	− ·19
Birbhum	0·64	0·57	− ·07
Dacca	0·58	0·48	− ·10
Noakhali	0·56	0·45	− ·11
Murshidabad	0·41	0·38	− ·03
Tippera	0·33	0·24	− ·09
Mymensingh	0·33	0·26	− ·07
Malda	0·17	0·14	− ·03

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

85. **General prevalence.**—Both in the urban and the rural areas, eath rate from pulmonary tuberculosis had a phenomenal decrease in 939. Total deaths from this cause in 1939 were 12,422, against 4,668 in 1938, showing a reduction of 2,246 deaths. The provincial eath rate for pulmonary tuberculosis for 1939 was 0·25 as against 0·29 er mille in the previous year. The decrease in the whole province as by 13·8 per cent., in the rural areas by 18·2 per cent. and in the rban areas including Calcutta by 5·1. Of the total deaths in the rban areas from this cause in 1939, Calcutta alone was responsible or 69·9 per cent. Seven towns returned death rate above the provin- ial average (1·21 per mille) for pulmonary tuberculosis. As last year,

the highest death rate (5·4) was reported from South Dum-D Kurseong which returned no death from this cause last year, restored to its usual second position with 0·37 per mille in 1939. death from this cause was reported from 20 towns:

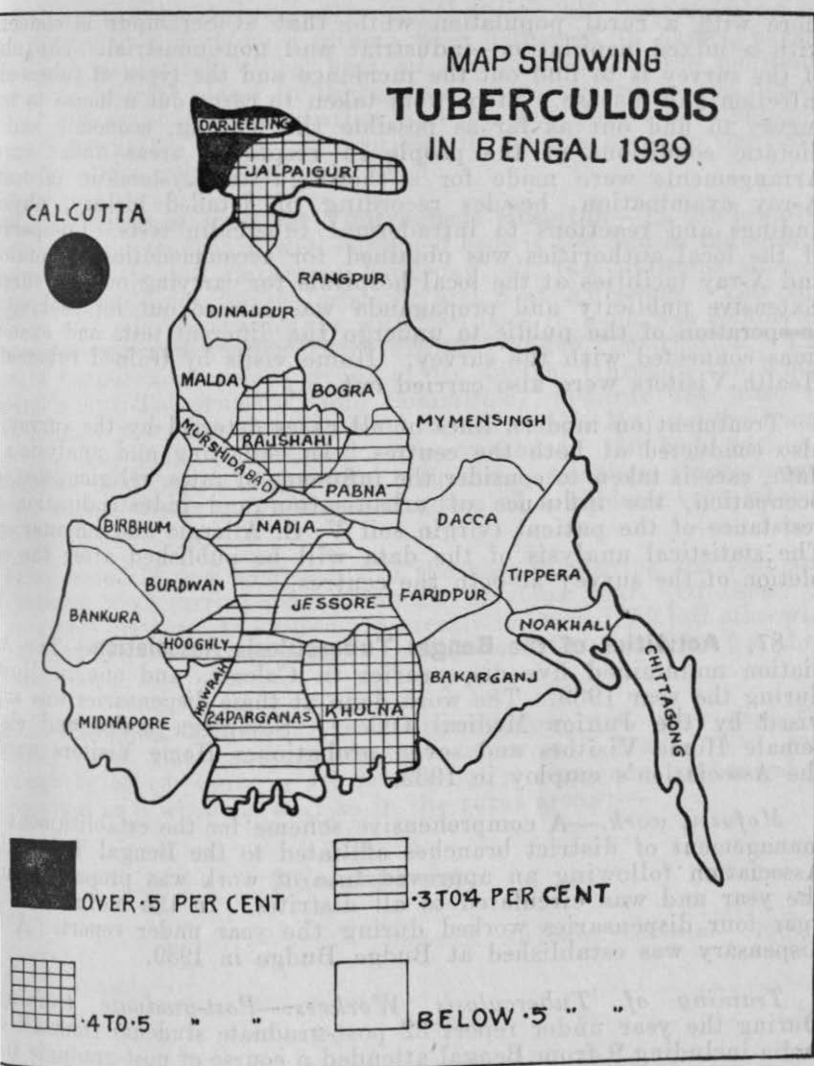
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

	Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas
Number of deaths—				
1938	14,668	4,592	3,142	10
1939	12,422	4,258	2,980	8
Death ratios per mille—				
1938	0·29	1·31	2·75	0
1939	0·25	1·21	2·61	0

86. **Pulmonary tuberculosis in districts.**—As a district, Calc returned the highest death rate (2·61 per mille) followed by D jeeling (0·93 per mille). The death rates were higher in 7 distri than the provincial average (0·25 per mille) for pulmonary tuberculo Compared with the previous year, only the Bogra district show higher rate, the rates were unchanged in the Murshidabad and Fari pur districts, while the remaining 24 districts returned lower rates:

Death rates from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per mille.

Districts.	1938.	1939.	Increase or decrease
Calcutta	2·75	2·61	−
Darjeeling	1·53	·93	−
Howrah	·74	·61	−
Jalpaiguri	·51	·49	−
Hooghly	·49	·41	−
Bankura	·47	·42	−
Burdwan	·42	·38	−
24-Parganas	·33	·24	−
Dinajpur	·27	·15	−
Birbhum	·27	·25	−
Khulna	·24	·18	−
Mymensingh	·24	·19	−
Jessore	·24	·18	−
Midnapur	·19	·17	−
Dacca	·19	·17	−
Nadia	·18	·16	−
Rangpur	·18	·15	−
Pabna	·17	·14	−
Bakarganj	·17	·13	−
Bogra	·14	·16	+
Rajshahi	·14	·11	−
Tippera	·14	·13	−
Murshidabad	·11	·11	±0
Faridpur	·10	·10	±0
Noakhali	·10	·08	−
Chittagong	·09	·07	−
Malda	·06	·04	−



The increasing dust nuisance in the towns and even in the rural as due to increasing number of motor-cars and buses has a direct ercussion on the incidence of respiratory diseases in general and lmonary tuberculosis in particular. Hence arrangements should be de by the local bodies for the proper watering of the roads in towns d of putting a smoother surface on the roads which will not produce st.

Tuberculosis survey at Barisal and Serampur during 1939.—With view to collect reliable data on tuberculosis in Bengal by survey, o centres, one at Serampur and the other at Barisal were started ring the year under report.

The work at the former centre was commenced in July 1939 and at at the latter in October 1939. The Barisal centre is concerned

more with a rural population while that at Serampur is conce with a mixed population—industrial and non-industrial. The of the survey is to find out the incidence and the types of tuberc infection and disease. Steps were taken to carry out a house to survey to find out as far as possible the housing, economic and dietatic conditions of the people in respective areas under su Arrangements were made for a thorough and systematic labor X-ray examination, besides recording of detailed history, phy findings and reactions to intradermal tuberculin tests. Co-opera of the local authorities was obtained for accommodation, labora and X-ray facilities at the local hospitals for carrying out the sur Extensive publicity and propaganda was carried out for seeking co-operation of the public to undergo the different tests and exa tions connected with the survey. Home visits by trained tuberc Health Visitors were also carried out.

Treatment on modern lines of all cases detected by the survey also conducted at both the centres. In collecting and analysing data, care is taken to consider the influence of rates, religion, age, occupation, the influence of urbanisation and industrialisation resistance of the patient (virgin soil V. S. Allergic and immune The statistical analysis of the data will be published after the pletion of the survey at both the centres.

87. **Activities of the Bengal Tuberculosis Association.**—The As ciation maintained five dispensaries in Calcutta and one in How during the year 1939. The work done at these dispensaries was su vised by the Junior Medical Officer. Seventeen males and e female Home Visitors and seven probationer Home Visitors were the Association's employ in 1939.

Mofussil work.—A comprehensive scheme for the establishment management of district branches affiliated to the Bengal Tuberc Association following an approved line of work was prepared du the year and was circulated to all districts. In the mofussil as year four dispensaries worked during the year under report. A dispensary was established at Budge Budge in 1939.

Training of Tuberculosis Workers.—Post-graduate trainin During the year under report 32 post-graduate students from all India including 9 from Bengal attended a course of post-graduate tr ing in tuberculosis held under the auspices of the King George Tha giving (Anti-Tuberculosis) Fund, now amalgamated with the Tu culosis Association of India. Of the Bengal candidates, one from of the districts of Rajshahi, Hooghly, Mymensingh and Dacca of the municipalities of Budge-Budge, Kurseong, Garden-Reach two from Howrah, joined the course. Six doctors were deputed by Tuberculosis Officer, Bihar, for training under the Association arrangements were made for their training in the Chest Departme the Medical College Hospital.

Training of Home Visitors.—The Association has started simultaneous courses, one senior course in English and one junior co in vernacular for the training of Home Visitors, which covers a co of six months, consisting of lectures, dispensary work, laboratory preventive home visiting work and demonstrations. The total nu of students in the senior course is sixteen and in junior course fiv

Publicity and propaganda.—During the year 308 lectures (most of iem illustrated with lantern slides) were delivered in bastis, parks, lucational institutions, clubs, etc., in Calcutta and in the mofussil. urther 25 different places in the mofussil were visited by the Senior Iedical Officer of the Association and by the Assistant Publicity fficers. During the year a grant of Rs. 10,000 was made to the Assoiation from the provincial revenues.

88. **Activities of Jadavpur Tuberculosis Hospital.**—In the hospital t Jadavpur, the number of well equipped beds is 156 and in the branch anatorium at the hill station of Kurseong, 33, the additions affected luring the year being 16 at Jadavpur and 8 at Kurseong. The contruction of 5 additional cottages with two beds in each was completed luring the year and another three are still under construction. The Calcutta Corporation made a grant of Rs. 50,000 (through the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund Committee) towards the cost of onstructing a new large block to be named after His Majesty the King-Emperor. The block is designed to accommodate 150 beds with all quipments and special operation theatre. Another improvement ffected during the year is the construction of a modern type kitchen nd store-room.

There were 214 new admissions in the hospital during the year and 126 patients were carried over from the previous year. Of these, 55 patients were discharged as cured, 13 greatly improved, 59 left otherwise nd 33 died and 5 were non-tubercular cases and 31 stayed for less than a month.

89. **Whooping cough.**—The statement below will show that the mortality from this cause, decreased under all heads. The rate decreased by 50 per cent. in all towns, but it remained unchanged in the province as a whole as well as in the rural areas :—

Whooping cough.

	Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Number of deaths—				
1938	1,509	84	..	1,425
1939	1,441	49	..	1,392
Death rates per mille—				
1938	0·03	0·02	..	0·03
1939	0·03	0·01	..	0·03

90. **Other respiratory diseases.**—A total of 26,707 deaths were registered in the province in 1939 of which 7,609 deaths occurred in owns and 19,098 in the rural areas, against 31,328, 8,257 and 23,071 espectively in 1938. Compared with the previous year, the number of deaths under this head decreased by 4,621 or there was a decrease by 14·8 per cent. over the last year's figure. The aggregate rate of mortality under this head was 0·5 per mille, which is equivalent to 2·5 per cent. of the total provincial mortality.

INJURIES.

91. **General prevalence.**—Compared with the previous year, [illegible] total number of deaths decreased in 1939 by 2,642. This decr[illegible] was shared by all causes under this head. Injuries accounted for [illegible] per cent. of the total provincial mortality. Of the total numbe[illegible] deaths by suicide, 1,587 were males and 1,858 females.

Deaths from injuries—	1938.	1939.
Suicide	3,576	3,445
Wounds and accidents	14,729	13,729
Snake-bites and attacks of wild animals	5,171	3,818
Rabies	625	467
Total ..	24,101	21,459

Death rates per mille—	1938.	1939.
Suicide	0·07	0·07
Wounds and accidents ..	0·29	0·27
Snake-bites and attacks of wild animals ..	0·10	0·08
Rabies	0·01	0·01
Total ..	0·48	0·43

92. **Deaths due to injuries in towns and rural areas.**—The follo[illegible] ing statement furnishes details of deaths due to injuries in towns [illegible] rural areas under different heads with death rate per mille in ea[illegible] case. The highest death rate (1·9) from injuries was returned b[illegible] from Arambagh in the Hooghly district and Sirajganj in the Pa[illegible] district. Compared with the previous year, the death rate decrea[illegible] in all towns, in Calcutta and in the rural areas by 3·8, 4·9 and 1[illegible] per cent., respectively :

Cases.	Deaths.			Death rates per mill[illegible]		
	All towns.	Cal-cutta.	Rural areas.	All towns.	Cal-cutta.	Ru[illegible] area[illegible]
Suicide	345	183	3,100	0·10	0·16	[illegible]
Wounds and accidents ..	1,236	420	12,493	0·35	0·37	[illegible]
Snake-bites and attacks of wild animals.	11	36	3,707	0·03	0·03	[illegible]
Rabies	60	21	407	0·02	0·02	[illegible]
Total— 1939 ..	1,752	660	19,707	0·50	0·58	[illegible]
Total— 1938 ..	1,823	698	22,278	0·52	0·61	[illegible]

93. **Deaths from injuries in districts.**—Calcutta returned highest death rate (0·16) from suicide, followed by Nadia and Jessore (0·15) each. As in the previous year Noakhali topped the list of deaths from wounds and accidents (0·47), and Nadia of snake-bites and attacks of wild animals (0·19 per mille). Equally high death rate from rabies (0·02 per mille) was reported from Birbhum, Hooghly, Calcutta, Dinajpur and Pabna. The lowest death rate (0·03 per mille) from suicide was reported from 3 districts, Malda, Chittagong and Noakhali, from wounds and accidents by Jalpaiguri (0·16 per mille), from snake-bites and attacks of wild animals by Darjeeling (0·009 per mille) and from rabies also by Darjeeling (0·003 per mille).

Districts.	Suicides.		Wounds and accidents.		Snake-bites and attacks of wild animals.		Rabies.	
	Death.	Death rates.	Death.	Death rates.	Death.	Death rates.	Death.	Death rates.
Burdwan	105	·07	390	·25	208	·13	11	·007
Birbhum	52	·05	211	·22	67	·07	18	·02
Bankura	99	·09	227	·20	118	·11	6	·005
Midnapur	139	·05	885	·32	363	·13	16	·006
Hooghly	137	·12	310	·28	153	·14	19	·02
Howrah	156	·14	448	·41	55	·05	5	·004
24-Parganas	215	·08	819	·29	271	·10	34	·01
Calcutta	183	·16	420	·37	36	·03	21	·02
Nadia	235	·15	487	·32	288	·19	11	·007
Murshidabad	131	·09	425	·31	242	·18	8	·006
Jessore	257	·15	391	·23	181	·11	23	·01
Khulna	210	·13	462	·28	203	·12	18	·01
Rajshahi	124	·09	448	·32	240	·17	7	·005
Dinajpur	117	·07	306	·17	118	·07	37	·02
Jalpaiguri	43	·04	160	·16	58	·06	9	·009
Darjeeling	19	·06	75	·23	3	·009	1	·003
Rangpur	99	·04	469	·18	166	·06	12	·005
Bogra	80	·07	258	·23	105	·09	14	·01
Pabna	108	·07	456	·31	109	·07	23	·02
Malda	33	·03	207	·20	108	·10	7	·007
Dacca	169	·05	683	·20	87	·02	46	·01
Mymensingh	208	·04	1,144	·22	138	·03	27	·005
Faridpur	170	·07	546	·23	133	·06	19	·008
Bakarganj	120	·04	856	·29	133	·04	24	·008
Chittagong	52	·03	747	·42	69	·04	28	·01
Noakhali	60	·03	810	·47	97	·06	9	·005
Tippera	124	·04	1,089	·35	69	·02	14	·004

94. **Leprosy.**—Altogether 1,517 deaths from leprosy occurred in Bengal in 1939. The vast majority of which (1,446) occurred in the

rural areas, while from the urban areas only 71 deaths from [illegible] cause were reported. Leprosy is a growing menace in Bengal and [illegible] Bengal Public Health Department has formulated comprehen[sive] scheme for its control. The scheme consists of viz., (*a*) a special c[ourse] of training of medical and health officers in anti-leprosy work, (*b*) establishment of leprosy clinic in Sadar, Subdivisional hospitals [and] in thana dispensaries and in union boards, (*c*) milk kitchens, [(*d*)] quarantine arrangements providing village isolation centres, u[nion] board or thana isolation centres and institution for tainted chil[dren] (*e*) propaganda and publicity.

Leprosy is widely prevalent in the districts of Rangpur, Midn[apur], Murshidabad, Birbhum, Nadia, Rajshahi, Bankura, Dinajpur, D[illegible] Hooghly, Mymensingh and Burdwan. During the year under re[port] the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association carried out anti-lep[rosy] work in the towns of Serampur, Tamluk, Baranagar, Bally, U[ttar]para, Comilla, Tollyganj, South Suburban, Garden Reach, B[aj] Budge, Krishnagar, Burdwan, Midnapur, Rajshahi and in cer[tain] villages in the districts of Nadia and Darjeeling. Besides, off[icers] under this Association visited 175 schools including 118 primary sc[hools] under the Corporation of Calcutta, In Calcutta, they exam[ined] 11,170 pupils and outside Calcutta they examined 7,669 students du[ring] the year under report. No grant from provincial revenues tow[ards] leprosy work was made to any local body during the year under re[port] except the annual grant of Rs. 10,000 to the British Empire Lep[rosy] Relief Association.

95. **Anthrax.**—No death from anthrax was reported from anyw[here] during the year 1939. The disease is reported to have broken [out] amongst cattle in four villages in the Bogra district, causing ce[rtain] deaths among the cattle.

96. **All other causes.**—198,321 deaths were registered in the p[ro]vince as having been due to all other causes, against 222,605 de[aths] in 1938. Of these 27,707 deaths occurred in towns, and 170,614 [in] the rural areas, against 29,365 and 193,240, respectively, in 19[38]. The death rate was 4·0 per mille provincial, 7·9 urban and 3·7 r[ural] against 4·4, 8·3 and 4·1, respectively, in 1938.

The last item of the following statement (A) shows a total mortal[ity] of 176,312 from other causes. This figure is akin to other heads [dis]cussed in the previous paragraphs, viz., 310,153 deaths from "ot[her] fevers" and 26,707 deaths from "other respiratory diseases". T[hus] it will appear that, out of the total of 1,090,530 deaths in Ben[gal] during 1939, 513,172 deaths or 47·1 per cent. of the total pro[vin]cial deaths, were unclassified and undiagnosed as against 45 p[er] cent. under this head during the previous year. The statement [given] below will indicate the degree of intensity of the various diseases [in] Bengal and what percentage of the total provincial mortality w[as] claimed by each in 1939. The total of unclassified deaths mention[ed] above claimed the largest share, showing the deplorable condition [of] the public health arrangements in Bengal:

STATEMENT A.

All other causes.

	Deaths.				Death rates per mille.			
	Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.	Provice.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Beri-Beri—								
1938	3,020	1,099	789	1,921	·06	·31	·69	·04
1939	1,517	502	286	1,015	·03	·14	·25	·02
Acute poliomyelitis—								
1938	790	2	..	788	·01	·0006	..	·02
1939	365	2	..	363	·01	·0006	..	·01
Diphtheria—								
1938	699	191	142	508	·01	·05	·12	·01
1939	620	168	111	452	·01	·05	·10	·01
Chicken-pox—								
1938	410	22	..	388	·008	·006	..	·008
1939	192	16	..	176	·004	·004	..	·004
Mumps—								
1938	135	46	..	89	·003	·01	..	·002
1939	84	31	..	53	·002	·01	..	·001
Tuberculosis of joints—								
1938	131	34	..	97	·003	·01	..	·002
1939	176	19	..	157	·003	·005	..	·003
Other tubercular diseases—								
1938	801	353	280	448	·02	·10	·24	·01
1939	795	334	238	461	·02	·09	·21	·01
Leprosy—								
1938	1,316	54	15	1,262	·03	·01	·01	·03
1939	1,517	71	20	1,446	·03	·02	·02	·03
Cancer—								
1938	825	390	242	435	·02	·11	·21	·01
1939	951	508	353	443	·02	·14	·31	·01
Child birth—								
1938	17,438	773	66	16,665	·35	·22	·06	·36
1939	15,792	701	80	15,091	·32	·20	·07	·32
Other causes—								
1938	197,041	26,402	12,200	170,639	3·95	7·52	10·69	3·68
1939	176,312	25,355	11,895	150,957	3·53	7·22	10·43	3·25
Total—								
1938	222,605	29,365	13,734	193,240	4·46	8·36	12·04	4·16
1939	198,321	27,707	12,983	170,614	3·97	7·89	11·38	3·68

STATEMENT B.

Total provincial mortality as shared by each of the diseases.

Diseases.	Percentage to total provincial deaths.
Cholera	3·04
Small-pox	0·64
Plague	0·
Malaria	31·30
Enteric fever	0·76
Measles	0·18
Relapsing fever ..	0·
Kala-azar	1·56
Influenza	0·23
Cerebrospinal fever ..	0·16
Typhus fever	0·41
Black-water fever ..	0·02
Other fevers	28·44
Dysentery	2·50
Diarrhoea	2·49
Pneumonia	4·39
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	1·14
Whooping cough ..	0·13
Other respiratory diseases ..	2·45
Suicide	0·32
Wounds and accidents ..	1·26
Snake-bite and attacks of wild animals	0·35
Rabies	0·04
Beri-Beri ..	0·14
Acute-poliomyelitis ..	0·03
Diphtheria	0·06
Chicken-pox	0·02
Mumps	0·01
Tuberculosis of joints ..	0·02
Other tubercular diseases ..	0·07
Leprosy	0·14
Cancer	0·09
Child-birth	1·44
Other causes	16·17

Chapter IV.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.

97. There are four big melas in the province such as Ganga Sagar Mela in the 24-Parganas district, Langalbund Mela in the Dacca district, Sitakund Mela in the Chittagong district and Tarakeswar Mela in the Hooghly district. During 1939, none of these melas excepting that at Tarakeswar served as a source for dissemination of epidemic infection although some cases as stated below occurred at the Ganga Sagar and Nangalbund Melas. The co-ordinated efforts of the local bodies concerned and of the Bengal Public Health Department have been eminently successful in rendering these melas harmless from the public health point of view although in former years they served as the centres of serious epidemics attecting the neighbouring localities as well as the adjoining provinces causing large loss of lives. A brief narration of each of the melas mentioned above is given below—

(*a*) **Ganga Sagar Mela.**—It was held from the 13th to the 15th January 1939. About 70,000 pilgrims assembled at the mela, of which 9,346 were conveyed from the port of Calcutta by the various steamer companies. The Calcutta Port Health Department in co-operation with the Calcutta Corporation, Police Department, Public Health Department and the St. John Ambulance Corps afforded necessary facilities for embarkation. Adequate precautionary measures against any possible outbreak of epidemic diseases were taken by the Corporation staff together with the staff deputed from the Public Health Department and by the St. John Ambulance men. As in the previous year, arrangement in respect of drinking water-supply, conservancy, medical treatment and personal safety of the pilgrims was made under the capable supervision of separate batches of enthusiastic workers. Besides the District Board staff of doctors, Sanitary Inspectors and sweepers, eleven voluntary organisations deputed 498 volunteers for work at the mela ground. The District Board provided the mela with an isolation ward and a dispensary for treatment of patients. At the isolation ward 22 patients were admitted of whom one was a case of smallpox and five of cholera. The smallpox patient was forthwith removed to the Diamond Harbour Hospital. Of the five cholera cases, one proved to be fatal and the remaining four were transferred to the Diamond Harbour Hospital. The mela ground has been provided with a new drinking water tank by the ex-chairman of the 24-Parganas district, Rai Jogesh Chandra Sen Bahadur which will possibly become fit for use from the next year.

(*b*) **Nangalbund Mela.**—The bathing festival took place in the early morning of the 28th March 1939. About 85,000 people assembled of whom 25,000 came in boats. The congregation having been comparatively thinner, the water-supply arrangement (which was the same as in the previous year) proved to be sufficient. The District Health Officer with three epidemic doctors, two homœpaths, a Sanitary

Inspector, a Sanitary Supervisor, a member of the vaccination sta
two compounders, 20 methors and 2 domes together with the availal
aid from voluntary organisations made the most of a difficult ta
The eight river ghats were properly guarded and none was allow
to take water therefrom for any purpose. Arrangement was made
have the water efficiently chlorinated at all times during the m
period. Only 8 cases of cholera occurred at the mela ground,
there was no death. Effective action was taken to prevent dissemi
tion of cholera infection with success. The infection did not spre
A large number of vaccinations was performed among the pilgri
who were further given instructions on public health subjects by mea
of cinema both on the evening of the 27th and 28th March 1939.

(*c*) **Sitakund Mela.**—This mela was held from the 16th to the 1
February 1939. Arrangements for accommodation, etc., were ma
under the Puri Lodging House Act. About 50,000 to 60,000 pilgri
assembled. The mela Magistrate with the assistance of the Me
Committee under the above law made all possible arrangements f
comfort and convenience of the pilgrims. The District Health Offi
with his staff together with the aid of volunteers organised and carri
through a block system for efficient working of conservancy arrang
ment. No incidence of cholera or smallpox or of any other epidem
diseases was reported from this mela.

(*d*) **Tarakeswar Melas.**—During the months of March and Apr
1939, the two important festivals of Sivaratri Mela and Cha
Sankranti Mela were held at Tarakeswar. Cholera broke out in a
epidemic form on the mela occasions. Arrangement was made by th
Bengal Public Health Department in co-operation with the distri
public health staff for carrying out necessary anti-cholera measures
the mela and the epidemic was brought under control. This chole
epidemic at Tarakeswar melas was the cause of similar epidemics
certain neighbouring areas but all of them were localised and shor
lived. At the mela ground itself 14 cases of cholera occurred of whi
3 died. 202 inoculations against cholera were performed by the sta
deputed by the Bengal Public Health Department. 21 houses,
tanks and 5 wells were also disinfected.

Chapter V.

URBAN SANITATION AND WATER-SUPPLIES.

98. **Sanitary administration in municipal areas.**—A total of 27 Health Officers and 101 Sanitary Inspectors excluding those in Calcutta were employed during 1939 in the municipalities of Bengal against 26 and 110, respectively, in the previous year. Twenty-seven municipalities had neither a Health Officer nor a Sanitary Inspector owing to limited resources; the sanitary works of some of these municipalities are carried on by the Sanitary Inspectors of the District Boards or of the neighbouring municipalities, with some extra allowance. The posts of the Sanitary Inspectors of the Santipur and Dinajpur municipalities still continued to remain vacant.

During the year 1939, four Assistant Directors of Public Health remained in charge, respectively, of the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahi and Dacca circles. The following statement shows the number of inspections made by them during the year under report:—

Assistant Directors of Public Health.	Municipal inspections.	Health Circle inspections.	Special inspections.
Burdwan Circle	3	19	79
Presidency Circle	4	20	90
Rajshahi Circle	7	29	90
Dacca Circle	47	1	15

Finance.—The financial aspect of public health administration, as dealt with in the next paragraphs, is based on the reports of the working of the municipalities in Bengal during the financial year 1938-39, the population being according to the 1931 census.

(*a*) *Municipal income.*—During the year 1938-39, there were 118 municipalities in Bengal, excluding Calcutta, with a total number of rate-payers of 387,696. The percentage of rate-payers to the population residing within municipal areas rose slightly from 16·25 in the previous year to 16·35 in the present year. Excluding the opening balance and extraordinary income and debts, the total income was Rs. 1,04,31,376 against Rs. 1,01,39,004 in the previous year; the average incidence of income for each municipality amounting to Rs. 88,401-8 and that per head of urban population to Rs. 4-6-5 against Rs. 85,924 and Rs. 4-3-10. The total receipts including the opening balance were Rs. 1,42,84,987 against Rs. 1,44,17,975 in the previous year. The opening balance stood at Rs. 24,39,320 and the extraordinary income and debts at Rs. 14,14,291 against Rs. 24,79,972 and

Rs. 17,98,999, respectively, in the previous year. The total inc[illegible] excluding opening balance, thus, showed an increase of Rs. 2,92,[illegible] or 5·5 per cent. and the total receipts including the opening bala[illegible] a decrease of Rs. 1,32,988 or 0·9 per cent. over the previous y[illegible] The average incidence of taxation per head of population also rose f[illegible] Rs. 3-6-4 in 1937-38 to Rs. 3-7-7 in 1938-39.

(*b*) *Municipal expenditure.*—The total expenditure (excludi[illegible] extraordinary and debt) in 1938-39 was Rs. 1,05,19,508 again[illegible] Rs. 1,03,83,300 in the previous year, showing an increase [illegible] Rs. 1,36,208 or 1·3 per cent. The subjoined table shows the expen[illegible]ture under several heads in proportion to the total receipts includi[illegible] the opening balance for the year :—

Works.	Total expenditure during 1938-39.	Percentage proportion to the total receipts.		Increase (+) or decrease (−).
		1937-38.	1938-39.	
	Rs.			
Sanitary works	53,68,314	37·5	37·6	+[illegible]
Public safety	10,16,915	5·7	7·1	+1[illegible]
Roads	11,75,811	8·8	8·2	−[illegible]
All other requirements ..	29,58,468	20·0	20·7	+0[illegible]

The average expenditure per head of municipal population on t[illegible] several items of sanitary works in shown below :—

Items of expenditure.	Total expenditure during 1938-39.	Average expenditure per head of population.		Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−).
		1937-38.	1938-39.	
	Rs.	Rs. Rs. a. p.	Rs. Rs. a. p.	
Conservancy	24,23,018	1·057 =1 0 10·9	1·022 =1 0 4·2	−3[illegible]
Water-supply	13,76,742	0·624 =0 9 11·8	0·581 =0 9 3·6	[illegible]
Drainage	5,05,727	0·191 =0 3 0·7	0·213 =0 3 4·9	+11[illegible]
Disposal of dead bodies (including burial grounds and burning ghat charges.	59,127	0·027 =0 0 5·2	0·025= 0 0 4·8	−7[illegible]
Markets and slaughter-houses	60,861	0·023 =0 0 4·4	0·026 =0 0 5·0	+13[illegible]
Medical relief (hospital and epidemic charges.	4,78,254	0·192 =0 3 0·9	0·202 =0 3 2·8	+5[illegible]
Vaccination	50,632	0·020 =0 0 3·8	0·021 =0 0 4·0	+5[illegible]
Charges on account of Health Officers and sanitary Inspectors.	2,43,228	0·099 =0 1 7·0	0·103 =0 1 7·8	+4[illegible]
Registration of birth and deaths	22,158	0·0095=0 0 1·9	0·0093 =0 0 1·8	−2[illegible]
Other Sanitary requirements ..	1,48,567	0·059 =0 0 11·3	0·063 =0 1 0·1	+6[illegible]
Total ..	53,68,314	2·301 =2 4 9·8	2·283 =2 4 2·7	−0[illegible]

Compared with the previous year, the expenditure decreased in 1938-39 under the following heads:—Conservancy, water-supply, disposal of dead bodies (including burial ground and burning ghat charges) and registration of births and deaths. The total expenditure on sanitary works in 1938-39 showed a decrease of Rs. 40,828 or 0·8 per cent. The aggregate expenditure incurred by some of the municipalities during the year 1938-39 on certain subsidiary heads is shown below:—

	1937-38	1938-39.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Anti-malaria measures	20,315	22,507
(2) Public health propaganda work including health exhibition	1,710	1,682
(3) Infectious diseases hospitals ..	24,933	26,760

The expenditure incurred during 1938-39 on main sanitary schemes of municipalities was as follows:—

	Rs.
Hooghly-Chinsurah water-supply	85,472
Asansol drainage	80,807
Hooghly-Chinsurah drainage	5,952
Howrah drainage	37,595
Halisahar water-supply	46,856
Bhatpara water-supply	6,541
Baranagore water-supply	76,490
Berhampur water-supply	7,635
Khulna water-supply	10,414
Nabadwip drainage	5,034
Khulna drainage	5,164
Darjeeling water-supply	1,04,261
Darjeeling drainage	6,156
Dacca water-supply	15,761
Narayanganj water-supply	19,432
Comilla water-supply	20,495
Chandpur water-supply	10,590

Chapter VI.

RURAL SANITATION.

99. **Rural Sanitation.**—(*a*) The Bengal rural public health organi-ıtion scheme continued to work satisfactorily in 25 districts. During ıe year 1939, all the 575 health circles in the various districts, except 'arjeeling, worked with trained Sanitary Inspectors and a few Assistant [ealth Officers. The Assistant Directors of Public Health inspected) of these health circles during 1939. The rural Sanitary Inspectors xamined 193,325 pupils in 5,643 schools in 25 districts during 1939. bout 9,793 samples of food articles seized in the rural areas under ıe Bengal Food Adulteration Act were analysed in various public health ıboratories revealing a high percentage of adulteration, especially in ıe case of milk and milk products as in previous year.

(*b*) The system of registration, collection and transmission of vital atistics still continued to work unsatisfactorily, although the experi-ıent with the two alternative systems were carried out with compara-vely satisfactory results in twelve districts.

(*c*) 1,766,343 anti-cholera inoculations were performed in the rural reas of the Presidency during the year under review. The cholera ıortality fell from 67,771 in 1938 to 30,008 in 1939. There was a ecrease of 2,745 deaths from smallpox in the rural areas, as compared ith the previous year.

(*d*) Malaria still takes a heavy toll of lives every year and it is ifficult to control with the present available funds and staff.

Anti-malaria schemes for permanently improving the malaria ondition were called from all the districts, in the Bengal Public Health epartment Circular No. 57M., dated the 19th June 1936. Several istricts have not yet submitted any schemes while the schemes received om the districts of Birbhum, Murshidabad and Noakhali are still nder consideration.

During the year under review, several schemes for the Rangpur and alda districts have already been recommended to the Government hile some schemes for Midnapore, Burdwan, Jalpaiguri, Pabna, ymensingh and Chittagong districts have been forwarded to the rigation Department for their approval. Steps have been taken for ppointment of a malaria engineer for scrutiny of the large anti-alaria schemes. He is expected to commence work from the next year.

(*e*) Dai-training classes were held in 26 districts by male doctors, ut at the Kalimpong centre in the Darjeeling district a lady doctor as in charge. During the year under review, altogether 67 lectures ere conducted in the rural areas and the total number of indigenous ais trained was 742.

100. **District Boards' income and expenditure.**—The total income cluding the opening balance of the 26 district boards in the Presidency ith an aggregate population of 46,611,794 was Rs. 1,44,36,545 in

1938-39 against Rs. 1,61,88,346 in the previous year, the ave income of each district board being Rs. 5,55,252. The total rec from all sources including the opening balance during the year Rs. 2,19,37,731 against Rs. 2,39,34,250 in the previous year. T was thus a decrease of Rs. 17,51,801 or 10·8 per cent. in the income and a decrease of Rs. 19,96,519 or 8·3 per cent. in the receipts over the previous year. The opening balance Rs. 60,13,769 against Rs. 62,66,469 in the preceding year. average incidence of income per head of population was 5 annas 5 pies in 1938-39 against 5 annas and 7 pies in the previous year.

The total expenditure excluding debts amounted to Rs. 1,56,0 during the year under report against Rs. 1,62,63,527 in the pre year, showing a decrease of Rs. 6,57,610 or 4·0 per cent. The follo table shows the proportion of expenditure on some of the main h to total receipts:—

Heads.	Total expenditure during 1938-39.	Percentage proportion to total receipts.		Incre (+) decrea
		1937-38.	1938-39.	
	Rs.			
Communications	41,88,117	19·3	19·1	
Water-supply	8,64,418	3·8	3·9	
Buildings	2,80,260	1·5	1·3	
Drainage	66,332	0·4	0·3	
Sanitation	21,30,503	8·5	9·7	
Vaccination	2,61,235	1·1	1·2	
Public works	14,80,455	31·0	6·7	

6·7 per cent. of the total receipts were expended on public w and 10·9 per cent. or 8·6 pies per head of population were spent sanitation including 1·2 per cent. or 1·1 pies per head of populatio vaccination in the year under review.

101. **Village Self-Government.**—*Union Board.*—The total nu of union boards in the Bengal Presidency increased from 5,04 1937-38 to 5,072 in 1938-39. The total income from union rates l under the Bengal Village Self-Government Act amounted Rs. 75,54,203 against Rs. 76,82,006 in the previous year showi decrease of Rs. 1,27,803. The total income of union boards exclu the opening balance fell from Rs. 1,03,29,782 in 1937-3 Rs. 1,01,71,881 in 1938-39. The expenditure of union boards decr from Rs. 1,02,90,851 to Rs. 96,44,741 in 1938-39, of which Rs. 50,4 were spent on dafadars and chaukidars. Of the expenditure inc in carrying out the miscellaneous purposes of the Act during the 1938-39 about Rs. 7,94,787 were spent on roads. Rs. 9,60,74 water-supply, Rs. 93,272 on drainage, Rs. 87,521 on conserv Rs. 2,92,610 on schools and Rs. 3,12,748 on dispensaries. Comp with the previous year, the expenditure on the items of roads, co vancy and schools showed an increase, and on the items of water-su drainage and dispensaries showed a decrease. There was a cl balance of Rs. 11,60,357 against Rs. 11,58,096 of the preceding

e total amount paid by district boards to union boards fell from . 5,89,437 in 1937-38 to Rs. 4,55,463 in 1938-39.

102. **Housing conditions, towns and village planning.**—It is a well own fact that man is susceptible to his environmental conditions. he grows and lives amidst wretched home conditions, he cannot velop into a strong vigorous manhood. The housing conditions in province are far from being satisfactory. The vast majority of the unicipalities have not adopted suitable bye-laws even for buildings alone for planning their towns, but what is worse, that hardly ything has been done with regard to village planning or of housing the villages. Villages have grown up haphazardly and no supervi-n or control is exercised with regard to construction of homesteads. Village Planning Act, in order to regulate the laying down of new lages, remodelling wherever possible in part or in whole the existing lages, where necessary and for the construction of individual mesteads is very necessary now. A good deal of education of the blic is necessary in this matter. Model of villages and of individual uses should be utilised for educating the public but at the back of is education there will have to be a suitable legislation.

In urban area, little over three millions of people live in different pes of buildings which may be classified as follows:—

(*i*) entirely of bricks,

(*ii*) partly of bricks and partly of corrugated sheets or tiles,

(*iii*) entirely of corrugated sheets,

(*iv*) daub and whattle,

(*v*) mud walls with thatched roofing, and

(*vi*) bamboo walls and thatched roofing.

In urban area, excepting that of Calcutta proper, buildings have en growing up haphazardly without any kind of systematic planning. en in Calcutta, the outskirts are full of very insanitary overcrowded stees. As a matter of fact out of 118 municipalities excluding lcutta, only 30 have framed bye-laws and promulgated them. An quiry was made from all the municipalities with regard to the ilding bye-laws and the result is as follows:—

Number of municipalities from whom no reply has been received	9
Number of municipalities from whom replies have been received, but they are not willing to form building bye-laws	25
Number of municipalities who had not framed any bye-laws but are willing to do so	24
Number of municipalities who are framing bye-laws ...	15
Number of municipalities who have framed bye-laws and have applied to Government for their sanction	15
Number of municipalities who have framed bye-laws and have promulgated them	30

From the above it will be seen that conditions in respect of the nstruction of buildings are unsatisfactory. The urban areas are

becoming very congested, especially those which are becoming in trialised. As mentioned above, many local authorities have building bye-laws and this helps in haphazard construction of ho with no regard to adequate ventilation, damp-proofing, outlet for sm from the kitchen and to drainage. All these undoubtedly re unfavourably upon the health of the inhabitants, more so upon pregnant mothers and infants. This is further very seriously agg vated by the over-crowding in the individual homes, partly due to standard of living and partly due to lack of suitable accommodat Not only two or three families live in a house which really is fit only a single family, but two or three generations live in the sa room. Such condition can only be unhealthy.

In rural areas, where over 47 millions of people live, the absence a Village Planning Act and the lack of desire and initiative on part of the population itself has resulted in haphazard growth homesteads with innumerable breeding places of mosquitoes caused excavating the ground indiscriminately all over the village for obta ing spoil earth for building huts and other insanitary conditions w the result that the health of the rural population is very much p Certain powers have been given to union boards for dealing with insanitary houses under the Village Self-Government Act, but v little action has been taken under this Act. Every year about hal million deaths occur from malaria alone. Probably tuberculosis also increasing especially in areas where malaria has been on increase for the last few years.

An enquiry was made from the district boards as to the hous conditions of the rural areas on the following with the result mentio under each :—

(1) Improvement Trust or other bodies existing—Nil.

(2) Building Societies or other voluntary organisation—Nil.

(3) Industrial housing scheme—Nil.

The District Board of Darjeeling alone has reported the existe of an Advisory Station Committee in Kalimpong.

The following suggestions are, therefore, put forward for improvement of the present state of affairs with regard to the hous conditions both in the urban and rural areas :—

(1) All the municipalities should adopt suitable bye-laws.

(2) The following legislation should be enacted :—

(a) Village Planning Act, and

(b) Small Town Planning Act.

Chapter VII.

(A) MALARIA.

Ludlowii menace to Calcutta and its suburbs during 1939.

103. **(A) Survey.**—(1) *Calcutta area.*—Persistent and elaborate searches for the breeding of Anopheles ludlowii in the city of Calcutta have revealed that the species was present in the municipal wards 4, 18, 21, 28, 29, 30 and 31. During the year 1939, breeding in Belgachia and Cossipore, involving ward 30 and stray breeding in Cornwallis tank in ward 4 was detected for the first time. The species can, therefore, be said to have infiltrated more and more towards the centre of the city. The breeding was under check during January, February and April of 1939. From May to October, the breeding was decidedly high, and it again fell in November and December. The localities in Calcutta recording the species are Ultadanga, Bagmari, Manicktola, Beliaghata, Nebugola, Tangra, Pagladanga, Gobra, Ghugudanga, Sinthi and Belgachia.

(2) *Salt Lake area.*—In the Salt Lake area, to the east of the city the breeding of the *ludlowii* mosquito remained under considerable check owing to the continuance of the control operations in the area by the Bengal Public Health Department. The breeding of the species in a subdued state was recorded from several villages in the lake area during the year. The following places were more often involved, viz., Pagladanga, Topsia, and Gariabad on the western shore, and Noapatty, Gharbhanga, and Nagerbhery on the northern side of the lake. The breeding, however, conspicuously fell during the three months, October to December when it was practically negligible.

(3) *Riverside areas.*—Intensive breeding of *A. ludlowii* was detected along the banks of the river Bidyadhari from Pratapnagar down to Port Canning. In the Bhangore section several villages such as Kulti, Chandpur, Nawpatan, Kantatala, Hatgacha and Khargachi were infested with the species. Hasnabad, Taki, Basirhat, Khariberia, Haroakhal and Maitrati along B. B. Railway were involved in the breeding during the period. Falta, Sivanipur, and Jafarpur along K. F. Railway as also Budge-Budge (Jaliapara, Kumarpara and Lothian Jute Mill) and Pujali, Gadkhali and Shamganj not far from Budge-Budge along the left bank of the river Hooghly were badly infested during the year 1939. Batanagar was having the breeding of the species for the first time during the period. In almost all the stations in the Bauria-luberia section of the Bengal Nagpur Railway as also in Sankrail and Andul, the breeding cropped up again. Baruipur, Surjapur. Hotar, Magrahat, several villages under Police Station Diamond Harbour, Sangrampur, Jaynagore-Majilpur, Mitakhali, Piali, Ghutiari Sharif, and Matla, all being served by the southern section of the Eastern Bengal Railway, were involved during some part of the year. Bally under East Indian Railway, and several places under Baranagore municipality not far from Dum-Dum were again showing the breeding of the species. Boinchtala, Itkhola and Rajpur under Tollyganj were also involved.

(B) Control.—(1) *Salt Lake area.*—*Ludlowii* control operations the Salt Lake area were carried out during the period as before. M attention was paid to the clearance of vegetation from the breed places. As mentioned above *ludlowii*-breeding was under consider check during the period. There have been no epidemic outbreak malaria in the area. Incidence of adult *ludlowii* fell considera The spleen rates in the villages under ludlowii control operat remained low during the year. The spleen rates of some of villages in the Salt Lakes are shown below in a comparative during the last four years—

Villages.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Topsia	35·2	22·4	4·7
Dhapa	89·8	73·1	6·8
Pagladanga	38·0	17·9	2·7
Goalbari	3·8	18·8	7·4
Kristopur	..	2·3	3·1
Naobhanga	3·4	1·4	15·6
Seoratala	0·0	25·0	8·9
Gariabad	0·0	28·0	15·3
Golaghat	1·5	26·7	10·0
Average	43·04	26·14	8·24

(2) *Budge-Budge area.*—The control operations at Budge-Bu were carried out as before by the Government staff. Certain amo of breeding was known from the area during the cold weather of year, but on vigorous measures being adopted in the form of exten weed-clearance, some minor drainings and thorough treatment w larvicides, the breeding of the species was considerably reduced. T was no malarial outbreak in the area.

(3) *Calcutta Corporation area.*—The mosquito-controlling office the Calcutta Corporation received regular timely informations of ludlowii breeding within the Corporation jurisdiction with suggest of appropriate control measures. These measures were carried out the staff of the Corporation throughout the year and the ludlo breeding remained under check.

(B) KALA-AZAR.

Special Anti Kala-Azar Scheme in Darjeeling district.

The special anti-kala-azar scheme which had been inaugerated the Darjeeling district since December 1937 was continued through the year under report at an estimated cost of Rs. 17,000. Tw kala-azar treatment centres and two non-dieted shelters were maintai

and 11 medical licentiates and 2 Sanitary Inspectors were entertained for carrying out effective treatment and intensive propaganda work throughout the kala-azar affected areas of the district.

The subjoined table shows the total number of kala-azar, malaria and other patients treated during 1939 in the treatment centres and dispensaries in the Darjeeling district.

Number of Kala-azar patients treated.

	1938.		1939.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
(1) In special Kala-azar treatment centres	1,577	10,517	1,945	18,446
(2) In subsided treatment centres ..	421	605	424	706
(3) In the hospitals and dispensaries ..	953	4,694	1,003	3,415
	2,951	15,816	3,372	22,567

Besides kala-azar, 41,465 new and 32,782 old malaria cases and 8,162 new and 4.644 old general cases other than malaria and kala-azar were also treated in the treatment centres during 1939. The District Board of Darjeeling commendably provided as in the previous year the necessary accommodation for the treatment centres and medicines other than Quinine and kala-azar specifics for treating minor maladies and other general cases.

...and 2 Sanitary Inspectors were entertained ... effective treatment and intensive propaganda work ... the affected areas of the district.

...table shows the total number of kala-azar, malaria ... ents treated during 1939 in the treatment centres and ... the Darjeeling district.

Number of Kala-azar patients treated.

1939.		1938.		
Old.	New.	Old.	New.	
13,449	1,045	10,317	1,077	...es and treatment centres
709	424	805	481	...ed treatment centres
3,445	1,003	4,694	958	...spensaries
22,301	3,372	15,816	2,931	

...sary, 11,405 new and 32,782 old malaria cases and ... 1,948 old general cases other than malaria and kala-azar ... ed in the treatment centres during 1939. The District ... commendably provided as in the previous year ... accommodation for the treatment centres and medicines ... and kala-azar specifics for treating minor ailments ... al cases.

Chapter VIII.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE (1939-40).

104. (*a*) **Training of indigenous dais.**—The sum of Rs. 14,000 sanctioned by the local Government for training of dais during the year 1939-40 was distributed among 26 district boards, 30 municipalities, Saroj Nalini Dutt Memorial Association and Barisal Coronation Baby Clinic. The Noakhali district board maintained two additional classes whereas one class was held in Garden Reach as against two classes sanctioned for the municipality during the year under report. No class could be held by the Bhatpara, North Barrackpore and Brahmanbaria municipalities, although one class was sanctioned for each of them. The total number of classes conducted for the training of dais during the year 1939 was 99 in which 1,084 dais were given training by 100 lecturers—three doctors having held two classes in the 24-Parganas district. 98 out these 100 lecturers were registered medical practitioners and the remaining two were Lady Health visitors. Two of the four classes held under the auspices of the Saroj Nalini Dutt Memorial Association were conducted—one by a woman medical practitioner and the other by a Lady Health Visitor. The class held under the Barisal Coronation Baby Clinic was also conducted by a Lady Health Visitor. Women medical practitioners also conducted the classes held in the Comilla, Noakhali, Chittagong, Mymensingh, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Krishnagar, Midnapur and Burdwan municipalities. Altogether 996 maternity outfits were awarded to the trained dais during the year. During 1938-39, 1,283 dais were trained in 110 classes.

(*b*) The Government as defined in the Circular No. 721(26)P.H., dated the 2nd June 1939 (reproduced below), have offered help for the establishment of new child welfare centres and help the local bodies and voluntary organisations in the recurring expenses of the established centres by giving grants towards the salary of the Health Visitor:—

Nos. 721(26)P.H., dated Calcutta, the 2nd June 1939.

From—G. S. Dutt, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government,

To—All District Officers.

I am directed to state that the question of development of maternity and child welfare work has been engaging the serious attention of Government.

Government make annual grants to local bodies for the training of indigenous dais and also provide for training of pupil nurses and dais in the state and private hospitals. Suitable recurring grants-in-aid are made to maternal and child welfare centres and for holding of welfare weeks. The work of the Red Cross Society has been

invaluable in this connection and represents the bulk of the matern and child welfare work which has been hitherto done in the provin

2. There is, however, general agreement that the progress so f made in developing maternity and child welfare services has not ev touched the fringe of this grave problem of maternal and infant mortality and invalidism. Maternity and child welfare work is mai a responsibility of the local bodies but it has not hitherto received t attention that it deserves. The part which can be played by an ef cient and comprehensive service for maternity and child welfare promoting the health and welfare of mothers and young children h not been sufficiently realized in the past.

3. Government have now created the post of a Lady Superintende for maternity and child welfare work with the necessary staff. T duties of the Superintendent would be to promote and co-ordinate t necessary activities, educate public opinion, investigate probable caus of maternal and infantile mortality and suggest means for improv ment.

4. The solution of this problem lies in a spread of maternity an child welfare centres on approved lines and on a scale suited to th economic resources of the people. A moderate scheme for establish ment of maternity and child welfare centres providing a minimu standard of efficiency regarding staff, equipments, buildings, etc has been framed by this department. A copy of this type scheme h already been forwarded by the Director of Public Health to all mun cipalities and district boards.

5. With a view to encouraging the opening of maternity and chil welfare centres in rural areas and with the object of securing sub tantial developments of this service, Government have made provisio for making suitable grants-in-aid to local bodies and recognised voluntary associations towards the establishment and maintenance o such centres of the type approved by the Public Health Departmen They are prepared to contribute (*i*) one-half of the capital cost up t a maximum of Rs. 3,000 for a centre and upto Rs. 4,000 if a typ maternity ward is also provided, and (*ii*) pay of the health visitor o a scale of Rs. 75—5/2—125. The services of these health visito will be lent by Government. Government have decided to find the p of the health visitor who is the vital unit in any maternity and chil welfare scheme.

The above contribution will be made on condition that the balan of the capital and recurring expenditure as per type scheme is foun from local sources and necessary undertaking to this effect will have t be given by the local bodies and associations concerned.

6. Government hope that the local bodies and associations will n fail to avail themselves of this offer and that they will come forwa as soon as possible with their proposals for establishment of su centres on the lines of the model scheme.

I am to request you to be so good as to inform the district boa and the municipalities as well as recognised associations in yo district accordingly and request them to submit their proposals dire to the Director of Public Health, Bengal, forwarding a copy of th communication at the same time to Government.

A special officer, Superintendent of Maternity and Child Welfare, was accordingly appointed, who joined work on the 15th September 1939.

During the year a circular was issued by the Bengal Public Health Department informing Government's offer of help in the establishment and maintenance of maternity and child welfare services and inviting applications therefor. The response made by the official and non-official local bodies was very encouraging and several applications were received from district boards, municipalities and voluntary associations.

Nine schemes were approved and recommended to the Government, of which three (Berugram, Srinekatan in Birbhum district and Kalia in Jessore district) received sanction during the year.

Attempt is being made to staff all the established centres with trained Health Visitors and to encourage the existing centres to come in line with the approved scheme. In order to get sufficient trained workers, the Sir John Anderson Health School is financially assisted.

The services of Lady Doctors for medical consultations at the welfare centres not being always available, the Health Visitor consults the male doctor from a dispensary or a hospital. The Government budgeted a sum of Rs. 50,000 as block grant towards the establishment of maternity and child welfare centres during the year 1939. Another sum of Rs. 10,400 was sanctioned by the Government as recurring grant to the maternity centres, viz., Barisal Baby Clinic—Rs. 1,500, Dacca Maternity centre—Rs. 5,000, Ramkrishna Shishu Mangal Pratishthan—Rs. 1,500. The balance lapsed, Kalia Maternity centre Rs. 1,400.

Chapter IX.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AND SCHOOL HYGIENE WORK DURING 1939.

105. **Medical inspection of school children in Calcutta.**—The three school medical officers under the Education Department visited 27 Government and Government aided secondary schools in Calcutta and examined 4,672 scholars during the year as against the same number of schools and 4,350 scholars in 1938. The medical officer of the Scottish Churches Collegiate School examined 1,395 scholars during the year as against 1,293 in 1938. All other school medical officers examined less than 1,000 scholars each. The result of the school medical inspection work in Calcutta during 1939 are given below:—

Physical condition.—Out of 9,504 scholars medically examined in Calcutta, 5,566 or 58·6 per cent. were found to be well-nourished, 2,884 or 30·4 per cent. fairly nourished and 1,054 or 11 per cent. ill-nourished. 4,403 or 46·3 per cent. of the students had good clothing, 4,310 or 45·4 per cent. had fairly good clothing but 791 students or 8·3 per cent. were shabbily clad. 96·5 per cent. of the students examined wore shoes during attendance while the remaining 3·5 per cent. were barefooted. The average height of all scholars examined at different ages was found on examination to approximate the standard as indicated in the table below:—

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Anthropometric standard height in inches.	41	44	46	49	49·7	51	53	55	56	61
Average height of students examined in inches. ..	39·5	44·1	44·8	47·2	48·8	51	51·8	54·3	55·2	58·3

The average weight of all scholars examined compared unfavourably with the anthropometric standard as will be seen from the table below:—

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Anthropometric standard weight in pounds.	39	42	46	52	55	62	68	76	87	96	100
Average weight of students examined in pounds.	36	40·2	42·1	47·1	50·7	55·3	59·2	65·3	73·4	83·5	90

The table below will show the number of students examined-

Ages.	Number of students.
5	260
6	381
7	461
8	472
9	724
10	933
11	909
12	871
13	925
14	902
15	871
16	876
17	601
18	182
19	105
Over	31
	9,504

243 or 2·5 per cent. of the students examined were suffering f various skin diseases of whom 223 or 2·3 per cent. were reported t guardians for treatment. 952 or 10 per cent. of the students exam had very defective teeth. All the cases were reported to the guard for treatment. 213 or 2·2 per cent. of the students were suffering f nasal diseases mostly rhinitis. 793 or 8·3 per cent. of the stude were suffering from enlarged tonsils. 259 or 2·7 per cent. of the stude examined were suffering from adenoids. 449 or 4·7 per cent. had t lymph glands palpably enlarged and 98 or 1 per cent. of them defini enlarged. 103 or 1 per cent. had ear troubles, 75 or ·78 per cent the students were suffering from bronchitis or other complications the lungs 62 or ·65 per cent. had defective speech mostly stammer

1,676 or 17·6 per cent. of the students were suffering from troubles of which 1,377 or 14·4 per cent. were reported to guardians.

Only 56 students were unvaccinated. None of the students suffering from infectious disease.

106. **Medical inspection of school children in municipalities** During the year 1939, 122 schools in 28 municipalities were vis by 28 medical officers examining 10,113 boys and 387 girls against schools visited by 26 medical officers examining 9,734 pupils du the year 1938. Each of the Health Officers of Burdwan, Asans Baranagar, Budge-Budge, Santipur, Berhampur, Dacca, Naray ganj, Mymensingh and Barisal municipalities examined more th 500 pupils during the year. The result of the municipal school insp tion work was as follows :—

3,897 or 37·1 per cent. of the students examined were found to be well nourished, 3,920 or 37·3 per cent. fairly nourished and 2,683 or 25·6 per cent. were ill nourished. 42·6 per cent. of the students were decently clad, 41·6 per cent. had fairly good clothing on and the remaining 15·8 per cent, were shabbily clad. 43·5 per cent. of the students examined wore shoes during attendance whereas the remaining 63·5 per cent. were bare-footed.

The average height of all scholars of different ages examined compared unfavourably with anthropometric standard as will be seen from the table below :—

Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Over.
Anthropometric standard height in inches.	41	44	46	49	49·7	51	53	55	56	59	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average height of students examined in inches.	40·5	41·5	43·7	45	48	49·7	51·4	53	54·8	53	59·4	60·8	63·5	64·5	65	66·5	68·6

The average weight of all scholars of different ages examined compared also unfavourably with the anthropometric standard as the following table will indicate :—

Average.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Over.
Anthropometric standard weight in pounds.	39	42	46	52	55	62	68	76	87	96	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average weight of the students examined in pounds.	35	35·1	39·5	43·5	47·8	50·4	56	61	67	76·3	85·6	93·6	98·7	105	111	119	121

The table below shows the number of students of different ages examined :—

Age	Number of students.
4	32
5	403
6	640
7	915
8	1,040
9	1,122
10	1,148
11	993
12	1,145
13	905
14	860
15	630
16	354
17	187
18	80
19	36
Over	10
Total	10,500

465 or 4·4 per cent. of the students examined were suffering f[illegible] various skin diseases of whom 402 were reported on to their guar[illegible] for treatment. 1,072 or 10·2 per cent. of the students had defe[illegible] teeth of whom 795 were reported on to their guardians for treatm[illegible] 398 or 3·8 per cent. of the students were suffering from nasal dise[illegible] mostly rhinitis. 387 or 3·7 per cent. of the students were suffe[illegible] from enlarged tonsils. 95 or ·9 per cent. of the students were suffe[illegible] from definite adenoids. 387 or 3·7 per cent. had their lymph gla[illegible] palpably enlarged and 159 or 1·5 per cent. definitely enlarged. 10[illegible] 1 per cent. of the students had ear troubles and 51 or ·5 per cent. [illegible] suffering from bronchitis or other complications of the lungs. 7[illegible] ·7 per cent. had defective speech, mostly stammering. 343 or 3·3 [illegible] cent. of the students were found to be unvaccinated.

532 or 5 per cent. of the students were suffering from eye trou[illegible] of whom 462 were reported on to their guardians for treatment. [illegible] or 2 per cent. of the students had enlarged spleen.

During the year 122 schools were visited of which 25 had insu[illegible] cient floor-space and 24 had no play grounds.

107. **Medical inspection of students in rural areas.**—5,219 stude[illegible] were examined medically in 139 schools during the year 193[illegible] against 4,751 students in 144 schools during the preceding year. T[illegible] result is furnished below in detail:—

22 per cent. were found to be well nourished, 43·6 per cent. fair[illegible] nourished and 34·4 per cent. ill nourished. 26·2 per cent. had g[illegible] clothing, 44·4 per cent. had fairly good clothing and 29·4 per ce[illegible] were shabbily clad. 87·3 per cent. of the students examined were bar[illegible] footed while 12·7 per cent. had shoes on.

The average height of all scholars examined compared unfavour[illegible] ably with anthropometric standard as will be seen from the tab[illegible] below:—

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	[illegible]
Anthropometric standard weight in pounds ..	41	44	46	49	49·7	51	53	55	56	59	61	..	..	..	..	[illegible]
Average height of the students examined in inches.	39·3	42·2	44·6	46·6	48·8	50·3	51·6	53·6	55·9	58·1	60·9	62·4	62·8	64·6	65·6	[illegible]

The average weight of the students examined also compa[illegible] unfavourably with anthropometric standard as indicated in the tab[illegible] below:—

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Anthropometric standard weight in pounds.	39	42	46	52	55	62	68	76	87	96	100	..	..	..	[illegible]
Average weight of the students examined in pounds.	32·5	37·6	42·0	46·8	51·8	57·2	62	69·5	80·4	85·8	92·0	96·9	10·3	104·4	[illegible]

The table below shows the number of students of different ages xamined:—

Ages.	Number of students.
4	87
5	288
6	479
7	563
8	694
9	614
10	608
11	467
12	397
13	297
14	258
15	174
16	112
17	87
18	59
19	25
Over	10
Total	5,219

339 or 6·5 per cent. of the students examined were suffering from skin diseases. 388 or 7·4 per cent. had very defective teeth. 218 or 4·2 per cent. were suffering from nasal diseases. 108 or 2·1 per cent. of the students were suffering from enlarged tonsils. 32 or ·6 per cent. were suffering from definite adenoids. 116 or 2·2 per cent. had their lymph glands palpably enlarged and 29 or ·5 per cent. definitely enlarged. 214 or 4·1 per cent. of the students had ear troubles and 98 or 1·9 per cent. were suffering from bronchitis and other complications of the lungs. 72 or 1·4 per cent. had defective speech, mostly stammering and 121 or 2·3 per cent. were suffering from eye troubles. 258 or 4·9 per cent. of the students were unvaccinated. 1,344 or 25·7 per cent. of the students had enlarged spleens. 214 or 4 per cent. of the students were found to be mostly suffering from measles, whooping-cough and dysentery.

200 cases occurred in the Midnapore district alone.

108. **Health education in schools and colleges in Bengal in 1938-39.**—*Physical Training.*—In almost all the schools, physical training during school hours is compulsory for two periods weekly. In some

schools, after school hours games are also compulsory for two pe
weekly. In many schools organisation of physical activities a
basis of house system has been introduced. The boys take par
football, net-ball, volley-ball, swimming and gymnastics.
Government sanctioned a certain amount of money to the schools
the purchase of apparatus.

The comparative importance attached to academic work and
the increasing syllabus of studies make arrangement of physical tr
ing in certain schools rather poor in nature. Most of the headma
are complaining that they can scarcely make provision for phy
training within the school periods owing to the heavy Unive
syllabus.

Most of the colleges lack provision of physical training o
systematic basis. It has been found out that in most of the col
only 25 per cent. of the students take systematic physical trai
throughout the whole year. Government is trying to introduce
pulsory physical training at least for the first year class and
sanctioned certain amount of money for the pay of the instru
Most of the colleges have now got trained instructors on the staff.

Bratachari movement.—The Bratachari movement introduced
Mr. G. S. Dutt, I.C.S., is now well established. It has been introd
in almost all educational institutions. The movement besides co
buting directly towards improvement of health, has a great m
spiritual and disciplinary effect on young people and it helps to d
their youthful energy from all sorts of mischief into the more he
channels of good citizenship. During the year under review a
of Rs. 9,000 as recurring grant and a sum of Rs. 1,000 out of the p
welfare grant as non-recurring grant was sanctioned by Govern
for the Bratachari movement.

Girl Guide movement.—Girl Guide companies or flocks are no
existence in most of the important high and middle schools in
Presidency. The Girl Guide movement encourages healthy re
tions, good discipline, practical activities and ideal womanhood.
annual grant of Rs. 1,000 only is sanctioned by Government for
formation of Guide companies and flocks.

Boy Scouts.—The annual grant of Rs. 6,000 was paid to the
Scouts Association. The usual grant of Rs. 4,000 was also distri
amongst certain Government and non-Government institutions re
mended by the Provincial Organising Secretary, Bengal Boy S
Association, for the introduction and development of Boy Scout m
ment in them.

Medical inspection.—During the year the Government of B
maintained 3 part-time School Medical Officers for the Government
aided secondary schools for boys in the city of Calcutta on an allow
of Rs. 50 each per mensem. These officers examined the students
each year and reported all defective cases to the school autho
and guardians.

During the year under review a scheme for medical inspectio
all high schools in the province had been approved and a sum
Rs. 20,250 has been sanctioned for the purpose. But owing to ce
unforeseen circumstances the money could not be utilised.

A sum of Rs. 40,500 for supply of tiffin to school boys was nctioned.

The Calcutta University Students Welfare Committee carries on edical examination work in Calcutta Colleges. There is no compulsion students to attend for medical examination.

Hygiene teaching.—The University has recently introduced ygiene as a subject for matriculation examination and aims at ving Hygiene under the charge of graduates in Science who have ade a special study of this subject. All graduates, trained in one ar course in Physical Education, study Hygiene and most of them ke up classes in Hygiene when they are appointed in schools.

109. **School Hygiene work in rural areas by Circle Sanitary spectors.**—5,643 schools were visited in 1939 by the rural Sanitary spectors of 25 districts and 193,325 pupils were examined by them against 183,637 pupils in 5,478 schools during the preceding year. etails of their work are furnished in the following table :—

School Hygiene Work, 1939.

District Boards.	Number of schools ex-amined.	Number of pupils ex-amined.	Un-vacci-nated.	Spleen.		Number of cholera inocula-tions.	Quinine prophy-laxis.	Number of vacci-nations performed.	Number of lantern lectures.	General cleanli-ness.	Vermin infesta-tions.
				Slight.	Large.						
1. Burdwan ..	186	6,686	207	317	1,349	..	..	..	192	Fair	328
2. Birbhum ..	188	6,016	281	442	521	3,336	4,882	1,053	184	Fair	270
3. Bankura ..	252	5,908	337	756	356	857	..	..	2	Fair ..	258
4. Midnapur ..	367	12,487	305	939	725	1,052	1,547	3,077	68	Not good	436
5. Hooghly ..	147	5,160	171	731	597	556	2,062	747	15	Unsatis-factory.	171
6. Howrah ..	34	2,293	88	1	73	1,075	138	2,249	17	Tolerable	25
7. 24-Parganas ..	76	2,637	92	173	122	347	1,613	169	.. *	..	18
8 Khulna ..	382	10,476	456	2,165	870	931	1,744	1,437	18	Fair	339
9. Jessore ..	300	6,409	325	915	1,000	1,057	18,242	2,345	59	Not so good.	To some extent.
10. Nadia ..	96	3,622	53	761	534	1,086	971	1,511	19	Fair	114
11. Murshidabad ..	35	3,926	9	275	132	1,133	5,160	1,126	7	Fair	82
12. Rajshahi ..	208	7,104	375	1,288	1,316	692	14,081 tablets.	2,994	53	Fair	171
13. Jalpaiguri ..	143	4,083	463	908	1,721	1,040	4,484	517	99	Not good	132
14. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	386	12,724	1,406	1,914	564	327	4,414	3,499	..	Fair	..

15. Rangpur ..	386	12,724	1,406	1,914	564	327	4,414	3,499	..	Fair	..
16. Dinajpur ..	563	11,555	1,210	2,005	2,500	153	16,094	1,844	90	Fair	723
17. Bogra ..	114	5,444	658	569	616	214	4,907 tablets.	624	2	Fair	1,502
18. Pabna ..	162	5,580	393	1,165	503	943	717	1,524	5	Tolerably fair.	295
19. Malda ..	315	8,552	221	687	868	326	29,276	2,392	41	Tolerable	372
20. Dacca ..	142	7,930	643	117	112	5,087	5,360	..	6	Fair	46
21. Mymensingh ..	888	40,720	2,635	2,766	2,180	1,726	7,259	8,210	39	Good	424
22. Faridpur ..	129	5,916	423	315	221	964	871	1,891	33	Fair	In 96 schools.
23. Bakarganj ..	318	7,429	1,035	158	206	5,946	9,114	1,336	..	Good	104
24. Chittagong ..	113	4,890	72	612	229	860	697	942	27	Good	59
25. Tippera ..	51	3,565	80	41	3	..	84	369	10	Good	68
26. Noakhali ..	40	2,077	58	109	46	337	278	550	..	Fair	..
Total ..	5,643	193,325	11,996	20,139	17,364	29,745	..	40,406	986	..	5,937

Chapter X.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

110. **Health propaganda.**—The Publicity Branch of the Public Iealth Department was transferred to the newly created Publicity)epartment on 1st August 1939. The touring cinema parties under he department were on mofussil duty till May 1939, after which they vere recalled for training. The following table will show the health vork done by the ten touring cinema parties. The figures show the umber of times each of the health films was shown and the number f persons attending the demonstration.

January to May 1939.

Iealth films on—

Divisions.	Malaria.	Cholera.	Maternity and child welfare.	Tuberculosis.	Small-pox.	Leprosy.	General hygiene.	Attendance.
'residency ..	24	46	51	..	21	8	19	121,110
urdwan ..	18	..	16	..	5	17	..	79,750
ajshahi ..	39	43	56	13	..	..	..	172,585
acca ..	4	49	47	..	..	..	26	143,795
hittagong ..	31	9	25	3	..	..	30	103,100
ll Bengal ..	116	147	195	16	26	25	75	620,340

About 133 sets of posters were distributed to exhibitions, eduational institutions, etc. About 5,000 copies of the posters entitled 'Parichannapur" showing an ideal sanitary village were widely listributed.

Models.—Models were lent to 20 Health Exhibitions.

Exhibitions.—Out of forty-nine invitations for assistance in conection with exhibitions, models were sent to 20, posters were supplied to 46. Cinema parties were deputed to 8 and one was attended y the Exhibition Motor Van.

Exhibition Motor Van.—The van worked in Rajshahi Division uring the period from January to March 1939 and held 58 demonstraons.

Chapter XI.

VACCINATION.

111. **Staff.**—The strength of the vaccination inspecting staff in the rural areas was 59 and the number of vaccinators increased from 2,241 to 2,454 during the year under report. In 17 districts the number of vaccinators increased and in the rest it decreased. In the mofussil municipalities the number of vaccinators increased from 262 to 281, the municipalities of Baidyabati, Titagarh, Naihati, Bhatpara, Taki, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Mymensingh, Tangail and Noakhali employed larger number of vaccinators than those of the previous year while the number of vaccinators employed in the remaining municipalities decreased. The total strength of inspectors and vaccinators employed by the Calcutta Corporation during the year under report was 59 as that of the previous year. As usual, two special inspectors of vaccination were retained by the Bengal Public Health Department to help the district board and municipal authorities to organise vaccination campaign against the spread of smallpox. They were deputed to Bogra, Malda and Faridpur district boards and Naihati, Bhatpara and Baidyabati municipalities.

112. **General vaccination statistics** (*vaccination statement No. 1*).—The vaccination work done in the province during 1939-40 and the previous year is shown in the following comparative statement. This table is self-explanatory. 7,927,336 vaccinations on 7,925,382 persons were performed in the whole province, showing an increase of 78,264 from the previous year's work. In the municipalities of Naihati and Bhatpara there were smallpox epidemics and thorough vaccination and re-vaccination were performed under the guidance of the Special Inspector of Vaccination:—

General vaccination statistics.

	1938-39.	1939-40.	Increase + decrease —.
Total number of persons vaccinated ..	7,843,545	7,925,382	+81,837
Total number of vaccinations performed	7,849,072	7,927,336	+78,264
(*a*) Primary	2,876,619	2,909,956	+33,337
Successful	2,464,923	2,476,604	+11,681
(*b*) Re-vaccinations	4,972,453	5,017,380	+44,927
Successful	1,516,628	1,565,085	+48,457
Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator	3,133	2,897	—236

	1938-39.	1939-40.	Increa[se or] decrea[se]
Percentage of successful cases in which results were known—			
(*a*) Primary vaccinations ..	85·6	85·1	..
(*b*) Re-vaccinations	30·5	31·1	..
Rates of successful vaccinations per mille of population	79·4	80·6	..
Number of children successfully vaccinated—			
(*a*) Under one year	370,887	388,954	+18,0[illegible]
(*b*) One year and under six ..	1,489,458	1,527,539	+38,0[illegible]
Total number of vaccinations during recess	1,865,384	1,594,470	—270,9[illegible]
(*a*) Primary	580,745	472,049	—108,6[illegible]
(*b*) Re-vaccination	1,284,639	1,122,421	—162,2[illegible]

113. **Vaccination in rural areas** (*vaccination statement No. I*) (*a*) The total number of operations performed in the rural areas du[ring] the year 1939-40 was 6,631,452 comprising of 2,763,920 primary [and] 3,867,532 re-vaccinations against a total of 6,462,852 of wh[ich] 2,680,692 were primary and 3,782,160 re-vaccinations in the previ[ous] year. There was an increase in total by 163,600 operations consis[ting] of 85,372 primary and 85,372 re-vaccinations. The number of vac[ci]nations increased in 13 districts while it decreased in 15 distr[icts] during the year under report. Rangpur with 112,259 stood first in [the] roll of increase. The district of Bogra comes next with 102,[illegible] operations and is followed by Faridpur (98,281), Asansol Min[es] Settlement (64,452), Malda (61,306), Noakhali (58,767), Kh[ulna] (41,984), Bakarganj (18,546), Nadia (11,318), Mymensingh (6,4[illegible]) Hooghly (6,343), Rajshahi (5,962) and Chittagong Hill Tracts (3,[illegible]) The decrease in the number of vaccinations in most of the distr[icts] is coincident with the decrease in the number of deaths from smallp[ox]. 24-Parganas, Mymensingh, Dacca, Howrah, Nadia and Hoog[hly] recorded 541, 533, 369, 283, 275 and 228 deaths from smallp[ox] respectively, whereas in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Malda [and] Darjeeling only 6, 7 and 2 deaths, respectively, occurred during [the] year.

Primary vaccinations and Re-vaccinations performed district by district.

—	Primary vaccinations.		Differ-ences.	Percen-tage of increase (+) or decrease (−).	Re-vaccinations.		Differ-ences.	Percen-tage of increase (+) or decrease (−).
	1938-39.	1939-40.			1938-39.	1939-40.		
urdwan ..	44,312	56,838	+12,526	+27·8	67,250	54,415	−12,835	−19·0
sansol Mining Settlement.	13,514	12,983	−531	−3·9	47,496	112,479	+64,983	+136·8
irbhum ..	48,968	57,658	+8,690	+17·7	35,373	16,472	−18,901	−53·4
ankura ..	57,827	53,611	−4,216	−7·2	53,174	54,231	+1,057	+1·9
lidnapur ..	119,909	114,388	−5,521	−4·6	302,996	308,369	+5,373	+1·7
looghly ..	36,175	36,511	+336	+·9	31,068	37,075	+6,007	+19·3
lowrah ..	33,352	32,016	−1,336	−4·0	42,428	39,208	−3,220	−7·5
4-Parganas ..	102,509	99,718	−2,791	−2·7	150,718	115,998	−34,720	−23·0
ladia ..	67,018	63,925	−3,093	−4·6	103,787	118,198	+14,411	+13·8
lurshidabad ..	62,361	67,215	+4,854	+7·7	108,768	100,970	−7,798	−7·1
essore ..	84,129	92,659	+8,530	+10·1	235,911	177,337	−58,574	−24·8
Khulna ..	78,555	47,122	−31,433	−40·0	24,126	97,543	+73,417	+304·3
Rajshahi ..	47,245	47,469	+224	+·47	59,230	64,968	+5,738	+9·6
Dinajpur ..	120,897	127,021	+6,124	+·06	133,016	123,353	−9,663	−7·2
alpaiguri ..	44,711	37,535	−7,176	−16·0	97,313	92,418	−4,895	−5·0
Darjeeling ..	9,368	6,552	−2,816	−30·0	47,910	46,126	−1,784	−3·7
Rangpur ..	98,361	148,976	+50,615	+51·4	106,788	168,432	+61,644	+57·7
Bogra ..	49,379	87,799	+38,420	+77·8	82,389	146,295	+63,906	+77·5
Pabna ..	103,574	92,762	−10,812	−10·4	175,655	148,962	−26,693	−15 1
Malda ..	39,454	41,945	+2,491	+6·3	183,010	241,825	+58,815	+32·1
acca ..	163,429	145,991	−17,438	−10·6	230,856	181,229	−49,627	−21·4
ymensingh ..	558,824	533,433	−25,391	−4·5	623,908	655,699	+31,791	+5·0
aridpur ..	129,743	156,206	+26,463	+20·3	141,542	213,360	+71,818	+50·7
akarganj ..	189,193	200,325	+11,132	+5·8	98,708	106,122	+7,414	+7·5
hittagong ..	95,891	100,048	+4,157	+4·3	221,002	167,057	−53,945	−24·4
oakhali ..	88,541	111,611	+23,070	+26·0	129,056	164,753	+35,697	+27·6
ippera ..	186,131	179,223	−6,908	−3·7	235,597	109,299	−126,298	+53·6
hittagong Hill Tracts.	7,322	12,380	+5,058	+69·0	13,125	11,339	−1,786	−13·6
Total ..	2,680,692	2,763,920	+83,228	+3·1	3,782,160	3,867,532	+85,372	+2·2

(*b*) From the subjoined statement showing the details of primary nd re-vaccinations in each rural area, it appears that the number of rimary vaccinations increased in 15 and re-vaccinations in 14, while decreased in 13 and 14 rural areas for primary and re-vaccination ases, respectively. In comparison with the previous year, the increase primary vaccinations was shared by Rangpur (50,615), Bogra 8,420), Faridpur (26,463), Noakhali (23,070), Burdwan (12,526), akarganj (11,132), Birbhum (8,690), Jessore (8,530), Dinajpur ,124), Chittagong Hill Tracts (5,058), Murshidabad (4,854), Chhita-ong (4,157), Malda (2,491), Hooghly (336), and Rajshahi (224). As

regards re-vaccination Khulna with 73,417 operations headed th of increase and is followed by Faridpur (71,818), Asansol Mi Settlement (64,983), Bogra (63,906), Rangpur (61,644), M (58,815), Noakhali (35,697), Mymensingh (31,791), Nadia (14, Hooghly (6,007), Rajshahi (5,738), Midnapur (5,373) and Ba (1,057). Decrease in the re-vaccination was greatly noticed in Ti (126,298), Jessore (58,574), Chittagong (53,945), Dacca (49 24-Parganas (34,720), Pabna (26,693), Birbhum (18,901), Bu (12,835), Dinajpur (9,663), and Murshidabad (7,796).

Vaccinations in Rural Areas.

Districts.	Vaccinations.		Differences.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−).	Smallpox deaths.	
	1938-39.	1939-40.			1938-39.	1939-40.
Burdwan ..	111,562	111,253	−309	− ·27	127	73
Asansol Mining Settlement.	61,010	125,462	+64,452	+105 ·6	..	28
Birbhum ..	84,341	74,130	−10,211	−12 ·1	48	23
Bankura ..	111,001	107,842	−3,159	−2 ·8	59	30
Midnapur ..	422,905	422,757	−148	− ·03	105	121
Hooghly ..	67,243	73,586	+6,343	+9 ·4	196	228
Howrah ..	75,780	71,224	−4,556	−6 ·01	377	283
24-Parganas ..	253,227	215,716	−37,511	−14 ·8	521	541
Nadia ..	170,805	182,123	+11,318	+6 ·6	94	275
Murshidabad ..	171,129	168,185	−2,944	−1 ·7	60	15
Jessore ..	320,040	269,996	−50,044	−15 ·6	71	75
Khulna ..	102,681	144,665	+41,984	+4 ·7	32	35
Rajshahi ..	106,475	112,437	+5,962	+5 ·5	26	18
Dinajpur ..	253,913	250,374	−3,539	−1 ·3	162	146
Jalpaiguri ..	142,024	129,953	−12,071	−8 ·4	7	6
Darjeeling ..	57,278	52,678	−4,600	−8 ·03	10	2
Rangpur ..	205,149	317,408	+112,259	+54 ·7	155	196
Bogra ..	131,768	234,094	+102,326	+77 ·6	65	56
Pabna ..	279,229	241,724	−37,505	−13 ·4	183	72
Malda ..	222,464	283,770	+61,306	+27 ·5	35	7
Dacca ..	394,285	327,220	−67,065	−17 ·09	540	369
Mymensingh ..	1,182,732	1,189,132	+6,400	+ ·5	1,029	533
Faridpur ..	271,285	369,566	+98,281	+36 ·2	188	196
Bakarganj ..	287,901	306,447	+18,546	+6 ·4	90	27
Chittagong ..	316,893	267,105	−49,788	−15 ·7	180	24
Noakhali ..	217,597	276,364	+58,767	+27 ·00	122	32
Tippera ..	421,723	288,522	−133,201	−31 ·5	237	16
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	20,447	23,719	+3,272	+16 ·0	..	..
Total ..	6,462,852	6,631,452	+168,600	+2 ·6	4,718	3,427

114. **Vaccination in municipalities.**—The total number of va nations performed in Calcutta during the year under report 398,379 including 24,854 primary and 373,525 re-vaccinations ag a total of 579,559 including 43,862 primary and 535,697 re-vac tions in the previous year. In the mofussil municipalities there an increase of 63,487 vaccinations, the number being 549,100 ag 485,613 in the previous year. The increase is shared by all the mu cipalities excepting fifty-nine, where decrease is noticed. In forty municipalities the increase was slight, while in fourteen, it incre to a considerable extent. Naihati with 29,221 against 3,504 of previous year stood first in this respect and is followed by Bhatp Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Bally, Baranag Titagarh, Tangail, Asansol, Comilla, Krishnagore and Raniganj would like to impress upon the local authorities the imper necessity of thorough vaccination of the people in order to imm

.e population and thus lessen the chance of outbreak of an epidemic smallpox. The common adage that the "Prevention is better than ıre" should have its practical application by immunisation of the ass by vaccination and re-vaccination.

115. **Vaccination performed by other agencies** (*Vaccination statement No. 1*).—There has been a general increase in all agencies. As ı the previous year, the tea garden vaccination figures have been btained through the co-operation of the Planters' Association of 'arjeeling and Jalpaiguri. They induced the tea garden managers to ıpply the District Health Officers with vaccination returns. It is esirable that the tea garden managers will continue to follow this rocedure.

Vaccinations performed by other agencies.

Vaccination statement No. I.

Agencies.	Primary Vaccinations.		Increase (+) or decrease (—).	Re-vaccinations.		Increase (+) or decrease (—).
	1938-39.	1939-40.		1938-39.	1939-40.	
'ea Gardens ..	44,711	13,286	—31,425	23,120	23,012	—108
'actories ..	2,848	3,934	+1,086	52,487	78,911	+26,424
ıailways ..	8,758	5,008	—3,750	29,267	70,351	+41,084
teamers ..	..	..	..	27,319	91,504	+64,185
ispensaries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ails ..	308	654	+346	30,088	60,135	+30,047
Total ..	56,625	22,882	—33,743	162,281	323,913	+161,632

116. **Extension of the period of vaccination.**—It was decided with he concurrence of the local Government that the period of the vacciıation season in the Bengal Presidency should henceforth last from the ıst October each year to the 15th June of the following year. The 'hairmen of all district boards and municipalities were instructed that luring the summer months the vaccinators should be supplied with mall thermos flasks to keep the vaccine lymph and to protect it from leteriorating due to effects of heat.

117. **Wastage of vaccine lymph.**—During the year under report ,601,303 grains of vaccine lymph were issued from Bengal Vaccine nstitute to the local authorities in Bengal and the total number of 'accinations performed in points was 21,674,584. Taking 8 points for ı grain of lymph, the total wastage of lymph amounted approximately o 1,891,980 grains and the cost of which was Rs. 11,824-14.

118. **Cost of vaccination** (*Vaccination statement No. 7*).—The total ost of vaccination in 1939-40 was Rs. 4,61,790-1-4 against Rs. 4,58,503-5-1 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 3,286-12-3 in the whole expenditure. It will appear from

the statement below that a sum of Rs. 1,58,424-6-5 was paid fro provincial revenues, Rs. 1,69,955-3-11 from the district fund Rs. 1,33,410-7 from the municipal fund including Rs. 83,420 of Calcutta Corporation against Rs. 1,51,467-12, Rs. 1,73,612-1 Rs. 1,33,422-11, respectively, in the preceding year. In c parison with the previous year 17 district boards increased the rest decreased their expenditure on vaccination.

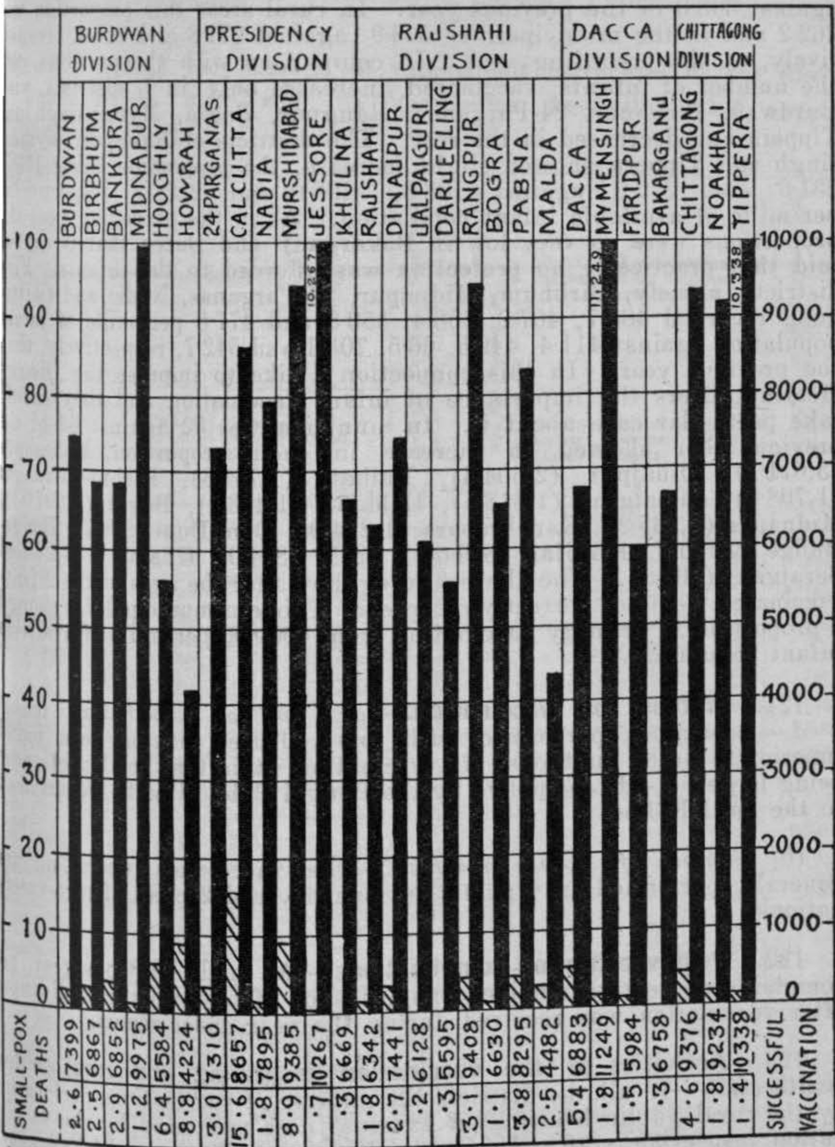
The average cost of each successful vaccination in the w Presidency was 1 anna and 10 pies. It was 1 anna 2·5 pies in r and 7 annas 6 pies in municipal areas. It varied from 7 annas 8 in Darjeeling to 7 pies in Tippera.

In municipalities it varied from 8 pies at Dainhat to Re. 1-1 Natore. In small municipalities like Kotrung, Bhola and C Bazar, the cost was very high. The cost of each successful cas Calcutta was Re. 1-3-9 and in Howrah it was 3 annas and 9 pies du the year under report.

——	Provincial Fund.	District Fund.	Municipal Fund.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pay of inspecting staff, vaccinators, etc., travelling allowance and contingencies	1,07,733-4-11	1,69,955-3-11	1,23,590-7-0	4,01,2
Bengal Vaccine Institute	46,793-8-6	..	..	46,7
Calcutta Corporation Vaccine Depot ..	..	..	9,820-0-0	9,8
Special Inspectors of Vaccination ..	3,897-9-0	..	..	3,8
Total ..	1,58,424-6-5	1,69,955-3-11	1,33,410-7-0	4,61,7

119. **Degree of protection afforded against smallpox during year 1930-31 to 1939-40** (*Vaccination statement No. III and diagram*).—The incidence of smallpox decreased during the year u report. Every possible effort was made to help the people by inst tion, propaganda work and vaccination to stamp out the ter scourge of smallpox from the presidency of Bengal. In compar with the previous year, the ratio of deaths from smallpox per of population was lower. It was 0·09 in the whole province. comparison with the previous year only 9 districts including m cipalities, viz., Burdwan, 24-Parganas, Howrah, Nadia, Jess Dinajpur, Faridpur, Rangpur and Dacca showed slight increase number of deaths from smallpox. 24-Parganas including munic lities with 1,193 deaths stood first in the list of deaths from smal and is followed by Howrah (648), Mymensingh (560), Dacca (Nadia (319), Hooghly (283), and Faridpur (203) including munic lities. In the remaining districts it was below 200. In Darjee Malda and Jalpaiguri only 4, 7 and 12 deaths were recorded, pectively. Smallpox prevailed in epidemic form in Naihati Bhatpara municipalities during the year under report, the numb deaths being 285, in Naihati and 83 in Bhatpara. Smallpox re tions under the Epidemic Diseases Act were informed in those municipalities and also in the districts of Malda and Bogra for vaccination works. As in the previous year, the local authorities advised to enforce the provision of these regulations wherever sidered necessary.

Diagram illustrating death rates from smallpox and degree of protection afforded during 1930-31 to 1939-40.



Indicate the death-rate from Small-pox.
Indicate the proportion of population protected by Vaccination.

120. **Degree of protection afforded to infants** (*Vaccination ... ment No. IV*).—276·1 per mille of available infant population in ... province were successfully vaccinated during the year under re... against 300·0 in the previous year. In rural areas this proportion ... 262·2 and in the municipalities 533·9 against 271·8 and 823·6, res... tively, of the preceding year. In comparison with the previous ... the number of infants vaccinated increased only in 7 districts, ... Burdwan, Birbhum, 24-Parganas, Rangpur, Bogra, Mymensingh ... Tippera and decreased in the rest. The districts of Rangpur, My... singh and Tippera showed slight increase, the proportion being ... 231·6 and 272·2 against 138·6, 198·0 and 222·7, respecti... per mille of available infant population. As in the preceding year ... proportions were so very low in Bakarganj and Dacca that it ca... said that practically no protection was afforded to the infants. ... districts, namely, Birbhum, Midnapur, 24-Parganas, Nadia and Ch... gong recorded 483·7, 407·2, 453·4, 550·8 and 477·5 per mille of in... population against 411·4, 449·5, 66·5, 703·1 and 542·7, respectively, ... the previous year. In this connection I like to impress the Dis... Health Officers the importance of infant vaccination and they sh... take particular care about it. In municipalities 52 against 63 of ... previous year showed an increase in their proportion, Mohes... (3,611·1), Dinajpur (2,504·6), Naihati (1,763·8), Rishra-Kon... (1,708·8), Jalpaiguri (1,618·5), Debhata (1,463·1), Bogra (1,29... Midnapur (1,235·2), Kanchrapara (1,214·9), Dum-Dum (976·7), Bu... Budge (926·04), Dhulian (879·03), Bally (854·0), Ghatal (823·2) ... Serajganj (804·8). The above figures show that the ages of the in... vaccinated were not correctly recorded. Thirteen municipalities sh... a proportion of primary vaccination from 400-800 per mille of avai... infant population.

121. **Method of vaccination.**—(*a*) *Type of vaccinating la... used.*—Operations performed with rotary lancets having been ... superior to other methods of vaccination, this type of lancets ... being largely used is supplied by the Bengal Public Health Depart... to the local bodies.

(*b*) *Number of points inserted.*—The vaccination operation ... generally performed in 4 points for primary and 2 points for re-... nations.

122. **Post vaccination complications.**—As in the previous year ... complaint of post-vaccinal encephalities or of any other compli... after vaccination was received during the year under report.

123. **Activities of the vaccination inspecting and rural pu... health staff.**—In all the districts the number of vaccinations perf... by the rural public health staff exceeds those performed by the va... nation inspecting staff. In Dacca, Midnapur, Burdwan, 24-Parg... and Howrah the vaccination inspecting staff could perform on ... average 2,331, 1,441, 869, 845 and 841 operations each, respe... while in Faridpur, Rajshahi, Malda and Khulna they performed ... 71,82, 140 and 151 operations each respectively. The rural pu... health staff of Nadia, Mymensingh and Noakhali performed on ... average 1,859, 1,634 and 1,007 operations each while the staff ... Bankura, 24-Parganas and Jalpaiguri returned very poor figure... personal vaccination. The vaccination of the rural health and ...

accination inspecting staff of Faridpur, Rajshahi, 24-Parganas and alpaiguri was not up to the mark. The District Health Officers should eep a close watch upon the activities of the staff under them.

tatement showing the number of vaccinations performed by the Rural Public Health Staff and the Vaccination Inspecting Staff during the year 1939-40.

Districts.	Number of Sanitary Inspectors and Assistant Health Officers.	Operations performed.			Average number of vaccinations performed by each.	Number of vaccination Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.	Number of vaccinations performed by vaccination Inspecting staff.			Average number of vaccinations performed by each.
		Primary vaccinations.	Re-vaccinations.	Total.			Primary vaccinations.	Re-vaccinations.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
urdwan ..	16	4,747	9,903	14,650	915	2	641	1,098	1,739	869
irbhum ..	14	1,408	1,887	3,295	235	2	269	340	609	304
ankura ..	19	66	404	470	25	1	22	282	304	304
idnapore ..	30	3,872	21,927	25,799	860	3	1,892	2,433	4,325	1,441
ooghly ..	15	2,959	7,992	10,951	730	2	843	587	1,530	765
owrah ..	10	2,537	6,681	9,218	921	1	406	435	841	841
4-Parganas	37	2,088	4,427	6,515	176	3	641	1,894	2,535	845
adia ..	25	6 094	40,380	46,474	1,859	3	378	1,384	1,762	587
urshidabad	21	1,345	5,040	6,385	304	3	157	286	443	147
essore ..	24	3,074	7,204	10,278	428	2	58	239	297	148
hulna ..	22	1,891	3,017	4,908	223	4	97	507	604	151
ajshahi ..	25	1,830	5,008	6,838	273	3	65	181	246	82
inajpur ..	30	9,190	3,054	12,244	408	2	..	..	..	..
alpaiguri ..	17	1,135	2,157	3,292	193	..	..	..	..	..
arjeeling ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	40	668	708	236
angpur ..	33	3,811	5,679	9,490	287	2	124	253	377	188
ogra ..	14	852	2,490	3,342	238	1	..	..	..	..
abna ..	17	6,476	9,949	16,425	966	1	312	517	829	829
alda ..	19	1,148	3,057	4,205	221	1	8	132	140	140
acca ..	32	5,414	12,450	17,864	558	2	1,237	3,425	4,662	2,331
ymensingh	51	30,461	52,891	18,335	1,634	5	1,585	2,054	3,639	727
aridpur ..	25	4,957	11,745	6,702	668	3	75	140	215	71
akarganj ..	33	7,551	5,192	12,742	386	3	849	867	1,716	572
hittagong ..	21	2,951	9,309	12,263	584	2	485	575	1,060	530
oakhali ..	14	3,871	10,228	14,090	1,007	..	..	..	..	..
ippera ..	20	4,110	5,179	92,899	464	2	599	989	1,588	794
hittagong Hill Tracts.	..	..	..	..	..	3	91	123	214	71

124. **Inspection.**—It is regrettable to note that the inspection of accination by the District Health Officers has not improved although heir attention is drawn every year to this matter. The District Health Officer of Faridpur has not shown the number of inspections done by im. The District Health Officers of Nadia and Khulna inspected nly 198 and 262 cases, respectively. In this connection the attention f the Chairmen of all district boards especially, the Faridpur district oard, is drawn to the necessity of impressing upon their District Health Officers the importance of inspection of vaccination operations erformed by the vaccinators and health assistants. During the course f their routine visits to health circles, the District Health Officers hould inspect at least one village within the area of the health circle o find out if the returns submitted by the vaccinators and inspectors re correct. They should also see to the technique of vaccination.

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The District Health Officer of Jalpaiguri is to be specially menti for inspecting the highest (13,911) of vaccination cases, during year. The District Health Officers of Rajshahi inspected 9 Burdwan 9,679, Chittagong 8,117, Bankura 4,900, Rangpur 3 Malda 3,337, Dinajpur 3,000, Jessore 2,252, Hooghly 2,099, Darje 2,017, Mymensingh 2,010, Noakhali 1,990, Howrah 1,948, Bakar 1,607, Midnapur 1,284 and Birbhum 1,237 cases. In other dis the number was below one thousand. As in the preceding year, largest number of inspection work (241,448) was performed by staff of Mymensingh. In Midnapur and Bakarganj the number inspections made by the staff was 198,984 and 114,567, respecti In nine districts the number falls between 100,000 and 50,000 an the rest it was below 50,000. The services of the vaccination ins ing staff are largely being utilised at the headquarters for clerical other works. This should be discouraged and instead outdoor tou encouraged.

125. **Bengal Vaccine Institute.**—2,057 calves were vaccin during the year under report against 2,194, 2,451 and 2,220 of the t previous years. The average yield of pulp for calf has been decre to 388·5 grains against 425, 422 and 420 of the three preceding ye No calf died during the last 4 years. 4,038,600 grains of va lymph were manufactured during the year under review aga 4,377,860, 6,333,460 and 4,661,414 grains of the three previous ye 4,601,303 grains of vaccine lymph were issued, against 4,273,4 5,001,277 and 5,037,105 grains of the three preceding years. Lym to the value of Rs. 19,913-1-6 was sold during the year aga Rs. 18,612-7-0 and Rs. 14,819 of the two preceding years. The a age cost of the manufacture of vaccine lymph per dose of half a g amounted to 0·6 pies only as in the previous year. It compares v favourably with the cost of manufacture in different provinces in In and considered to be cheapest. All the samples of lymph were inv ably tested bacteriologically for purity and potency. Not a si grain of lymph was issued without the crucial test of efficiency human arms, with the result that no complaint has been received fr anywhere as regards its purity and potency.

The total expenditure including overhead charges for supervis etc., was Rs. 46,793-8-6 against Rs. 48,706, Rs. 46,829, and Rs. 45 of the three preceding years.

Chapter XII.

OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

(A) Industrial Hygiene.

126. **Septic tank latrines.**—The following septic tank installations, activated sludge plants and bore-hole latrines were approved by the Bengal Public Health Department during the year 1939. The total number of plans received was sixty:—

(a) *Septic tank latrines*—

	Number of daily users.	Number of seats.
(1) Asbestos Cement Factory	1,000	14
(2) Malhati Tea Estate	100	4
(3) Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	50	3
(4) Luxmi Kanta Tea Estate	50	2
(5) Naya Sylee Tea Estate	50	2
(6) Joy Engineering Works	250	11
(7) Moolajore Generating Station	150	6
(8) Soonagachi Tea Estate	75	3
(9) Mahadeo Jute Mills	750	18
(10) Moolajore Power Station, Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd	300	10
(11) Eastern Manufacturing Co., Titagarh ..	1,000	24
(12) Comperdown Press, Cossipur	1,000	22
(13) Akhali Chemical Corporation Ltd., Rishra ..	250	10
(14) D'Waldie and Co., Ltd., Oxide plant, Konnagore	50	2
(15) Associated Electric (India), Ltd., 1, Taratola Road, Calcutta	500	12
(16) Empire Bone Mill, Pagladanga	308	7
(17) Darsana Sugar Factory and Distillery ..	200	6
(18) Darsana Sugar Factory and Distillery ..	800	14
(19) Steel Corporation of Bengal, Burnpur 9 latrines each for	650	26 each

(b) *Activated sludge plants*—

		No. of users.
(1)	Mohini Mills No. 2	2,000
(2)	Baranagore Jute Mills (East Mill)	5,500
(3)	Baranagore Jute Mills (South Mill)	4,500
(4)	Sree Gouri Sankar Jute Mills, Shamnagar ..	1,000
(5)	Darsana Sugar Factory and Distillery ..	1,750

(c) *Bore hole latrines*—

(1)	Patiya Tea, Co., Ltd.	
(2)	Chittagong Jute Press, Chandpur	308

In 23 factories plans for 34 latrines in all (septic tank, activ plants and bore-hole) were approved. The following plans were approved by the Bengal Public Health Department during the under review:—

(1) Plans ,for extension of sewerage of mill Nos. 1 and Dhakeswari Cotton Mill, Narayanganj.

(2) Three septic tanks in the compound of investigation centre Jangirah, Faridpur.

(3) One septic tank for 150 users at 61, Garden Reach, Calc

(4) One septic tank and disposal gallery for 40 users at Jail Dum-Dum Central Jail.

(5) Septic tank for 10 users at S. N. Mallick Maternity Ho Singur.

(6) One septic tank at Ketugram, police-station Burdwan.

(7) Lavatory block at the new premises of Calcutta Univer Press.

(8) Septic tank and disposal gallery at Dum-Dum New Cen Jail.

(9) One septic tank at Rajapur, police-station Bakarganj.

(10) Two septic tanks for excise Sub-Inspectors and petty offi at Kakdwip, 24-Parganas.

(11) One septic tank at 23, Russa Road South, Tollyganj.

(12) Septic tank at 7, Ram Gopal Ghose Road, Cossipore.

(13) Septic tank at Nilphamari, police-station Rangpur.

(14) Septic tank at Damor, police-station Rangpur.

(15) Septic tank at Haringhata, police-station Nadia.

(16) Septic tank at Faridpur, police-station Pabna.

(17) Septic tank at Faridpur, police-station Burdwan.

(18) Septic tank at Tala Outpost, Cossipore, Calcutta.

(19) Septic tank at Sankrail, police-station Howrah.

(20) Septic tank and disposal gallery at Assistant Commandant quarters, Eastern Frontier Rifles Range, Dum Dum.

(21) Septic tank at Polashbari, police-station Midnapore.

(22) Septic tank at Kalia maternity and child welfare centre, Jessore.

(23) Septic tank at Boheru A. T. M. E. Agricultural School, Khulna.

(24) Septic tank at Tamluk, police-station Midnapore.

In 24 other places not being mills and factories, 26 septic tank plans were approved. In all 53 septic tank, 5 activated sludge and 2 bored hole latrine plans against 28 septic tank and 4 activated sludge plants in 1938 were approved by the Public Health Department during the year under review.

Number of inspections, samples of effluents and action taken.—269 inspections were made during 1939 against 308 in 1938. 58 samples of effluents were examined at the Bengal Public Health Laboratory. The fall in the number of inspections and collections of samples was due to the permanent incumbent proceeding on leave for four months. The substitute Dr. D. N. Das during his term of employment for three months made 38 inspections and collected 8 samples of effluents in all. About 80 per cent. of the effluent was found on analysis to be satisfactory. Besides a large number of samples of effluents which are discharged into the river Hooghly were examined on the spot by means of chloroscope. Necessary action was taken to ensure proper sterilisation of effluents wherever found defective.

Titagarh and Bhatpara sewerage works.—As in the previous years, samples of effluent were regularly collected once a month from Titagarh and twice a month from Bhatpara sewrage works. As observed in the previous reports, Titagarh sewerage works require extension by addition of another purification chamber to deal with the increased quantity of sewerage. For Bhatpara, a sewerage extension scheme has been approved which will commence work from the next year.

Sewerage Schemes.—Each of the municipalities of Panihati, Serampur and Halisahar has a sewerage scheme under consideration. When the schemes will be adopted, the local sanitation will considerably improve.

Dhakeswari Cotton Mills No. I and II at Narayanganj, for which were installed activated sludge plants completed during the year their sewerage system.

Steel Corporation of Bengal, Burnpur, also adopted a complete sewerage scheme for their mills and offices.

Health propaganda work and sanitation of mills areas.—The Bengal Public Health Department as usual supplied health posters and leaflets for distribution and display in the mill area. The sanitation of the coolie lines cannot also be improved as the subject does not come within the purview of the Factories Act.

Vaccination against smallpox and inoculation against cholera of the mill population were carried out by the mill authorities as a routine measure.

There was no increase in the number of maternity clinics and child creches in the mill and factories during the year. In the absence of legal powers, no effective action can be taken in this respect.

Nuisances.—Complaints of nuisances were received from the fol ing places and attended to:—

(1) Darsana Sugar Factory and distillery.
(2) Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality complaining against smell nuisance caused by Tittagarh paper mills.
(3) Rishra Konnagar Municipality.
(4) Tittagarh Municipality.
(5) Panihati Municipality.
(6) Asansol Municipality.
(7) Baranagar Municipality.
(8) North Bengal Sugar Mills.

Reverse action tube-well.—Two tube-wells of this type were i talled during the year, one for the disposal of septic tank effluent Mohini Mill No. 2 at Belghurria having no proper outlet and the o for the disposal of the distillery effluent at Darsana. Both the t wells worked satisfactorily. Darsana distellery authorities w advised to have another such tube well as a standby.

The nuisance caused by the discharge of effluent from the N Bengal Sugar Mill into the railway side drain was removed by dive ing the effluent to the sugar cane fields.

The nuisance caused in the Hooghly Chinsurah Municipal area the Tittagarh paper mills (specially mill No. II) situated in the B para Municipality was partly removed by giving effect to the Pub Health Department suggestions of improvements during the year.

Improvements.—Proper chlorination of the septic tank effluents enforced to prevent the pollution of the water of the Hooghly riv but the indiscriminate use of the river by the floating population fr trates its object. The Bengal Public Health Department has several years urged the imperative necessity of constructing septic ta latrines or the river side by the Port authorities for the use of the r population but no progress has yet been made in this respect.

As suggested last year, improvements in the following respects necessary in the interest of the health and well being of the lab population:—

Housing conditions.—In most of the mills, the housing condi of the labourers is very unsatisfactory. Back to back quarters h been built in a large number of cases. Further, accommodation is provided for all the labourers, result being overcrowding. If Government takes up the matter, much improvement can be done the matter of housing labourers. Sanitary houses for them will b step towards prevention of tuberculosis particularly among the people. A type plan for this purpose can be offered by the Beng Public Health Department but as the law stands at present, adopti of such a plan providing sufficient accomodation to avoid overcrowdi and requiring sanitary improvement of labour lines in respect of ho ing and washing and conservancy and drainage arrangemets, lighti drinking water-supply cannot be enforced. In order to carry on pub health work pertaining to industries, manufactures, factories

trades, it is essential that a division of Industrial Hygiene should be established in the Public Health Department. The line for that is long overdue.

Provision for maternity and child welfare work.—All the jute and cotton mills employing female labour ought to have these facilities.

Play-ground and primary schools.—Some of the mills have them. But these are few. These too ought to be provided as a legal obligation.

Recreation Hall.—These should be provided for all big mills and factories.

Vendors of food-stuffs should be licensed and adulteration checked by periodical collection and analysis of food samples.

(B) Mines (Asansol Mines Board of Health).

127. **Meteorological conditions.**—The total rainfall during the year under report in the Asansol Mining area was 56·80″ as against 47·87″ in 1938 or 1·14″ less than the normal.

Vital statistics.—10,547 births with birth rate of 30·0 per mille were registered in the mining area in 1939 against 11,626 births with a birth rate of 30·3 per mille in 1938. There was thus a decrease of 1,079 or 9·29 per cent. in the birth rate in 1939 as compared with the previous year. There were altogether 7,548 deaths from all causes with a death rate of 21·4 per mille in 1939 against 8,113 deaths with a death rate of 21·2 per mille in 1938 showing an increase of 0·9 per cent. over the last year's death rate. It thus appears that both in respect of birth and the death rates the mining area was worse in 1939 as compared with the previous year.

Infant mortality.—1,370 infants died in 1939 in the mining area with a death rate of 129·8 per mille against 1,596 infants death rate of 137·2 per mille in 1938. Thus there was a decrease of 226 infant deaths with a corresponding decrease of 5·4 per cent. in the infant death rate in the mining area in 1939 over last year's rate. Raniganj thana area recorded the highest infant mortality rate which was chiefly the effect of prevalence of malaria in the area. Infant mortality was at the lowest level during the month of February, attained its maximum in April and showed a decline during, November and December.

Epidemic diseases.—*(a) Cholera.*—There were 334 deaths from cholera as against 222 in 1938 with a death rate of 0·95 per mille as against 0·32 in 1938. Cholera epidemic associated with agglutinable vibrios made its appearance in April, reached its height in August and declined therefrom. There were altogether 123 deaths in collieries, 204 deaths in villages and 7 in the two municipal towns.

(b) Smallpox.—8 deaths were recorded from smallpox as against 7 in the previous year. In the mining area smallpox reached its peak in 1936. It has since gradually declined. The mining population has been afforded largest scale protection, against smallpox by mass vaccination.

(c) *Fevers.*—Fevers of all kinds accounted for 3,143 deaths as compared with 3,090 in 1938. The total mortality from fevers repre 41·6 per cent. of the total mortality from all causes in the mi area. The death rate from fevers was 8·94 per mille in 1939 ag 8·07 in 1938. Of the total deaths from fever 233 were claimed Malaria. Enteric fever was responsible for 54 deaths. Cerebros fever was the cause of 9 deaths.

The following table will indicate that malaria has been on increase particularly since 1938:—

Year.	Malaria in colliery.		Fever mortality in A Mining Settlement.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Mortality ra
1936	8,438	59	3,034	7·92
1937	10,408	51	2,733	7·14
1938	12,115	84	3,090	8·07
1939	13,186	67	3,143	8·94

The Malaria Department has a staff of one trained Mal Officer, a Supervision-in-charge of the Malaria Laboratory and Inspectors assisted by coolies. Intensive campaign has been un taken since last few years in the following areas in the Ra ganj Circle, where malaria is endemic:—((1) Balarampur area, Egra area, (3) Topsi Singaron area, (4) Searsole area.

The death rate from respiratory diseases declined from 1·66 mille in 1938 to 1·29 in the year under report. There was a co ponding decrease in the death rate from pneumonia—486 de having been reported against 613 in the preceding year. Rani town recorded the highest mortality from these causes. A glance the table below will give a clear idea as to the position of the mi area in respect of the various diseases.

Cause of death.	Total No. of deaths, 1939.	Percentage of deaths to total.	Death rate per 1000. 1939.	1938.	1937.	1936.
(a) *Wholly or partly preventable*—						
Cholera ..	334	4·4	0·95	0·32	0·22	0·41
Smallpox ..	8	0·1	0·02	0·01	0·02	0·23
Pneumonia ..	486	6·4	1·38	1·60	1·41	1·40
Respiratory Disease ..	456	6·0	1·29	1·66	1·18	1·18
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ..	385	5·1	1·08	0·95	0·76	0·66
Fevers including Malaria	3,143	41·6	8·94	8·07	7·14	7·92
Child-birth ..	95	1·2	0·27	0·24	0·20	0·20
(b) *Non-preventable*— Other causes ..	2,641	34·9	7·51	8·32	7·54	6·83

Other activities of the Board.—The Board maintained during the year a Bacteriological Laboratory, a Malaria Laboratory, a Leprosy Department and a Health Propaganda and Maternity Section. Commendable work was done by each of them particularly by the Leprosy Department.

(C) Other Special Areas.

128. **Other special areas.**—(*i*) *Cooch Behar State.*—The total population of the state is 590,886 according to the census of 1931. During the year 1939-40, 13,177 births with a birth rate of 22·3 was recorded in the state as against 13,584 births with a birth rate of 22·9 in the previous year. There occurred in the state 13,402 deaths with a death rate of 22·6 in 1939-40 against 11,299 deaths with a death rate of 19·1 during the preceding year. Thus death rate preponderated over the birth rate during the year under review—a circumstance which was reverse of what was in the previous year. It is extremely doubtful if the recording of vital events is substantially correct. Compared with the previous year, the birth rate decreased and the death rate increased in 1939-40.

The statement below will also show the condition of the Cooch Behar State in respect of malaria, smallpox and cholera. The small-pox incidence during 1939-40 will appear to be less than half of what had occurred, in 1937-38 while the year's cholera incidence was abnormally high.

Diseases.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Malaria	32,983	45,213	68,614
Smallpox	201	144	80
Cholera	21	391	912

It is noticeable that while smallpox has been on a steady decline, malaria and cholera have increased very greatly. The health of the Cooch Behar State during 1939-40 stands in an unfavourable contrast with that of the province as a whole.

(*ii*) *Chittagong Hill Tracts.*—Due to abnormal rainfall during the last 5 days of July, the river Karnafuli rose unusually high causing a flood. The flood in its turn was probably the cause of the prevalence of malaria in the district during the months of July and August. During the rains, there appeared also an epidemic of a kind of ulcer locally called "Garicha". Cholera also prevailed in an epidemic form in the district during the year under report; 69 persons were attacked and 39 died from this disease. During the year waterworks at Rangamati were installed. At Chandrakona a filtration plant was put up. Several tube-wells were sunk in the rural areas and excavation and re-excavation of tanks at some places were also carried out at the cost of the Rural Development Grant.

(*iii*) *Duars Planters Area.*—(I) *Total number of tea gardens.*—There are at present 155 gardens in this area under the Jalpaiguri Labour Act, 104 being under European and 51 under Indian management.

(II) *Total population of the estates.*—A census was taken on 31st May 1939. The total working population is 285,789. these, there are 40,902 Paharias and 244, 887 Madasias. The m population numbers 147,861 and the female 137,928. There is total increase of 3,554 in the population as compared with last ye

The population figures of each garden will be found in Table I

(III) *Number of gardens inspected during the years.*—Seven.

(IV) *Vital statistics.*—(*a*) *Birth rate.*—The total number of bir during the year was 11,378 (male 5,719, female 5,659) or 39·81 p mille. Of these 1,536 (or 37·55 per mille) were Paharias and 9,8 (or 40·19 per mille) Madasias. The figure for last year was 11,0 (or 39·21 per mille).

(*b*) *Death rate.*—Deaths were 941 higher than last year. T figures are 6,976 (or 24·41 per mille) in 1938-39 as against 6,035 (21·38 per mille) in 1937-38. The corresponding figure for 1936- was 6,054 (or 22·01 per mille).

The following table shows the number of deaths from the princip diseases in the tea gardens during the year in comparison with figu for the two preceding years:—

Names of diseases.	1936-37.			1937-38.			1938-39.		
	Paharias. 40,896	Madasias. 234,208	Total. 275,104	Paharias. 40,702	Madasias. 241,533	Total. 282,235	Paharias. 40,902	Madasias. 244,887	Total. [illegible]
Cholera ..	..	12	12	1	5	6	..	26	[illegible]
Smallpox ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	[illegible]
Fever ..	163	1,033	1,196	172	950	1,122	207	1,119	[illegible]
Kala-azar ..	4	10	14	3	3	6	2	7	[illegible]
Dysentery and diarrhoea ..	133	959	1,092	127	815	942	113	1,062	[illegible]
Chest complaints ..	177	769	946	222	728	950	226	835	[illegible]
Phthisis ..	215	202	417	249	205	454	237	240	[illegible]
Black water fever ..	3	2	5	4	5	9	1	7	[illegible]

(1) *Cholera.*—26 deaths this year as against 6 in 1937-38. T highest incidence (13) was reported from Baradighi Tea Estate.

(2) *Smallpox.*—Two deaths this year as against none in 1937-38

The number of deaths under all other heads has increased, par cularly fever, dysentery and diarrhoea and chest complaints.

(V) *Infant mortality.*—Deaths of infants under one year of a for the year amounted to 1,204. This is equal to 105·82 per thous births as against 946 (or 85·49 per thousand births) in the previ year.

(VI) Sickness Return—

	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-3
Leprosy	263	187	[illegible]
Syphilis	71	54	[illegible]

(VII) *Medical arrangements*.—All European gardens are supervised by qualified European Group Medical Officers. 20 Indian gardens are supervised by qualified medical officers. 31 Indian gardens have no such supervision.

Out of 155 gardens under the Act only 96 gardens have resident doctors with proper qualifications. The following 59 gardens have got unqualified resident doctors:—

Aibheel, Anandapur, Bhandapur, Bhatkhowa, Bhatpara, Chalouni, Chamurchi, Dhowlajhora, Diana, Engo, Gairkata, Gangutia, Gazalduba, Good Hope, Gurjongjhora, Hilla, Hossainbad, Jaldacca, Altadanga, Jadabpur, Joybirpara, Kohinoor, Kalabari, Rangati, Karala-Valley, Kumargram, Looksan, Luxmikanta, Madhu, Malnuddy, Malhati, Meenglas, Moortee, Mujnai, Nangdala, New Glencoe, Nimtijhora, Nya Syle, Oodlabari, Radharani, Raimatang, Raipur, Ranicherra, Rahimabad, Rahimpur, Rhebari, Rungamuttee, Sam Sing, Saraswatipur, Satali, Shikarpur, Soongachi, Soudamini, Srinathpur, Tasati, Telepara, Tondoo, Toonbari, Totapara, Turturi and Yong Tong.

(D) Public Analyst.

129. (*i*) **Bengal Public Health Laboratory.**—(*a*) *Water*.—The total numbers of samples of water examined chemically and bacteriologically during the year 1939 were 1,797 and 3,508, respectively, as against 1,838 and 3,656 during the previous year. Of these the numbers of samples from jute mills examined chemically and bacteriologically were 1,130 and 1,966, respectively. The samples were supplied from—

(*a*) 63 jute mills,

(*b*) 18 municipal waterworks including the newly installed joint waterworks of the Baranagar-Kamarhati Municipality,

(*c*) the waterworks at the Bengal Engineering College, Shibpore,

(*d*) police-stations in district and by,

(*e*) Government departments and private parties.

Examination of the water of each of the jute mills and waterworks was carried out monthly.

The sources of water at the municipal waterworks were either tube-wells, infiltration wells and galleries, tanks or rivers, the raw river water being as usual subjected to sedimentation and filtration before chlorination. Chlorination remained the method of choice for ensuring safety of waters for drinking and domestic use.

Sewage effluents.—Analysis of sewage and sewage effluent except for the analysis of samples from the Bhatpara and Tittagarh Activated Sludge plants and of that of a few special samples was not carried out. The number of samples examined chemically during the year was 58 as against 135 during 1938.

Food-stuff.—Despatch of samples of food-stuffs for analysis t 5 districts including most of the municipalities in those districts from the Municipality of Dacca was discontinued in the course of the year 1938-39 due to the establishment of district public health lab tories at Jalpaiguri, Berhampore, Krishnagar and Suri and the M cipal Laboratory at Dacca. The district board of Bakarganj rece instructions of the Local Government to send samples of food-st to the Khulna District Board Laboratory for analysis. Owing growing complexity in analysis especially of the two food-st mustard oil and *ghee* samples of which were received in the la numbers and due to the operation of other important factors number of samples analysed dropped and the arrear in anal increased.

The total number of samples of food-stuffs received during year from all sorces was 8,951 as compared to 9,114 in 1938 and total number of samples analysed 7,032 as compared to 9,308 in year 1938.

The numbers of samples of various food-stuffs sent for analysis the district boards and municipalities during the year as comp to those of the year 1938 and the percentage of the total were follows:—

Food articles.	District Boards. 1939.	Percentage of the total.	1938.	Percentage of the total.	Municipalities. 1939.	Percentage of the total.	1938.	Percentage of the total.
Mustard oil	4,206	75·6	4,188	73·9	1,166	47·8	1,265	[illegible]
Ghee ..	692	12·4	785	13·8	748	30·7	860	[illegible]
Milk ..	490	8·8	496	8·7	349	14·3	420	[illegible]
Butter ..	8	0·1	8	0·1	18	0·7	9	[illegible]
Dahi ..	59	1·0	65	1·1	31	1·2	52	[illegible]
Channa ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	[illegible]
Atta and wheat flour	50	0·9	74	1·3	72	2·9	58	[illegible]
Tea ..	52	0·9	53	0·9	52	2·1	70	[illegible]
Total ..	5,559	..	5,669	..	2,436	..	2,748	[illegible]

829 samples of food-stuffs were received for analysis fr hospitals and of these 792 were of milk, 11 of butter, 14 of *ghee* 11 *atta* and 1 of mustard oil.

The tabulated statement shows that more samples of mustard were again sent for analysis by the district boards as well as by the municipalities than those of other food-stuffs, about 75 per cent. of the total number of samples from district boards and about 45 per cent of the total number of samples from the municipalities being those mustard oil. Thus this food article continued to receive in the hands of the sanitary staff of the local bodies a very large measure of atten tion. More attention should be given to milk and milk products which is likely to bring about an improvement in the qaulity of these ve important food articles.

The numbers of samples of various food-stuffs from the district boards and municipalities analysed during the year and the percentages of adulteration as compared to the percentages of adulteration during the years 1937 and 1938 are to be seen in the subjoined table:—

	District Boards.				Municipalities.			
	Number of samples analysed, 1939.	Percentage found adulterated.	Percentage found adulterated in previous years.		Number of samples analysed, 1939.	Percentage found adulterated.	Percentage found adulterated in previous years.	
			1937.	1938.			1937.	1938.
Mustard oil ..	2,460	39·3	25·0	35·7	865	34·4	15·6	25·4
Ghee ..	807	57·9	52·3	59·4	830	41·4	45·9	42 9
Milk ..	496	75·2	75·2	74·6	346	62·7	53·3	58·3
Atta and wheat flour	37	2·7	4·3	8·3	49	..	6·8	2·7
Tea ..	40	12·5	4·3	13·6	34	2·6	9·7	10·5
Chana ..	2	Samples very small in number.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dahi ..	58	93·1	83·2	97·1	33	72·7	79·5	65·3
Butter ..	7	100·0	..	..	17	76·4	..	..

The above table shows that the extent to which adulteration was practised practically remained unaffected by such action as was being taken by local bodies.

The tabular statement below shows the income and expenditure of the Bengal Public Health Laboratory at Calcutta from the year 1931 onwards—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1931	21,761	58,124
1932	24,039	58,213
1933	28,162	62,151
1934	25,971	59,555
1935	27,472	53,469
1936	29,967	54,207
1937	46,283	61,301
1938	55,792	68,577
1939	47,200	68,785

The drop in the income of the year was due to the fall, as referred to, previously, in the analysis of food-stuffs.

Some special investigations were undertaken such as—

(*i*) the study of a special method for carrying out the se acetate test for butter fat,

(*ii*) the study of the alteration of Reichert value of long preser samples of *ghee*,

(*iii*) the study of the time of appearance of lead soap precipit from a petroleum ether solution of lead soap obtained fr mustard oil adulterated with ground nut oil.

(*ii*) **The Dacca Branch Public Health Laboratory.**—The Dac Branch Laboratory functioned now as one for the analysis of wa and sewage only.

(*a*) *Water.*—360 samples of water were examined chemically a 1,082 samples were examined bacteriologically in 1939 against 3 and 1,104, respectively, in 1938.

(*b*) *Sewage effluents.*—329 samples of sewage and effluents fr the Dacca Sewerage Works were examined chemically in 1939 agai 343 in 1938. No sample was examined bacteriologically.

A tabular statement showing the income and expenditure from t year 1931 onwards is given below—

	Income.		Expenditure.	
	Food.	Water.	For the pay of the staff at Calcutta.	For the pay of the staff and contingent expenditure at Dacca.
	Rs.			Rs.
1931 ..	8,615			17,505
*1932 ..	12,796			15,211
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1933 ..	9,624	3,225	7,441	5,584
1934 ..	9,054	2,849	7,501	6,077
1935 ..	7,886	2,953	7,680	5,726
1936 ..	11,158	2,850	7,092	7,152
1937 ..	16,862	4,059	7,744	6,636
1938 ..	..	3,777	..	6,280
1939 ..	..	4,575	..	6,655

*The section in food analysis was transferred to Calcutta in January, 1933.

130. **District Public Health Laboratories.**—In the year 1939 two more district public health laboratories and one municipal public health laboratory were started by the district boards of Murshidabad and Nadia and the Dacca municipality, respectively. The district board laboratories were empowered to analyse samples of food-stuffs collected under the Bengal Food Adulteration Act from all areas within the respective districts and the Dacca municipal laboratory was empowered to analyse samples of food-stuffs collected within the Dacca municipal area only.

Water.—The numbers of samples of water examined chemically and bacteriologically at the district public health laboratories during the year were as follows:—

District laboratories.	Number of samples examined.	
	Chemical.	Bacteriological.
Birbhum	Not done	..
Jessore	..	..
Jalpaiguri	49	90
Khulna	103	147
Murshidabad	Not done	..
Nadia	Not done	..
Rajshahi	91	198
Rangpur	6	2

Food-stuffs.—The numbers of samples of various food-stuffs from the different local bodies examined at these laboratories during the year 1939 and the percentages of adulteration were as follows:—

Local bodies.	Mustard oil.		Ghee.		Milk.		Dhai.		Chhana.		Butter.		Wheat-flour.		Tea.	
	Number of samples analysed in 1939.	Percentage of adulteration, 1939.	Number of samples analysed in 1939.	Percentage of adulteration, 1939.	Number of samples analysed in 1939.	Percentage of adulteration, 1939	Number of samples analysed in 1939.	Percentage of adulteration, 1939.	Number of samples analysed in 1939.	Percentage of adulteration, 1939.	Number of samples analysed in 1939.	Percentage of adulteration, 1939.	Number of samples analysed in 1939.	Percentage of adulteration, 1939.	Number of samples analysed in 1939	Percentage of adulteration 1939.
District Boards—																
Khulna	593	13·5	29	20·7	144	59·7	3	33·3	9	66·6	4	..	1	..	..	..
Jessore	Particulars not supplied.															
Bakarganj ..	196	38·2	13	61·5	59	66·1	2	100·0	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..
Rajshahi	201	32·8	23	43·5	15	73·3	19	100·0	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Malda	119	30·2	6	..	2	50·0	8	62·5	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	
Rangpur	1,122	21·8	201	29·3	..	..	80	42·5	..	..	1	..	200	..	22	..
Dinajpur	648	25·5	107	32·7	227	43·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	1·5	8	..
Pabna	191	48·7	13	23·0	59	62·7	9	88·9	2	100·0	..	..	11	..	..	..
Bogra	252	26·2	7	14·3	41	82·9	7	85·7	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Jalpaiguri ..	780	22·0	72	51·4	93	38·7	116	76·7	..	..	3	..	41	..	8	12·5
Birbhum	567	40·4	147	42·2	9	88·9	..	..	5	40·0	..	..	30	..	9	11·1
Bankura	486	41·1	74	37·8	80	76·2	..	..	11	81·8	..	..	44	9·1	11	..
Murshidabad ..	691	30·1	79	40·5	49	49·0	..	..	3	66·6	..	..	40	..	5	..
Nadia	385	19·2	40	42·5	23	73·9	4	100·0	..	..	..	..	20	5·0	1	..
Samples from Municipalities analysed at the various district laboratories.	529	21·9	340	40·9	144	61·8	7	100·0	13	46·1	5	60·0	21	..	3	..

The foregoing table again brings into prominence the same fact hich has been observed from year to year that the attention of the unitary staff of all local bodies appeared to be focussed primarily on le control of adulteration of mustard oil. From the point of view control of dangerous adulteration, *i.e.*, adulteration with non-edible id poisonous oils there may be justification of mustard oil getting mewhat more than the due attention but that is almost all that can said in support of this persistent practice.

Mustard oil, it has been argued, is a product used by poor and rich like. Truly so and it is also the principal fatty food in the dietary the poor as well as of the middle class people of the province. et there be the proper effort to ensure a supply of pure mustard oil ut at the same time let the attention paid to the control of milk and ilk products be commensurate with the importance of these very reatly essential food-stuffs.

Control of adulteration of milk.—The lactometer test for milk is o doubt a quick method and also a convenient method but the claim ut forward that it is also an effective method in controlling adultera-on of milk is far from correct. It shows only the specific gravity f milk and as such reliance on it to a large extent for the control of dulteration would for evident reasons be undesirable.

The percentage of adulteration of milk is very high and striking all local bodies although as the numbers of samples analysed are ot large no inference about the real extent of adulteration can be stifiably made.

Examination of clinical materials.—Chemical and bacteriological aminations of blood, sputum, stool, urine, throat swab as carried t at the clinical sections association with some of the district boratories were as follows:—

District laboratory.	Number of specimens examined.						
	Blood.	Sputum.	Urine.	Faeces.	Pus.	Throat swab for K. L. B.	Other samples.
rbhum ..	94	11	133	34	..	..	47
lpaiguri ..	312	10	69	28	2	4	7
ulna ..	372	61	110	127	40	7	19
agpur ..	133	31	58	19	5	..	..

131. **Model Health Unit.**—The genesis and the object of the stitution have been recorded in the last year's report. The unit mprises an area of 36·6 square miles with a population of 42,266 uls. It was opened by Lady Reid on the 26th March 1939. Its ork has not yet been fully systematised. The registration of vital ents and the control of epidemics are still carried out by the Sanitary nspector of the rural public health circle in the same method as btains in other rural areas. In the unit area, 1,422 births and 1,025 eaths occurred in 1939 yielding a birth rate of 33·6 and death rate of 4·2 per mille. Compared with the provincial rates the unit rates ere higher both in births and deaths—in births by 5 per cent. and

in deaths by 10·5 per cent. As regards infant mortality, 203 de with a death rate of 142·7 was recorded in the area under the u This rate was lower than the provincial infant mortality rate (14 by 2·7 per cent. There were only 11 deaths from maternal cause this area during the year under report. On the whole, the vital ev in the area do not appear to have yet taken a favourable turn, the period of work which in itself is not fully developed yet has b too short to draw any conclusion. The following table furnishe specification of the deaths mentioned above:

Causes of deaths.	Number of deaths.
Malaria	275
Cholera	99
Smallpox	10
Pneumonia	103
Kala-azar	5
Typhoid	28
Other fevers	136
Diarrhoea	81
Dysentery	6
Tuberculosis	20
Other respiratory diseases	28
Accidents	17
Suicide	9
Other causes	208

The work performed by the unit staff during the year ma summed up as follows:—

House survey of 53 out of 92 villages in the area was carrie and 5,439 schedules were filled up. 2,829 lectures on public he subjects were delivered and 400 primary and 470 re-vaccina against small-pox and 3,898 inoculations against cholera were formed by the staff during the year. Further, the area within Singur and the Madhubati centres was surveyed from the ma point of view.

The following maternity and child welfare work was done du the year within the unit area:—

Maternity and child welfare work—

Number of centres	3
Number of clinic held	100

Clinical Attendance—

Antenatal—	
1st visits	117
Re-visits	130
Postnatal visits	11
Re-visits	3
Infants—	
1st visits	83
Re-visits	115
Pre-school—	
1st visits	153
Re-visits	124
Other cases	637 (total)
Attendance little mothers' classes	3,548
Minor treatment	1,485

Home visits by Health Visitors—

Antenatal—	
1st visit	759
Re-visits	1,144
Postnatal visits	726
Infants—	
1st visits	670
Re-visits	1,590
Pre-school—	
1st visits	771
Re-visits	557
Confinements supervised	57
Other cases	354
Friendly visits	7,201
Vaccination done	363

Midwives' work—

Antenatal visits	1,105
Number of confinments	208
Postnatal visits	1,570

Sir Robert Reid Milk Fund—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Amount drawn as interest for the year	..	103	7	4
Amount spent	..	30	6	0

Number of persons receiving milk—

Expectant mother	..	7
Infant	..	6

The officers of the National Welfare Unit received training in t unit for four days. Some students of the Sir John Anderson Hea School were also given training in Health Visitors' work at the U The village reconstruction was under taken in the village Madhubati within the Balarambati union board and consider progress was made in all items of programme of work adopted fo

132. **Special Anti-Malaria Scheme at Jessore.**—As mentioned the previous years report, Jessore and its immediate neighbourh were selected for the experimental scheme to study the methodol best suited for the prevention and control of malaria in semi-urb and rural Bengal. For the purpose of this scheme the town Jessore and 8 villages within one mile from its periphery have be taken up and the whole area divided into 3 blocks each under a Sa tary Supervisor (passed Sanitary Inspector) with a suitable number coolies and mates. The whole scheme is under the direct supervis of an experienced Anti-Malaria Officer stationed at Jessore who working under the guidance of the Bengal Public Health Departme

The project is being financed by the Government of Beng supplemented by an equal amount out of the Government of In (Indian Research Fund Association) grant for the purpose. T scheme was put into operation from the end of July 1939 and proposed to be carried out for 5 years, after which period the Jess Municipality and District Board will have to take up the responsi lity of maintaining the improvements brought about by the schem

Although such recognised methods of malaria control as drainag jungle clearance, larvicidal measures by the application of oil a parisgreen in suitable places, use of mosquitocidal sprays, gener water tidiness, etc., have been put into operation as far as applicab particular stress is, however, being laid on such permanent measu as the obliteration of mosquito breeding foci by filling up dobas, and depressions, drainage improvements by making new drains letting out stagnant collections of water and regrading of existing choked up drains, etc. The larger tanks and ponds are being per cally cleared of aquatic vegetation and stocked with larvivorous A liberal and free distribution of quinine is also being resorted with a view to diminish the human reservoir of infection as muc possible.

Propaganda to educate the people as to the causation and mod spread of Malaria has been given an important place in the pre campaign. A programme of house to house visit by the anti-mala staff to point out the sources of mosquito breeding, discovered in

und their homesteads and to suggest remedial measures has ordingly been started along with health talks and cinema demonstions.

Paripassu with the inauguration of the anti-malaria scheme, the igation Department of Bengal has also taken in hand the Bhairab uscitation Project to improve the said river flowing through the n of Jessore by connecting it through a series of suitable cuts with rivers Chitra, Beng Naba-ganga and Kumar at an estimated cost about Rs. 2½ lakhs. The Jessore municipality and the district rd have also undertaken to demolish and improve the grossly dequate bridges over the same river, viz., at Daratana and at lganj and Haibatpur, respectively.

Regular periodical surveys are being carried out to find out the eding places of vectors within the scheme area. So far only *A. ilippinensis* has ben incriminated as the local vector of malaria.

133. **Bengal Vaccine Laboratory.**—A total of 2,270,940 c. c. 239,625 c. c. free supply and 31,315 c. c. sale) of the anti-cholera ccine was issued by the Bengal Public Health Department against e total production of 2,497,580 c. c. in 1939. During the last year, e total production was 3,272,120 c. c. against a total issue of 401,615 c. c. the excess having been met from the reserve. The llowing table will show, month by month, the production of antiolera vaccine during the year under report in comparison with that the previous year:—

Months.	Quantity in c.c. 1938.	Quantity in c.c. 1939.
January	83,990	385,645
February	161,660	203,105
March	420,675	210,020
April	444,840	363,765
May	80,585	59,270
June	150,815	144,960
July	74,735	91,885
August	109,035	39,164
September	467,895	169,665
October	381,585	133,430
November	421,435	161,160
December	474,870	183,035

Preparation of Quinine ampoules for intra-muscular injections as continued at the Bengal Vaccine Laboratory and 4,200 ampoules ach containing ten grains quinine bihydrochloride were produced and ssued during the year under report.

Two improvements have also been effected in the manufactu anti-cholera vaccine. Firstly, each batch of vaccine is tested ag a standard cholera high-titre serum. This simple test is confirm if the vaccine is of antigenic value and is negative if the vaccine not been properly prepared. Secondly, a few graded doses of vaccine are given to a rabbit and the resulting anti-body form estimated. This test gives undisputed evidence of the capacity of vaccine to form anti-bodies on injection and is specially useful w ever the culture is changed.

134. **Darjeeling Municipal Laboratory.**—(*i*) *Water supp* During 1939, 60 samples of water were examined chemically and bacteriologically against 61 and 478 samples, respectively, in 193

(*ii*) Same number of samples (132) of sewage effluents as in previous four years were examined chemically in 1939.

(*iii*) 1,144 samples of food-stuffs were examined during the y with the following results as against 697 samples in 1938:—

Articles.	Total number examined.	Total number adulterated.
Milk	523	58
2nd class milk	4	4
Butter	34	5
Mustard oil	414	49
Ghee	162	25
Flour	5	..
Atta	1	..
Groundnut oil	1	..

Under the Bengal Food Adulteration Act, there cannot be food-stuffs as 2nd class milk and in fact the four samples anal were found to be adulterated.

(*iv*) *Clinical work.*—3,611 specimens as against 1, 822 in 1938 w examined at the Darjeeling municipal laboratory during the y under report. Both in respect of the examination of food and clin samples, the work performed at the laboratory was apprec heavier.

135. **Report of the Nutrition and Diet Survey work in Province for the year 1939.**—(1) (A). For the detection of malnu tion the health of boy and girl scholars were examined in the second schools, which were selected by random sampling method by Statistical Laboratory of the Presidency College. The neighbou primary schools and maktabs were also taken up for the h examination of the scholars. Altogether 3,407 scholars were exam in twenty-six primary and secondary schools in about four distric Bengal as shown in Table 1. Out of these, 1,530 scholars between age of 6 and 12 were further examined for arm, chest and hip meas ments, commonly known as A. C. H. measurements. 61 scho below the age of six years were also examined in those schools. heads of the institutions were all informed about the defects of scholars and the head masters and head mistresses requested

respective guardians to take necessary steps. The total number of scholars examined in the different districts according to sex and religion is as follows:—

	Faridpur.				Darjeeling.				Malda.				Bogra.				Calcutta.				Total.
	Hindu.	Muslim.	Christian.	Others.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Christian.	Others.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Christian.	Others.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Christian.	Others.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Christian.	Others.	
Male ..	329	259	1	..	711	130	..	..	329	345	..	..	187	446	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,737
Female ..	214	55	1	..	150	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	237	8	4	..	670
Total ..	543	314	2	..	861	130	1	..	329	345	..	..	187	446	..	..	237	8	4	..	3,407

From the morbidity figures it is evident that the scholars a mostly anaemic and suffer generally from teeth, gum, throat a eye troubles. Prevalence of similar diseases amongst the schol were also noted during the survey in the districts of Calcutta, Da and Mymensingh in the year 1938. The morbidity figures under e head are as follows (*vide* Table 2):—

Hair and scalp.—1 to 2 per cent. of the scholars are suffering fr hair and scalp diseases. 4 per cent. of the Muslim boys at Mal have hair and scalp trouble.

Skin.—15 and 10 per cent. of the Hindu and Muslim boys Faridpur, 7 and 9 per cent. of the Hindu and Muslim boys at Darje ing, 8 and 9 per cent. of the Hindu and Muslim boys, respective at Malda have been found to be suffering from skin troubles.

Teeth and gum.—Spongy gum and caries teeth are common amon the scholars of the four districts. The complaints appear to be m common amongst the boys than the girls, though both the sexes suf from it.

Throat.—Tonsillitis and pharyngitis are the most common ailme amongst the scholars noticed during the survey. About 50 per ce of the Malda and Bogra boys and 48 and 38 per cent. of Faridp Hindu and Muslim boys have been found to be suffering from th trouble. 67 and 85 per cent. of the Hindu and Muslim boys and per cent. of Hindu girls at Darjeeling have throat complaints.

Eyes.—The eye trouble is another commonest complaint among the scholars. 14 per cent. of Darjeeling Hindu boys, 22 and 13 p cent. of Malda Hindu and Muslim boys, 15 and 9 per cent. of Bog Hindu and Muslim boys have eye troubles. So long as the abnorm sitting posture due to too high or too low desk, proper lighting in t class and poor nourishment of the scholars are not properly attend to, it is feared that the error of refraction found amongst the schol may increase in leaps and bounds.

Ear.—1·3 per cent. of Hindu girls at Darjeeling and 1 per cent Hindu boys at Faridpur have ear troubles.

Morbidity percentages of diseases of *Heart*, *Lungs*, *Liver* a *Spleen* in the districts have been shown in Table 2. It will be n from the table that there are several cases of Spleen enlargement Faridpur, Malda and Bogra.

Bowels.—Incidence of indigestion, acidity, dysentery, diarrh and other bowel complaints are rather common with Faridpur a Darjeeling girls.

Anaemia.—Haemoglobin percentages of all the scholars were tak by Hellige normal haemometers. From the figures of the haemogl percentages noted during the survey, the mean, mode and median each district have been worked out. The minimum of the th (mean, mode and median) have been taken as the base of standard **anaemia in each district.** The minimum haemoglobin percenta

aken as standard of anaemia in the districts under review are as ollows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Faridpur	68	67
Darjeeling	69	69
Malda	69	..
Bogra	67	..
Calcutta	..	69

From those standards it is evident that 26 and 25 per cent. of Hindu and Muslim boys, and 32 and 36 per cent. of Hindu and Muslim girls at Faridpur are anaemic. 21 and 25 per cent. of Hindu and Muslim boys and 21 per cent. of Hindu girls at Darjeeling are also anaemic. 12 and 20 per cent. of Bogra Hindu and Muslim boys and 27 and 34 per cent. of Malda Hindu and Muslim boys have also been found to be anaemic. Bad nourishment due to ignorance of food factors, bad economic condition, malaria and other diseases are the most common factors for the causation of anaemia.

(B). Table 2-A shows the morbidity percentages of different kinds of diseases of the scholars examined in the different districts. It will be seen from the table that 19 and 43 per cent. of girl and boy infant scholars at Darjeeling are suffering from throat trouble and 7 per cent. of girl scholar and boy scholars of Faridpur and Darjeeling are suffering from skin diseases.

(C) Table 2B shows the total number of girl scholars and boy scholars in the several districts surveyed. It is evident from the table that the total number of girls examined during the year in the several districts were 670 of whom 285 scholars—age between 6 and 12—were further examined for A. C. H. measurement. 41 girl scholars below the age of six were also examined in the different schools. The total number of boys examined during the year were 2,737 of whom 1,245 scholars—age between 6 and 12—were further examined for A. C. H. measurement. 20 boy scholars below the age of six were also examined in the different schools. The A. C. H. measurements are being analysed now.

(D) In addition to the above health examination, 82 Bratacharies, who were under training from the 18th December 1939 in the Natore Park (Ballyganj) were also examined for six consecutive weeks. The observations were taken by two doctors independently, as suggested by Professor P. C. Mahalanobis, I.E.S. Observations in the control group'' were also taken in the David Hare Training College and Ballyganj Government H. E. School. All the observations recorded, are undergoing statistical analysis now.

(2) Diet surveys in families of different grades of life were also carried out in the areas selected for nutrition survey work. Families of different social group were taken up for the diet survey work and the whole ration of each family were weighed item by item in morning and evening for ten consecutive days. During the year under review 243 families were taken up, their food-stuffs analysed and the bread-winners were informed about the defects in their respective diets with

necessary suggestions for improvement. The percentages of defi-cies in food factors in the different districts are shown in Table 3. [It] is evident from the table that the diets of the most of the families [in] the four districts are deficient in protein, fat, calcium, iron, vita[min] A and vitamin C.

Diets of several hostels have also been analysed and improve[ments] suggested to the authorities.

(3) Health talks in rural and urban areas during the diet sur[vey] work and nutrition lectures in schools and public places in the [four] districts were given by the staff during the survey work. In the li[ght] of the results obtained from the nutrition and diet surveys the pe[ople] were educated as regards the preparation of balanced diet and be[tter] method of cooking foods without losing the important food fac[tors] from the food-stuffs.

TABLE 1

tatement showing the number of scholars examined in the different schools of Faridpur, Darjeeling, Malda, Bogra and Calcutta during 1939.

Name of school taken up for Nutrition work.	Scholars examined.	Age between 6 and 12 examined for A. C. H.	Scholars below 6 years.
Faridpur			
22. Saldah U. P. Girls' School ..	31	24	2
23. Panditshar U. P. Girls' School ..	35	27	11
24. Government Girls' M. E. School ..	117	84	1
25. Ishan Institution for Girls ..	37	..	..
26. Muslim Girls' Junior Madrasah ..	50	15	..
27. Muslim H. E. School	130	39	..
28. Ishan Institution (Boys) ..	190	73	..
29. Tepakhola Yasin Muslim Primary	20	19	..
30. Tepakhola Municipal Free Primary	61	61	..
31. Lakshmipur Municipal Free Primary	48	48	..
48. Madaripur Islamia H. E. ..	140	40	..
District total ..	859	430	14
Darjeeling.			
32. Siliguri H. E.	184	79	..
33. Siliguri Maktab	35	31	..
34. Anjuman Islamia Junior Madrasah	50	48	..
35. Maharani Girls' H. E. ..	133	68	19
36. Government H. E.	315	122	..
37. Kurseong Boys' M. E. ..	151	115	..
38. Kalimpong Jubilee M. E. ..	84	80	15
39. Kurseong Rajrajeswari Girls' Primary.	18	18	4
40. Anjuman Islamia U. P. Maktab ..	22	22	2
District total ..	992	583	40
Malda.*			
41. Zilla School	268	108	..
42. Sujapur Junior Madrasah ..	109	71	3
43. Chapai Nawabganj H. E. ..	297	77	..
District total ..	674	256	3

*Girl-Scholars in the districts of Malda and Bogra have not been examined during the year 1939.

Name of school taken up for Nutrition work.		Scholars examined.	Age between 6 and 12 examined for A. C. H.	Schola[rs] belo[w] 6 year[s]
Bogra.*				
44. Central High Madrasah	..	171	59	..
45. Zilla H. E. School ..	..	313	129	..
46. Sonamukhi H. E. ..	..	149	24	..
District total	..	633	212	..
Calcutta.†				
47. Victoria Institution ..	..	249	49	4
Grand total for the year 1939	..	3,407	1,530	61

* Girl-Scholars in the districts of Malda and Bogra have not been examined during th[e] year 1939.

† Other schools of Calcutta were previously taken in 1938, only Victoria Instituti[on] was taken in 1939.

TABLE 2.

Statement showing the Morbidity Percentages of different kinds of diseases of scholars by sexes and religions, as found during the Nutrition Survey in the five districts, viz, Faridpur, Darjeeling, Malda, Bogra and Calcutta during the year 1939.

District.	Sex and religion.	No. of scholars examined.	Morbidity percentage of different kinds of diseases.												
			Hair and scalp.	Skin.	Teeth.	Gum.	Throat.	Eyes.	Ears.	Heart.	Lungs.	Liver.	Spleen.	Bowels.	Anaemia
Faridpur ..	Boys—														
	Hindu ..	329	2	15	23	24	48	6	1	·6	·6	2	15	·6	26
	Muslim ..	259	2	10	16	19	38	7	..	·8	·4	3	19	1·2	25
	Indian Christian	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	All
	Girls—														
	Hindu ..	214	..	1	11	3	19	..	..	·5	·9	1	2	10	32
	Muslim ..	55	..	..	11	..	11	2	..	..	..	2	2	16	36
	Indian Christian	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	All	All
Darjeeling ..	Boys—														
	Hindu ..	711	1	7	16	16	67	14	·03	·3	·5	·2	2	..	21
	Muslim ..	130	2	9	20	12	85	6	..	..	..	..	8	..	25
	Girls—														
	Hindu ..	150	..	3	9	6	32	9	1·3	·3	·7	..	..	15	21
	Indian Christian	1	..	..	All	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malda* ..	Boys—														
	Hindu ..	329	2	8	13	26	53	22	·3	·3	·3	..	2	·3	12
	Muslim ..	345	4	9	10	18	41	13	..	·9	·3	·6	7	..	20
Bogra* ..	Boys—														
	Hindu ..	187	1	3	22	14	56	15	..	..	..	·5	4	·5	27
	Muslim ..	446	2	4	10	11	43	9	..	..	·2	·5	14	1·1	34
Calcutta† ..	Girls—														
	Hindu ..	237	..	1	6	·4	21	35	..	3	..	..	..	11	15
	Muslim ..	8	..	..	..	..	25	25	..	12	..	..	..	12	12
	Indian Christian	4	..	..	25	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..
	GRAND TOTAL	3,407	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Girl-scholars of these two districts (Mala and Bogra) were not examined during the year 1939.
†Calcutta was previously surveyed in 1938.

TABLE 2A.

Statement showing the morbidity Percentages of different kinds of diseases of scholars below six years examined in the Districts of Faridpur, Darjeeling, Malda, Bogra and Calcutta during the year 1939.

District.	Age of the Child.	No. of chldren examined.	No. and sex of the child examined.	Morbidity percentages of—						
				Eye.	Throat.	Ear.	Skin.	Lungs.	Heart.	Anaemia.
Faridpur ..	2—6 years	14	Girls — 14	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Darjeeling ..	Do. ..	40	Girls — 26	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
			Boys — 14	..	43	..	7	..	..	..
Malda ..	Do. ..	3	Boys — 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bogra ..	.. ..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calcutta ..	Do. ..	4	Girls — 4	..	50	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	..	61	(Boys 17 and Girls 44).							

TABLE 2B

Statement showing the total number of girl-scholars and boy-scholars separately in the districts of Faridpur, Darjeeling, Malda, Bogra and Calcutta examined during 1939.

District.	Scholars examined.	Age between 6 and 12 examined for A. C. H.	Scholars below 6 years.
Girls.			
Faridpur	270	150	14
Darjeeling	151	86	23
Malda*	..	..	..
Bogra*	..	..	..
Calcutta	249	49	4
Total Girls	670	285	41
Boys.			
Faridpur	589	280	..
Darjeeling	841	497	17
Malda	674	256	3
Bogra	633	212	..
Calcutta†	..	..	..
Total boys	2,737	1,245	20
Grand total	3,407	1,530	61

* Girl-scholars have not been examined in these two districts during 1939.
† Schools of Calcutta were examined in 1938.

TABLE 3.

Statement showing the percentages of deficiency of Protein, Fat, Calcium, Phosphorus, Iron and Vitamins A, B and C of the families taken for Diet Survey at different places of the four districts, viz., Faridpur, Darjeeling, Malda and Bogra in Bengal during the year 1939.

Place.	No. of families surveyed.	Percentages of deficiency in—					Vitamins.		
		Protein.	Fat.	Calcium.	Phosphorus.	Iron.	A.	B.	C.
Malda.									
Town ..	12	..	75	92	..	100	100	..	67
Sujapur ..	13	62	100	100	..	92	92	..	62
District p. c. ..	25	32	88	96	..	96	96	..	64
Bogra.									
Town ..	31	26	100	100	..	97	100	..	58
Sonamukhi ..	14	7	100	93	..	100	100	..	64
District p. c. ..	45	20	100	98	..	98	100	..	60

Faridpur.									
Tapakhola ..	20	15	75	75	..	95	100	..	70
Bhanga ..	10	20	90	90	..	100	100	..	80
Char Lakshmipur	10	100	100	100	10	100	100	..	100
Madaripur ..	30	7	97	97	..	100	100	..	100
District p. c. ..	70	24	90	90	1	99	100	..	89
Darjeeling.									
Siliguri ..	12	33	92	50	..	100	100	..	25
Town ..	31	32	87	94	6	100	100	..	58
Kurseong ..	19	74	90	95	32	100	100	..	100
Ghum ..	21	81	90	100	57	100	100	..	90
Kalimpong ..	20	35	45	65	10	85	100	5	100
District p. c. ..	103	50	81	84	21	97	100	·97	77

*Minimum quantity of food factors required per adult per day :—Protein—60 grms., Fat—45 grms., Calcium—·6 grms., Phosphorus—1·0 grms., Iron—25 m. grms., Vitamins A—3,000 International Units, B—300 International Units, C—30 International Units.

Chapter XIII.

GENERAL REMARKS.

136. **Personal proceedings.**—Lt.-Col. A. C. Chatterji, I.M.S., was he Director of Public Health, Bengal, throughout the year under eport. The post of Assistant Director of Public Health, Malaria Research, was held by Captain J. D. Sinha, and that of the Assistant Directors of Public Health, Presidency and Rajshahi Circles, were eld by Dr. B. C. Mukharji and Dr. Md. Faimuddin, respectively. Dr. S. N. Mitra held the post of Assistant Director of Public Health, Burdwan Circle, up to the 4th December 1939 when he proceeded on eave. Dr. A. C. Ray Chaudhuri was placed in charge of the Burdwan Circle in addition to his own duties as the Inspector of eptic Tank Installations, Bengal. Dr. Ray Chaudhuri was on leave or four months from the 1st August 1939 when Dr. D. N. Das, Health Officer of the Asansol Municipality, was appointed to officiate s the Inspector of Septic Tank Installations. There was no change n the post of the Director of Public Health Laboratory which was eld by Dr. A. K. Sen. The new post of the Lady Superintendent of Maternity and Child Welfare work was created during the year under eport. Dr. Sarju Pandit was appointed to act in the post with effect rom the 14th September, 1939. Mr. Anwarul Huq, B.C.S., held the ost of the Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Health, Bengal, during the year except for the period from 3rd to 26th anuary 1939, when Babu Amarendra Nath Ghosh, Head Assistant, fficiated. The entire departmental establishment worked satisactorily.

A. C. CHATTERJI, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Director of Public Health, Bengal.

CALCUTTA:

he 31st March 1941.

Chapter XIII

GENERAL REMARKS.

[illegible] ...ardings.—Lt.-Col. A. C. Chatterji, I.M.S., was ...blic Health, Bengal, throughout the year under ...of Assistant Director of Public Health, Malaria ...d by Captain J. D. Sinha, and that of the Assistant ...Public Health, Presidency and Rajshahi Circles, were ...Mukherji and Dr. Md. Faizuddin, respectively. ...held the post of Assistant Director of Public Health ...to the 4th December 1929 when he proceeded on ...Ray Chaudhuri was placed in charge of the ...in addition to his own duties as the Inspector of ...stallations, Bengal. Dr. Ray Chaudhuri was on leave ...the 1st August 1929 when Dr. D. N. Das, ...the Asansol Municipality, was appointed to officiate ...Septic Tank Installations. There was no change ...Director of Public Health Laboratory, which was ...The new post of the Lady Superintendent of ...Welfare work was created during the year under ...Pinnell was appointed to act in the post with effect ...tember, 1929. Mr. Anwarul Huq, B.COM., held the ...ional Assistant to the Director of Public Health, ...the year except for the period from 3rd to 20th ...Babu Amarendra Nath Ghosh, Head Assistant, ...The departmental establishment worked satis...

A. C. CHATTERJI, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

Director of Public Health, Bengal.

Part II.

APPENDICES.

Appendix I.

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the year 1939.

Annual Form No. 1.—BIRTHS registered in the Districts of Beng[…]

1	2	3			4		
No.	Districts.	Population according to census of 1931.			Number of births registered (exclusive of still-births).		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Burdwan Division.						
1	Burdwan	814,891	760,808	1,575,699	23,402	22,371	[illegible]
2	Birbhum	472,687	474,867	947,554	15,789	15,105	[illegible]
3	Bankura	557,074	554,647	1,111,721	19,727	18,866	[illegible]
4	Midnapur	1,417,025	1,382,068	2,799,093	46,332	43,553	[illegible]
5	Hooghly	592,130	522,125	1,114,255	15,698	14,523	[illegible]
6	Howrah	599,075	499,792	1,098,867	16,541	14,802	[illegible]
	Presidency Division.						
7	24-Parganas	1,501,084	1,268,662	2,769,746	43,227	39,112	[illegible]
8	Calcutta	778,817	362,045	1,140,862	15,449	13,801	[illegible]
9	Nadia	788,885	740,747	1,529,632	30,364	28,172	[illegible]
10	Murshidabad	683,483	687,194	1,370,677	25,018	24,136	[illegible]
11	Jessore	871,446	799,718	1,671,164	27,038	24,927	[illegible]
12	Khulna	851,651	774,497	1,626,148	23,206	21,432	[illegible]
	Rajshahi Division.						
13	Rajshahi	719,564	666,955	1,386,519	25,996	24,534	[illegible]
14	Dinajpur	924,092	831,340	1,755,432	28,765	27,132	[illegible]
15	Jalpaiguri	533,819	449,538	983,357	18,384	17,836	[illegible]
16	Darjeeling	170,131	149,504	319,635	6,352	6,002	[illegible]
17	Rangpur	1,356,594	1,238,191	2,594,785	46,676	43,468	[illegible]
18	Bogra	578,905	550,013	1,128,918	18,801	17,393	[illegible]
19	Pabna	739,027	706,627	1,445,654	24,370	21,984	[illegible]
20	Malda	527,305	526,461	1,053,766	14,507	13,599	[illegible]
	Dacca Division.						
21	Dacca	1,743,517	1,689,060	3,432,577	59,513	54,426	[illegible]
22	Mymensingh	2,667,194	2,463,068	5,130,262	84,216	77,285	[illegible]
23	Faridpur	1,206,348	1,155,867	2,362,215	41,863	38,451	[illegible]
24	Bakarganj	1,505,338	1,433,712	2,939,050	43,308	40,295	[illegible]
	Chittagong Division.						
25	Chittagong	872,888	924,150	1,797,038	30,138	27,543	[illegible]
26	Noakhali	858,818	847,901	1,706,719	28,451	25,793	[illegible]
27	Tippera	1,595,640	1,514,095	3,109,735	56,186	517,93	[illegible]
	Total for the Bengal Presidency.	25,927,428	23,973,652	49,901,080	829,317	768,334	[illegible]

ngal Presidency during the year 1939.

5			6		
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during previous five years.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
14·8	14·2	29·0	14·5	13·7	28·2
16·7	15·9	32·6	18·6	18·0	36·6
17·7	17·0	34·7	17·8	16·9	34·8
16·6	15·5	32·1	15·6	14·7	30·3
14·1	13·0	27·1	16·4	15·3	31·7
15·1	13·5	28·5	14·9	13·6	28·5
15·6	14·1	29·7	14·3	13·0	27·3
13·5	12·1	25·6	12·9	11·0	23·9
19·9	18·4	38·3	19·4	18·2	37·5
18·3	17·6	35·9	20·5	19·5	39·9
16·2	14·9	31·1	15·1	14·0	29·1
14·3	13·2	27·5	14·3	13·3	27·6
18·7	17·7	36·4	18·5	17·5	36·0
16·4	15·5	31·9	16·6	15·7	32·3
18·7	18·1	36·8	18·6	17·9	36·5
19·9	18·8	38·7	19·8	18·7	38·5
18·0	16·7	34·7	17·6	16·6	34·2
16·7	15·4	32·1	13·3	12·4	25·7
16·9	15·2	32·1	16·8	15·1	31·9
13·8	12·9	26·7	15·9	14·9	30·8
17·3	15·9	33·2	17·6	16·3	33·9
16·4	15·1	31·5	16·6	15·2	31·8
17·7	16·3	34·0	18·8	17·3	36·1
14·7	13·7	28·4	14·7	13·6	28·3
16·8	15·3	32·1	15·9	14·3	30·2
16·7	15·1	31·8	18·1	16·4	34·5
18·1	16·6	34·7	18·5	16·9	35·4
16·6	15·4	32·0	16·6	15·4	32·1

Annual Form No. I (A)—STILL-BIRTHS registered according to class

No.	Districts.	Hindus.		Mussalmans.		Buddhists	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
	Burdwan Division.						
1	Burdwan	395	307	59	46	..	..
2	Birbhum	431	332	125	112	..	..
3	Bankura	128	89	5	6	..	..
4	Midnapur	1,042	786	54	52	..	..
5	Hooghly	137	88	9	15	..	..
6	Howrah	315	177	84	51	..	..
	Presidency Division.						
7	24-Parganas	304	249	180	125	..	..
8	Calcutta	1,036	876	311	230	..	..
9	Nadia	232	179	492	402	..	..
10	Murshidabad	455	335	513	454	..	..
11	Jessore	276	217	552	387	4	[illegible]
12	Khulna	370	269	420	357	..	..
	Rajshahi Division.						
13	Rajshahi	154	147	972	853	..	..
14	Dinajpur	728	539	851	793	..	..
15	Jalpaiguri	534	446	463	365	..	..
16	Darjeeling	372	261	11	7	32	[illegible]
17	Rangpur	972	745	2,586	2,121	2	[illegible]
18	Bogra	191	138	1,151	900	..	..
19	Pabna	255	177	990	747	..	..
20	Malda	76	61	41	36	..	..
	Dacca Division.						
21	Dacca	947	740	1,772	1,321	1	[illegible]
22	Mymensingh	1,102	929	3,613	3,031	..	..
23	Faridpur	510	405	1,000	868	..	[illegible]
24	Bakarganj	267	205	678	542	3	[illegible]
	Chittagong Division.						
25	Chittagong	331	259	1,497	1,264	56	[illegible]
26	Noakhali	311	271	1,476	1,219	..	[illegible]
27	Tippera	762	592	2,631	2,161	3	[illegible]
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**12,633**	**9,819**	**22,536**	**18,465**	**101**	[illegible]

sex in the districts of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1939.

births.

Christians.		Other classes.		Total.			Percentage ratio to live births.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
..	..	9	8	463	361	824	1·8
..	..	30	26	586	470	1,056	3·4
..	..	1	1	134	96	230	·6
1	..	42	39	1,139	877	2,016	2·2
1	..	1	..	148	103	251	·8
..	..	..	..	399	228	627	2·0
1	..	..	..	485	374	859	1·0
3	4	..	..	1,350	1,110	2,460	8·4
7	2	3	2	734	585	1,319	2·3
..	..	3	6	971	795	1,766	3·6
..	..	..	..	832	606	1,438	2·8
..	..	..	2	790	628	1,418	3·2
..	..	41	27	1,167	1,027	2,194	4·3
2	..	99	108	1,680	1,440	3,120	5·6
4	4	263	192	1,264	1,007	2,271	6·3
3	4	17	14	435	320	755	6·1
..	..	29	14	3,589	2,881	6,470	7·2
..	..	15	10	1,357	1,048	2,405	6·6
..	..	4	10	1,249	934	2,183	4·7
..	..	18	20	135	117	252	·9
15	12	2	7	2,737	2,082	4,819	4·2
10	7	52	44	4,777	4,011	8,788	5·4
3	3	..	..	1,513	1,276	2,789	3·5
1	..	9	4	958	752	1,710	2·0
2	3	22	15	1,908	1,580	3,488	6·0
1	..	2	1	1,790	1,491	3,281	6·0
..	..	1	..	3,397	2,757	6,154	5·7
54	**39**	**663**	**550**	**35,987**	**28,956**	**64,943**	**4·1**

Annual Form No. II.—DEATHS registered in the distr[illegible]

No.	Districts.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Deaths. Male.	Deaths. Female.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths per 1,0[illegible] Cholera.	Small-pox.	Pla[illegible]
	Burdwan Division.								
1	Burdwan ..	2,705	583	23,234	21,825	45,059	1·5	·1	..
2	Birbhum ..	1,699	558	14,704	14,513	29,217	·7	·02	..
3	Bankura ..	2,625	424	14,600	14,034	28,634	·5	·1	..
4	Midnapur ..	5,245	534	31,041	30,011	61,052	·6	·1	..
5	Hooghly ..	1,188	938	12,519	11,800	24,319	1·0	·3	..
6	Howrah ..	522	2,105	10,995	10,102	21,097	1·7	·7	..
	Presidency Division.								
7	24-Parganas ..	5,262	526	24,301	21,417	45,718	1·1	·4	[illegible]
8	Calcutta ..	39	30,662	19,257	14,895	34,152	1·1	2·0	[illegible]
9	Nadia ..	2,881	531	18,942	16,828	35,770	·9	·2	..
10	Murshidabad ..	2,091	656	17,226	15,861	33,087	·9	·01	..
11	Jessore ..	2,902	576	16,567	14,574	31,141	·5	·1	..
12	Khulna ..	4,689	347	13,869	12,291	26,160	·5	·02	..
	Rajshahi Division.								
13	Rajshahi ..	2,505	553	16,983	15,452	32,435	·4	·01	..
14	Dinajpur ..	3,948	445	22,585	19,653	42,238	·1	·1	..
15	Jalpaiguri ..	2,932	335	15,925	14,758	30,683	·3	·01	..
16	Darjeeling ..	1,212	264	5,677	5,475	11,152	..	·02	..
17	Rangpur ..	3,496	742	38,678	34,558	73,236	·1	·1	..
18	Bogra ..	1,488	759	11,484	10,206	21,690	·2	·1	..
19	Pabna ..	1,818	795	14,205	12,454	26,659	·5	·1	..
20	Malda ..	1,764	597	9,917	8,662	18,579	·3	·01	..
	Dacca Division.								
21	Dacca ..	2,713	1,265	33,858	31,799	65,657	·7	·1	..
22	Mymensingh ..	6,237	823	57,642	52,876	110,518	·5	·1	..
23	Faridpur ..	2,356	1,003	25,579	22,732	48,311	·8	·1	..
24	Bakarganj ..	3,523	834	29,399	26,324	55,723	1·2	·02	..
	Chittagong Division.								
25	Chittagong ..	2,570	699	23,053	22,044	45,097	·2	·00	..
26	Noakhali ..	1,518	1,124	16,160	16,100	32,260	·2	·02	..
27	Tippera ..	2,597	1,197	31,134	29,752	60,886	·7	·00	..
	Total for the Bengal Presidency.	**72,514**	**688**	**569,534**	**520,996**	**1,090,530**	**·7**	·1	[illegible]

the Bengal Presidency during the year 1939.

pulation from—								Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	All Causes. Male.	All Causes. Female.	All Causes. Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
17·3	1·6	3·2	·5	4·5	28·5	28·7	28·6	21·6	21·8	21·7
23·9	·7	1·7	·4	3·5	31·1	30·6	30·8	28·4	27·6	28·0
14·6	1·9	2·6	·4	5·7	26·2	25·3	25·8	25·1	23·7	24·4
12·2	1·6	2·3	·5	4·5	21·9	21·7	21·8	22·5	22·5	22·5
9·6	2·2	4·1	·6	4·2	21·1	22·6	21·8	22·8	24·9	23·8
4·2	3·0	3·6	·6	5·4	18·4	20·2	19·2	20·0	22·0	20·9
8·2	·8	1·6	·5	3·9	16·2	16·9	16·5	19·1	20·5	19·7
3·7	2·6	8·6	·6	11·4	24·7	41·2	29·9	24·9	43·0	30·6
16·2	·5	1·3	·7	3·7	24·0	22·7	23·4	27·5	27·0	27·3
17·4	·4	·7	·6	4·2	25·2	23·1	24·1	27·9	25·7	26·8
14·0	·2	·9	·5	2·4	19·0	18·2	18·6	23·9	24·6	23·9
9·2	·4	·9	·5	4·4	16·3	15·9	16·1	20·0	20·2	20·1
17·8	·3	·9	·6	3·4	23·6	23·2	23·4	29·6	30·0	29·8
17·9	·8	2·7	·3	2·1	24·4	23·6	24·1	28·4	29·6	29·0
18·9	1·8	5·6	·3	4·2	29·8	32·8	31·2	28·6	30·9	29·6
18·5	3·3	4·1	·3	8·5	33·4	36·6	34·9	31·4	34·3	32·7
23·0	1·0	1·7	·3	2·0	28·5	27·9	28·2	28·2	28·4	28·3
13·6	·5	1·4	·4	3·1	19·8	18·6	19·2	22·5	22·7	22·6
12·9	·4	1·1	·5	2·9	19·2	17·6	18·4	27·6	26·9	27·2
14·6	·2	·3	·3	1·8	18·8	16·4	17·6	21·6	19·1	20·3
10·2	1·5	1·2	·3	4·9	19·4	18·8	19·1	24·0	23·6	23·8
15·3	·6	·7	·3	4·0	21·6	21·5	21·5	22·3	22·6	22·5
12·9	1·1	1·4	·4	3·7	21·2	19·7	20·4	27·6	27·0	27·3
11·2	1·0	2·2	·4	3·0	19·5	18·4	19·0	23·8	23·0	23·4
20·9	1·1	·9	·5	1·5	26·4	23·8	25·1	26·5	24·5	25·5
12·7	·9	·9	·6	3·5	18·8	19·0	18·9	23·8	24·1	24·0
10·5	1·5	·7	·4	5·8	19·5	19·6	19·6	21·5	21·1	21·3
13·8	**1·1**	**1·8**	**·4**	**4·0**	**22·0**	**21·7**	**21·9**	**24·3**	**26·2**	**24·4**

Annual Form No. III.—DEATHS registered in the Districts (Rural Circles)

No.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.
	A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.				
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	4,829	4,156	4,688	3,900
2	Birbhum	2,992	2,742	3,357	3,017
3	Bankura	2,559	2,349	2,406	2,479
4	Midnapur	6,230	5,716	5,476	5,230
5	Hooghly	2,362	1,900	2,122	2,034
6	Howrah	1,675	1,258	1,402	1,387
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	3,427	3,082	3,680	3,230
8	Nadia	3,249	2,582	3,441	3,351
9	Murshidabad ..	2,964	2,502	3,355	3,218
10	Jessore	3,460	2,588	2,737	2,803
11	Khulna	2,743	2,431	2,247	2,167
	Rajshahi Division.				
12	Rajshahi	3,085	2,541	2,712	2,946
13	Dinajpur	3,036	3,392	3,608	3,892
14	Jalpaiguri	2,123	1,846	2,216	2,832
15	Darjeeling	732	554	738	854
16	Rangpur	6,311	4,598	5,787	6,933
17	Bogra	2,113	1,692	1,601	2,057
18	Pabna	2,507	2,020	2,541	2,808
19	Malda	1,904	1,939	1,224	1,32
	Dacca Division.				
20	Dacca	7,356	4,731	5,552	4,945
21	Mymensingh	12,111	7,938	8,321	9,391
22	Faridpur	5,303	3,760	4,782	4,858
23	Bakarganj	6,941	5,322	6,014	5,035
	Chittagong Division.				
24	Chittagong	4,233	3,267	3,554	3,648
25	Noakhali	3,323	2,619	2,669	2,761
26	Tippera	8,034	5,226	5,285	4,920
	Total of Rural Districts ..	105,602	82,751	91,515	92,019
	Ratio per mille of population ..	2·3	1·8	2·0	2·0

Towns of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1939.

ne.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
2,772	2,845	3,411	3,012	3,051	3,644	3,413	42,888
1,896	1,942	2,247	1,910	2,120	2,239	2,358	29,138
1,969	1,976	2,820	2,194	2,221	2,457	2,155	27,784
3,694	4,105	4,836	4,690	4,532	5,722	5,570	59,656
1,268	1,405	1,620	1,495	1,715	1,966	1,729	21,140
943	999	1,024	1,020	972	1,273	1,105	14,100
2,493	2,915	2,983	2,906	2,804	2,913	3,725	37,066
2,196	2,023	2,711	2,584	2,930	3,303	3,000	33,903
1,873	2,196	2,961	2,314	2,615	2,711	2,669	31,665
1,747	1,600	2,107	2,311	2,503	3,272	3,958	30,908
1,471	1,558	1,878	1,840	2,197	2,339	3,170	25,610
1,952	2,003	2,252	2,524	2,661	3,353	3,420	31,975
3,599	3,122	3,816	2,785	2,796	3,964	4,339	41,931
2,158	2,361	2,472	2,515	2,802	3,292	3,040	30,385
1,073	1,090	923	807	805	708	665	10,130
5,451	5,823	6,027	6,080	6,154	7,057	7,344	72,798
1,346	1,435	1,887	1,676	1,874	1,971	2,276	21,499
1,551	1,380	1,824	1,895	2,181	2,636	2,925	26,030
1,386	1,210	1,244	1,606	1,379	1,462	1,966	18,237
3,216	3,317	3,788	4,449	5,702	7,090	7,207	61,530
6,692	6,964	8,373	7,815	9,213	10,477	13,444	108,905
2,472	2,528	3,257	3,374	4,183	4,807	5,366	47,755
2,878	2,885	3,112	3,269	3,991	5,214	6,750	54,980
3,863	3,822	3,541	3,214	3,098	3,479	4,253	43,955
2,309	2,226	2,192	2,073	2,347	3,119	3,859	32,106
3,686	3,550	3,645	3,919	4,928	6,092	6,767	60,031
65,954	67,280	76,951	74,277	81,774	96,560	106,473	1,016,105
1·4	1·5	1·7	1·6	1·8	2·1	2·3	21·9

No.	Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.
	B.—TOWNS.				
	Burdwan District.				
1	Burdwan	44	47	38	35
2	Kalna	22	21	36	28
3	Katwa	16	11	16	8
4	Dainhat	9	12	6	9
5	Raniganj	36	30	29	40
6	Asansol	45	38	33	29
	Birbhum District.				
7	Suri	8	7	5	4
	Bankura District.				
8	Bankura	36	19	27	20
9	Bishnupur	32	27	20	28
10	Sonamukhi	22	20	23	23
	Midnapur District.				
11	Midnapur	65	55	60	62
12	Ghatal	32	20	17	14
13	Kharar	5	11	9	2
14	Chandrakona ..	10	25	12	13
15	Ramjibanpur ..	20	22	16	13
16	Khirpai	5	13	2	5
17	Tamluk	17	12	10	7
	Hooghly District.				
18	Hooghly-Chinsura ..	60	51	71	72
19	Bansberia	19	12	17	11
20	Arambagh	20	17	19	17
21	Serampur	71	68	58	74
22	Baidyabati	30	24	25	36
23	Rishra-Konnagar ..	23	16	29	28
24	Uttarpara	12	31	19	23
25	Kotrung	10	11	13	18
26	Bhadreswar	17	26	24	24
27	Champdani	32	23	18	42
	Howrah District.				
28	Howrah	598	531	594	634
29	Bally	32	14	29	34

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
54	66	60	50	47	72	313	860
10	17	23	12	22	21	24	247
13	13	19	17	13	11	9	155
4	6	2	5	1	5	4	68
31	40	38	33	40	29	27	406
42	33	47	43	22	27	20	435
6	5	8	10	5	7	5	79
25	20	28	25	20	40	13	317
21	19	26	24	17	23	22	274
15	17	34	19	21	21	23	259
36	45	59	66	38	51	36	635
13	7	13	13	18	17	14	185
3	2	7	6	4	9	7	70
9	6	14	10	15	17	18	161
6	5	6	13	12	8	15	144
3	6	7	4	10	5	7	70
11	15	8	12	6	12	8	131
47	52	81	45	49	43	49	685
4	13	7	17	12	17	14	158
9	12	11	16	15	15	12	180
35	52	61	68	53	68	65	738
16	25	18	21	24	34	20	304
21	27	24	20	21	26	22	278
11	7	10	8	6	13	14	172
7	6	10	5	5	8	15	117
15	20	24	22	20	22	29	259
25	22	23	17	15	12	13	288
478	494	485	489	539	615	676	6,709
17	18	30	18	26	18	20	288

No.	Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.
	B.—TOWNS.				
	24-Parganas District.				
30	Tollygunj ..	21	11	28	29
31	South Suburban ..	56	71	92	121
32	Garden Rearch ..	58	35	48	55
33	Budge-Budge ..	55	36	35	70
34	Baruipur ..	7	6	7	4
35	Rajpur ..	28	25	17	14
36	Jaynagar Majilpur ..	3	3	4	7
37	Dum Dum ..	1	2	2	2
38	North Dum Dum ..	10	7	5	6
39	South Dum Dum ..	32	16	30	36
40	Khardah ..	4	5	8	4
41	Panihati ..	13	18	12	14
42	Garulia ..	12	12	18	14
43	North Barrackpur ..	22	15	24	32
44	Barrackpur ..	7	6	10	9
45	Titagarh ..	62	44	49	66
46	Naihati ..	21	13	23	18
47	Bhatpara ..	130	107	150	154
48	Halisahar ..	12	4	10	8
49	Kanchrapara ..	13	8	12	15
50	Baranagar ..	82	65	75	87
51	Kamarhati ..	35	30	29	53
52	Barasat ..	7	6	3	8
53	Gobardanga ..	6	5	4	9
54	Basirhat ..	30	25	20	16
55	Taki ..	14	4	1	7
56	Baduria ..	11	20	12	15
	City of Calcutta.				
57	Calcutta ..	3,161	3,016	3,369	3,446
	Nadia District.				
58	Krishnagar ..	36	24	22	25
59	Nabadwip ..	68	49	93	66
60	Ranaghat ..	8	7	15	10
61	Birnagar ..	6	3	1	1
62	Santipur ..	40	24	62	29
63	Chakdaha ..	7	9	12	1
64	Kushtia ..	7	9	7	7
65	Kumarkhali ..	12	..	4	6
66	Meherpur ..	12	6	8	5

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
15	11	8	13	13	18	16	196
53	69	52	59	47	66	63	809
44	50	62	48	70	58	54	631
31	43	40	46	36	42	51	514
7	5	3	9	3	6	6	66
18	15	9	17	18	21	22	214
4	8	15	3	3	5	3	61
1	7	5	3	7	2	1	35
5	10	4	3	1	2	3	61
32	34	28	27	23	28	24	337
6	7	3	4	5	4	6	60
13	14	10	8	11	11	13	145
5	7	11	8	12	7	11	123
24	13	24	15	18	23	16	240
8	11	8	13	5	6	10	104
62	66	61	54	57	73	82	761
23	21	24	25	23	41	57	320
168	165	215	131	152	203	184	1,897
6	12	6	4	3	10	12	92
2	13	10	5	5	5	11	113
64	52	60	68	53	62	70	805
40	56	32	36	30	44	41	473
2	7	11	2	8	15	1	70
7	4	4	3	8	11	5	76
20	18	17	24	9	26	19	247
1	5	8	6	1	12	12	73
9	13	8	4	5	11	13	129
2,349	2,643	2,634	2,370	2,319	3,138	2,797	34,152
29	32	22	7	31	18	24	289
52	47	46	56	56	62	72	745
6	7	9	4	4	9	17	110
1	2	1	4	2	3	4	30
26	29	36	33	31	20	44	396
5	4	5	3	3	5	3	64
3	6	2	7	1	1	5	57
4	4	3	11	2	3	16	73
2	11	10	17	10	10	7	103

No.	Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	B.—TOWNS.					
	Murshidabad District.					
67	Berhampur ..	107	101	67	58	[illegible]
68	Murshidabad ..	21	37	24	9	[illegible]
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	15	13	8	10	[illegible]
70	Kandi ..	13	13	8	9	[illegible]
71	Jangipur ..	12	12	10	10	[illegible]
72	Dhulian ..	7	8	9	9	[illegible]
	Jessore District.					
73	Jessore	11	7	5	9	[illegible]
74	Kotchandpur ..	13	5	2	5	[illegible]
75	Maheshpur	1	..	..	1	..
	Khulna District.					
76	Khulna	26	13	25	25	[illegible]
77	Satkhira	17	23	12	10	[illegible]
78	Debhatta	7	4	3	6	[illegible]
	Rajshahi District.					
79	Rajshahi ..	51	19	30	33	[illegible]
80	Nator	6	6	5	14	[illegible]
	Dinajpur District.					
81	Dinajpur	29	25	22	29	[illegible]
	Jalpaiguri District.					
82	Jalpaiguri	21	11	43	8	[illegible]
	Darjeeling District.					
83	Darjeeling	44	53	54	56	[illegible]
84	Kurseong	23	16	15	21	[illegible]
	Rangpur District.					
85	Rangpur	37	32	27	33	[illegible]
86	Gaibandha	9	7	5	5	[illegible]
	Bogra District.					
87	Bogra	11	6	5	12	[illegible]
88	Sherpur	4	6	5	4	[illegible]
	Pabna District.					
89	Pabna	16	7	10	4	[illegible]
90	Sirajganj	50	34	37	43	[illegible]

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
32	53	58	63	51	55	73	763
9	14	16	11	11	19	8	184
7	7	5	12	7	11	9	109
9	1	15	15	11	10	19	134
12	6	13	7	6	14	20	132
8	4	7	9	5	13	15	100
15	15	18	18	18	19	15	158
5	4	4	4	6	12	10	71
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4
27	36	33	32	33	34	28	334
14	18	15	10	8	18	12	159
1	5	4	4	4	6	10	57
25	29	35	32	23	44	31	373
3	4	9	9	8	8	9	87
28	28	29	16	23	15	17	307
36	10	44	7	47	15	49	298
51	75	52	53	75	43	46	672
35	32	35	37	40	34	37	350
22	41	28	28	16	51	20	363
3	4	6	5	7	9	9	75
18	16	17	15	9	18	13	147
2	..	6	2	6	3	3	44
4	7	16	13	13	14	18	128
34	25	48	39	40	70	39	501

No.	Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	B.—TOWNS.					
	Malda District.					
91	English Bazar ..	14	6	10	12	[illegible]
92	Old Malda	9	7	5	4	[illegible]
93	Nawabganj	18	15	18	10	[illegible]
	Dacca District.					
94	Dacca	349	233	227	218	[illegible]
95	Narayanganj	114	45	67	49	[illegible]
	Mymensingh District.					
96	Mymensingh	32	15	14	33	[illegible]
97	Muktagacha	4	2	8	10	[illegible]
98	Gauripur	3	1	3	2	[illegible]
99	Netrakona	18	19	16	13	[illegible]
100	Jamalpur	33	16	21	12	[illegible]
101	Sherpur	30	28	28	33	[illegible]
102	Kishoreganj	22	8	14	20	[illegible]
103	Bajitpur	17	8	9	3	[illegible]
104	Tangail	15	15	26	19	[illegible]
	Faridpur District.					
105	Faridpur	23	10	25	20	[illegible]
106	Rajbari	17	10	17	6	[illegible]
107	Madaripur	21	11	24	22	[illegible]
	Bakarganj District.					
108	Barisal	58	30	36	44	[illegible]
109	Jhalakati	6	5	1	7	[illegible]
110	Nalchiti	5	..	1	4	[illegible]
111	Pirojpur	10	5	10	13	[illegible]
112	Patuakhali	10	1	7	6	[illegible]
113	Bhola	5	2	2	3	[illegible]
	Chittagong District.					
114	Chittagong	97	92	69	80	[illegible]
115	Cox's Bazar	10	5	1	2	[illegible]
	Noakhali District.					
116	Noakhali	11	5	4	3	[illegible]
	Tippera District.					
117	Comilla	47	26	24	8	[illegible]
118	Brahmanbaria ..	41	28	30	24	[illegible]
119	Chandpur ..	18	18	8	3	[illegible]
	Total of towns ..	**7,065**	**6,084**	**6,752**	**6,923**	[illegible]
	Ratio per mille for towns ..	2·0	1·7	1·9	2·0	[illegible]
	Total for the province ..	**112,667**	**88,835**	**98,267**	**98,947**	[illegible]
	Ratio per mille for the province	2·3	1·8	2·0	2·0	[illegible]

June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
7	3	6	4	15	20	12	121
6	5	..	6	2	5	2	56
10	16	8	19	13	18	13	165
229	250	308	290	292	384	337	3,325
50	49	62	56	81	92	91	802
29	49	30	24	22	34	34	333
14	4	12	4	4	7	5	78
3	1	3	..	..	2	1	21
13	10	11	13	13	12	22	181
17	24	20	22	26	30	31	272
22	18	22	20	22	25	30	306
16	11	14	12	5	21	16	169
3	4	8	5	2	8	7	79
6	7	13	6	13	17	17	174
12	11	13	14	12	21	24	196
12	8	4	8	13	22	20	145
15	22	11	20	7	23	20	215
43	25	39	44	30	52	28	450
1	5	3	5	2	10	11	58
1	3	1	1	1	1	2	22
7	5	3	12	7	11	18	112
2	3	4	5	..	7	9	63
7	5	3	4	..	1	5	38
90	96	83	94	86	72	120	1,067
17	7	7	8	1	5	5	75
14	27	31	21	12	9	7	154
15	26	21	25	14	34	19	286
23	33	33	37	41	64	42	424
14	8	12	10	13	15	15	145
5,232	**5,760**	**5,988**	**5,489**	**5,397**	**6,904**	**6,802**	**74,425**
1·5	1·6½	1·7	1·6	1·5	2·0	1·9	21·2
71,186	**73,040**	**82,939**	**79,766**	**87,171**	**103,464**	**113,275**	**1,090,530**
1·4	1·5	1·7	1·6	1·8	2·1	2·3	21·9

Annual Form No. IV.—Deaths registered according to AGE in the Distri

1	2							
Number.	Districts.	Under one month.						Under
		Male.			Female.			Total of under one month.
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
	A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.							
	Burdwan Division.							
1	Burdwan	1,490	1,020	2,510	1,230	932	2,162	[illegible]
2	Birbhum	1,163	892	2,055	894	730	1,624	[illegible]
3	Bankura	1,400	794	2,194	1,141	647	1,788	[illegible]
4	Midnapur	2,046	1,499	3,545	1,714	1,282	2,996	[illegible]
5	Hooghly	870	374	1,244	674	286	960	[illegible]
6	Howrah	698	338	1,036	585	283	868	[illegible]
	Presidency Division.							
7	24-Parganas	1,340	1,116	2,456	1,071	795	1,866	[illegible]
8	Nadia	1,734	1,102	2,836	1,347	813	2,160	[illegible]
9	Murshidabad	1,227	1,025	2,252	988	792	1,780	[illegible]
10	Jessore	986	987	1,973	830	814	1,644	[illegible]
11	Khulna	1,032	851	1,883	828	779	1,607	[illegible]
	Rajshahi Division.							
12	Rajshahi	1,705	1,008	2,713	1,403	829	2,232	[illegible]
13	Dinajpur	2,163	1,595	3,758	1,813	1,251	3,064	[illegible]
14	Jalpaiguri	777	745	1,522	638	652	1,290	[illegible]
15	Darjeeling	137	190	327	102	161	263	[illegible]
16	Rangpur	2,785	1,997	4,782	2,435	1,528	3,963	[illegible]
17	Bogra	1,097	941	2,038	871	718	1,589	[illegible]
18	Pabna	1,226	798	2,024	957	617	1,574	[illegible]
19	Malda	599	379	978	496	281	777	[illegible]
	Dacca Division.							
20	Dacca	3,006	1,983	4,989	2,302	1,555	3,857	[illegible]
21	Mymensingh	5,637	3,346	8,983	4,467	2,653	7,120	[illegible]
22	Faridpur	1,925	1,434	3,359	1,590	1,099	2,689	[illegible]
23	Bakarganj	2,494	1,535	4,029	2,079	1,219	3,298	[illegible]
	Chittagong Division.							
24	Chittagong	947	958	1,905	759	770	1,529	[illegible]
25	Noakhali	1,136	787	1,923	921	645	1,566	[illegible]
26	Tippera	3,133	2,015	5,148	2,557	1,553	4,110	[illegible]
	Total of rural districts ..	42,753	29,709	72,462	34,692	23,684	58,376	[illegible]
	Ratio per mille	54·5	37·8	92·3	47·6	32·5	80·1	[illegible]

(Rural Circles) and Towns of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1939.

3									4	
one year.										
Between 1 and 6 months.			Between 6 and 12 months.			Under one year.			1 year and under 5 years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1,072	947	2,019	517	579	1,096	4,099	3,688	7,787	2,504	2,485
699	670	1,369	488	436	924	3,242	2,730	5,972	2,014	2,095
683	633	1,316	364	342	706	3,241	2,763	6,004	1,396	1,442
1,660	1,620	3,280	761	731	1,492	5,966	5,347	11,313	2,924	3,261
530	499	1,029	264	278	542	2,038	1,737	3,775	1,110	1,120
366	333	699	206	176	382	1,608	1,377	2,985	874	864
1,568	1,264	2,832	850	737	1,587	4,874	3,867	8,741	2,139	2,048
955	820	1,775	385	385	770	4,176	3,365	7,541	1,804	1,936
852	824	1,676	582	575	1,157	3,686	3,179	6,865	2,498	2,568
919	769	1,688	386	366	752	3,278	2,779	6,057	1,787	1,640
913	811	1,724	490	455	945	3,286	2,873	6,159	1,206	1,157
1,149	954	2,103	527	518	1,045	4,389	3,704	8,093	1,931	1,935
1,523	1,277	2,800	792	841	1,633	6,073	5,182	11,255	2,651	2,496
1,282	1,274	2,556	687	665	1,352	3,491	3,229	6,720	1,856	1,897
290	266	556	239	205	444	856	734	1,590	716	744
2,668	2,135	4,803	1,018	969	1,987	8,468	7,067	15,535	4,933	5,169
895	733	1,628	293	275	568	3,226	2,597	5,823	1,190	1,149
770	655	1,425	302	256	558	3,096	2,485	5,581	1,711	1,776
453	398	851	408	376	784	1,839	1,551	3,390	1,684	1,696
2,232	1,761	3,993	902	727	1,629	8,123	6,345	14,468	5,278	4,963
3,116	2,655	5,771	1,391	1,321	2,712	13,490	11,096	24,586	8,003	8,354
1,928	1,487	3,415	708	542	1,250	5,995	4,718	10,713	4,445	3,999
1,875	1,400	3,275	651	588	1,239	6,555	5,286	11,841	4,140	3,758
1,527	1,288	2,815	808	708	1,516	4,240	3,525	7,765	4,019	3,891
891	856	1,747	459	415	874	3,273	2,837	6,110	3,145	3,357
1,848	1,520	3,368	752	728	1,480	7,748	6,358	14,106	5,274	5,090
32,664	27,849	60,513	15,230	14,194	29,424	120,356	100,419	220,775	71,232	70,890
41·6	38·2	39·9	19·4	19·5	19·4	153·3	137·8	145·7	25·9	24·3

1	2	5		6		7		8	
Number.	Districts.	5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 2 years.		20 years and under 30 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.								
	Burdwan Division.								
1	Burdwan ..	1,201	1,232	750	614	717	891	1,896	[illegible]
2	Birbhum ..	1,054	1,051	503	431	424	520	1,025	[illegible]
3	Bankura ..	662	729	455	428	527	577	1,212	[illegible]
4	Midnapur ..	1,428	1,478	946	709	1,060	1,316	2,676	[illegible]
5	Hooghly ..	585	561	365	284	400	564	995	[illegible]
6	Howrah ..	411	405	218	211	254	395	580	[illegible]
	Presidency Division.								
7	24-Parganas ..	1,274	1,123	795	622	752	998	1,544	[illegible]
8	Nadia ..	1,331	1,115	776	613	734	965	1,610	[illegible]
9	Murshidabad ..	1,279	1,288	779	566	593	605	1,353	[illegible]
10	Jessore ..	1,047	863	646	546	728	1,058	1,576	[illegible]
11	Khulna ..	803	672	595	459	584	799	1,090	[illegible]
	Rajshahi Division.								
12	Rajshahi ..	1,075	898	648	422	593	876	1,578	[illegible]
13	Dinajpur ..	1,684	1,426	1,058	840	942	1,095	1,962	[illegible]
14	Jalpaiguri ..	855	770	660	540	582	984	1,683	[illegible]
15	Darjeeling ..	404	423	281	276	274	281	544	[illegible]
16	Rangpur ..	3,486	2,921	1,609	1,131	1,372	2,288	3,677	[illegible]
17	Bogra ..	761	742	361	278	327	636	1,009	[illegible]
18	Pabna ..	1,156	944	590	395	485	739	1,108	[illegible]
19	Malda ..	902	705	474	303	381	421	916	[illegible]
	Dacca Division.								
20	Dacca ..	2,121	1,975	990	827	832	1,732	2,069	[illegible]
21	Mymensingh ..	4,762	4,463	2,200	1,525	1,896	3,165	4,658	[illegible]
22	Faridpur ..	1,475	1,219	823	651	809	1,485	1,830	[illegible]
23	Bakarganj ..	2,230	2,031	1,098	870	992	1,471	2,240	[illegible]
	Chittagong Division.								
25	Chittagong ..	1,999	1,843	1,003	709	834	1,028	1,789	[illegible]
25	Noakhali ..	1,390	1,269	632	544	482	830	1,123	[illegible]
26	Tippera ..	1,950	1,849	946	737	875	1,484	1,947	[illegible]
	Total of Rural Districts ..	37,325	33,995	20,201	15,531	18,449	27,203	43,690	[illegible]
	Ratio per mille ..	11·5	11·5	7·1	5·9	8·9	11·4	10·1	[illegible]

9		10		11		12		13	
30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
2,408	2,104	2,575	1,763	2,394	1,916	3,410	3,759	21,954	20,934
1,241	1,197	1,447	1,098	1,473	1,301	2,230	2,683	14,653	14,485
1,474	1,348	1,559	1,110	1,674	1,519	1,912	2,309	14,112	13,672
3,376	3,017	3,548	2,411	3,340	2,794	5,010	5,315	30,274	29,382
1,161	1,050	1,244	922	1,186	935	1,743	1,834	10,827	10,313
620	543	682	448	693	488	1,305	1,355	7,245	6,855
1,681	1,473	1,736	1,232	1,787	1,349	3,116	2,674	19,698	17,368
1,860	1,440	1,865	1,197	1,648	1,257	2,163	2,078	17,967	15,936
1,387	1,154	1,451	888	1,228	1,048	2,186	2,460	16,440	15,225
1,753	1,432	1,848	1,182	1,612	1,145	2,156	1,774	16,431	14,477
1,265	1,045	1,317	936	1,347	996	2,038	1,567	13,531	12,079
1,898	1,609	1,723	1,108	1,230	1,035	1,664	1,417	16,729	15,246
2,249	1,990	2,146	1,515	1,691	1,281	1,932	1,330	22,388	19,543
1,965	1,800	1,706	994	1,287	815	1,642	900	15,727	14,658
595	606	475	342	386	282	617	589	5,148	4,982
4,047	3,090	3,638	2,397	3,081	2,294	4,091	2,776	38,402	34,396
1,118	920	1,092	748	890	657	1,395	956	11,369	10,130
1,390	1,058	1,362	775	1,117	816	1,844	1,575	13,859	12,171
961	734	825	579	633	538	1,117	1,023	9,732	8,505
2,241	2,283	2,434	1,751	2,416	1,796	5,169	4,221	31,673	29,857
4,770	4,067	4,735	3,044	4,318	2,984	7,926	6,082	56,758	52,147
2,035	1,866	2,212	1,426	1,936	1,430	3,716	2,901	25,276	22,479
2,550	2,425	2,743	1,866	2,407	1,697	4,072	2,981	29,027	25,953
1,671	1,736	1,919	1,392	1,869	1,594	3,046	3,150	22,389	21,566
1,230	1,229	1,293	976	1,177	956	2,319	1,994	16,064	16,042
2,377	2,478	2,402	1,770	2,284	1,857	4,844	3,828	30,647	29,384
49,323	43,694	49,977	33,870	45,104	34,780	72,663	63,531	528,320	487,785
14·0	15·0	22·5	19·0	38·0	33·2	91·8	84·9	22·3	21·5

1	2	3					
		Under one month.					
		Male.			Female.		
Number.	Districts.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.
	B.—TOWNS.						
	Burdwan District.						
1	Burdwan	6	8	14	14	9	23
2	Kalna	2	12	14	7	3	10
3	Katwa	..	1	1	..	2	2
4	Dainhat	1	2	3	1	1	2
5	Raniganj	12	10	22	12	11	23
6	Asansol	31	9	40	14	5	19
	Birbhum District.						
7	Suri	..	1	1	1	1	2
	Bankura District.						
8	Bankura	6	4	10	4	..	4
9	Bishnupur	8	4	12	3	2	5
10	Sonamukhi	7	8	15	8	2	10
	Midnapur District.						
11	Midnapur	6	3	9	3	1	4
12	Ghatal	3	..	3	6	4	10
13	Kharar	..	1	1	2	..	2
14	Chandrakona	1	3	4	5	2	7
15	Ramjibanpur	2	1	3	2	..	2
16	Khirpai	..	1	1	1	1	2
17	Tamluk	3	2	5	2	2	4
	Hooghly District.						
18	Hooghly-Chinsura ..	17	13	30	14	7	21
19	Bansberia	3	2	5	1	2	3
20	Arambagh	2	4	6	1	3	4
21	Serampur	20	22	42	22	11	33
22	Baidyabati	15	4	19	6	4	10
23	Rishra-Konnagar ..	4	6	10	5	1	6
24	Uttarpara	3	2	5	2	4	6
25	Kotrung	2	..	2	3	..	3
26	Bhadreswar	11	6	17	12	8	20
27	Champdani	13	2	15	5	3	8

one year.									4	
Between 1 and 6 months.			Between 6 and 12 months.			Under one year.			1 year and under 5 years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
10	6	16	5	3	8	29	32	61	26	20
3	4	7	4	2	6	21	16	37	6	9
4	3	7	2	3	5	7	8	15	7	5
5	5	10	1	1	2	9	8	17	2	3
15	11	26	11	8	19	48	42	90	16	16
10	11	21	8	7	15	58	37	95	25	14
1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	4	2	2
7	2	9	3	8	11	20	14	34	6	6
6	6	12	6	4	10	24	15	39	9	14
8	7	15	9	3	12	32	20	52	11	10
4	7	11	11	6	17	24	17	41	14	16
12	5	17	2	1	3	17	16	33	10	8
1	2	3	..	..	..	2	4	6	1	1
6	4	10	5	3	8	15	14	29	8	5
2	2	4	..	1	1	5	5	10	8	4
1	1	2	2	1	3	4	4	8	2	2
6	4	10	4	3	7	15	11	26	4	2
19	21	40	14	22	36	63	64	127	26	32
1	4	5	2	2	4	8	9	17	9	6
4	2	6	6	1	7	16	7	23	7	4
18	18	36	12	15	27	72	66	138	63	44
5	6	11	4	6	10	28	22	50	20	27
8	5	13	5	11	16	23	22	45	14	17
3	4	7	3	2	5	11	12	23	15	12
3	3	6	2	2	4	7	8	15	7	7
2	4	6	10	6	16	29	30	59	28	19
8	8	16	5	6	11	28	22	50	37	30

1	2	5		6		7		8	
Number.	Districts.	5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Burdwan District.								
1	Burdwan ..	18	10	16	7	23	29	80	[illegible]
2	Kalna	4	5	5	4	3	4	16	[illegible]
3	Katwa ..	9	4	2	3	1	3	9	[illegible]
4	Dainhat ..	3	..	1	..	2	1	1	[illegible]
5	Raniganj ..	6	8	5	6	11	11	26	[illegible]
6	Asansol ..	3	2	3	2	13	10	36	[illegible]
	Birbhum District.								
7	Suri	..	2	2	..	1	3	4	[illegible]
	Bankura District.								
8	Bankura ..	10	8	4	1	11	9	29	[illegible]
9	Bishnupur ..	5	11	5	1	4	8	16	[illegible]
10	Sonamukhi ..	6	4	6	..	4	9	13	[illegible]
	Midnapur District.								
11	Midnapur ..	8	8	16	11	16	17	52	[illegible]
12	Ghatal ..	5	4	4	4	2	5	2	[illegible]
13	Kharar ..	2	1	1	..	3	5	6	[illegible]
14	Chandrakona ..	4	1	1	3	2	8	12	[illegible]
15	Ramjibanpur ..	2	..	2	2	4	1	5	[illegible]
16	Khirpai ..	..	2	3	..	5	2	4	[illegible]
17	Tamluk ..	2	..	2	1	4	9	4	[illegible]
	Hooghly District.								
18	Hooghly-Chinsura	9	15	7	7	15	27	50	[illegible]
19	Bansberia ..	1	3	4	..	2	2	11	[illegible]
20	Arambagh ..	4	2	6	2	3	6	7	[illegible]
21	Serampur	13	15	8	9	9	16	50	[illegible]
22	Baidyabati ..	4	8	4	3	2	7	16	[illegible]
23	Rishra-Konnagar ..	4	6	3	4	4	5	13	[illegible]
24	Uttarpara ..	7	4	1	2	5	3	19	[illegible]
25	Kotrung ..	3	5	3	2	1	3	10	[illegible]
26	Bhadreswar ..	9	14	2	3	..	2	12	[illegible]
27	Champdani ..	11	4	5	5	7	6	19	[illegible]

9		10		11		12		13	
30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
102	52	97	35	80	30	69	51	540	320
17	15	20	15	15	9	28	27	135	112
13	13	13	7	10	13	10	11	81	74
6	4	8	3	2	2	2	7	36	32
17	15	24	13	26	13	33	41	212	194
56	17	31	7	26	11	25	18	276	159
12	4	12	..	5	3	11	10	51	28
30	17	25	9	29	12	38	18	202	115
13	11	11	7	14	4	48	45	149	125
14	10	8	13	11	22	32	22	137	122
61	23	54	27	55	36	76	61	376	259
10	10	14	5	11	12	11	19	86	99
8	3	8	4	4	2	6	4	41	29
9	10	14	7	4	11	7	12	76	85
16	6	18	12	11	6	10	21	81	63
11	5	2	2	6	5	1	5	38	32
5	3	6	3	6	5	21	20	69	62
62	20	36	34	45	30	53	54	366	319
15	9	11	4	16	6	20	19	97	61
13	13	13	10	16	7	13	18	98	82
48	25	36	29	37	16	61	84	397	341
13	12	15	7	19	10	31	45	152	152
10	8	8	14	14	15	43	41	136	142
8	9	13	3	8	2	13	17	100	72
5	3	1	2	9	3	17	15	63	54
7	9	7	10	11	4	24	26	129	130
15	15	9	5	4	5	19	19	154	134

1	2							7
		Under one month.						
Number.	Districts.	Male.			Female.			Total of under one month.
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
	B.—TOWNS.							
	Howrah District.							
28	Howrah	247	164	411	177	119	296	707
29	Bally	11	7	18	7	..	7	25
	24-Parganas District.							
30	Tollyganj	7	1	8	2	1	3	11
31	South Suburban ..	16	14	30	18	10	28	58
32	Garden Reach	25	7	32	23	13	36	68
33	Budge-Budge	9	2	11	3	2	5	16
34	Baruipur	3	2	5	3	1	4	9
35	Rajpur	5	2	7	4	2	6	13
36	Jaynagar-Majilpur ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2
37	Dum Dum	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
38	North Dum Dum ..	1	2	3	..	..	..	3
39	South Dum Dum ..	5	4	9	5	1	6	15
40	Khardah	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
41	Panihati	1	2	3	4	3	7	10
42	Garulia	6	3	9	1	..	1	10
43	North Barrackpur ..	10	3	13	3	3	6	19
44	Barrackpur	2	2	4	2	1	3	7
45	Titagarh	18	27	45	4	15	19	64
46	Naihati	2	2	4	4	..	4	8
47	Bhatpara	91	39	130	62	46	108	238
48	Halisahar	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
49	Kanchrapara	2	2	4	2	..	2	6
50	Baranagar	14	19	33	15	19	34	67
51	Kamarhati	15	3	18	15	4	19	37
52	Barasat	4	4	8	1	1	2	10
53	Gobardanga	4	2	6	1	..	1	7
54	Basirhat	7	6	13	3	3	6	19
55	Taki	2	1	3	5	2	7	10
56	Baduria	1	2	3	1	..	1	4
	City of Calcutta.							
57	Calcutta	1,354	567	1,921	1,024	440	1,464	3,385

one year.									4	
Between 1 and 6 months.			Between 6 and 12 months.			Under one year.			1 year and under 5 years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
240	223	463	190	240	430	841	759	1,600	407	462
9	7	16	3	4	7	30	18	48	14	19
6	10	16	2	4	6	16	17	33	10	12
39	31	70	14	22	36	83	81	164	52	63
20	21	41	10	11	21	62	68	130	40	38
7	4	11	2	..	2	20	9	29	18	16
4	4	8	2	1	3	11	9	20	3	4
6	11	17	..	1	1	13	18	31	14	18
..	..	..	1	2	3	3	2	5	..	6
..	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	..
1	2	3	1	1	2	5	3	8	3	2
7	4	11	5	8	13	21	18	39	14	20
2	..	2	1	2	3	5	2	7	2	6
5	8	13	3	..	3	11	15	26	8	8
2	4	6	2	4	6	13	9	22	13	11
9	8	17	4	5	9	26	19	45	15	9
3	1	4	2	3	5	9	7	16	5	3
16	24	40	18	19	37	79	62	141	88	74
5	6	11	8	4	12	17	14	31	24	17
86	61	147	49	39	88	265	208	473	158	186
..	2	2	4	2	6	6	4	10	1	2
1	1	2	2	3	5	7	6	13	8	8
22	21	43	18	21	39	73	76	149	73	65
14	15	29	18	12	30	50	46	96	9	22
1	5	6	..	2	2	9	9	18	6	4
..	1	1	1	..	1	7	2	9	3	..
8	7	15	6	3	9	27	16	43	14	15
3	2	5	1	1	2	7	10	17	4	6
2	1	3	..	2	2	5	4	9	6	8
720	635	1,355	635	634	1,[illegible]	3,276	2,733	6,009	1,788	1,394

1	2	5		6		7		8	
Number.	Districts.	5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Howrah District.								
28	Howrah ..	124	124	70	78	160	192	502	
29	Bally	5	6	4	5	4	9	20	
	24-Parganas District.								
30	Tollyganj ..	5	7	2	3	6	2	8	
31	South Suburban ..	29	19	14	8	19	14	38	
32	Garden Reach ..	15	19	16	11	20	13	45	
33	Budge-Budge ..	8	14	8	3	9	17	26	
34	Baruipur ..	3	..	2	2	1	1	4	
35	Rajpur ..	4	6	6	1	7	5	11	
36	Jaynagar-Majilpur	2	2	1	..	2	3	4	
37	Dum Dum ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	
38	North Dum Dum ..	3	4	..	..	..	2	3	
39	South Dum Dum ..	4	8	4	4	12	16	40	
40	Khardah ..	1	1	1	..	2	..	1	
41	Panihati ..	3	3	4	2	1	1	6	
42	Garulia ..	6	3	2	1	2	3	7	
43	North Barrackpore	2	7	9	4	5	6	5	
44	Barrackpore ..	3	3	4	1	3	1	6	
45	Titagarh ..	9	7	12	8	20	14	40	
46	Naihati ..	10	6	11	4	6	6	24	
47	Bhatpara ..	50	51	28	15	17	34	76	
48	Halisahar ..	2	3	3	2	2	3	9	
49	Kanchrapara ..	6	2	4	3	3	2	5	
50	Baranagar ..	19	16	9	9	15	18	45	
51	Kamarhati ..	22	11	4	9	11	13	38	
52	Barasat ..	..	1	4	1	3	2	3	
53	Gobardanga ..	2	1	2	..	1	2	5	
54	Basirhat ..	5	6	..	1	4	5	16	
55	Taki ..	1	1	..	1	2	1	5	
56	Baduria ..	5	6	1	..	4	5	7	
	City of Calcutta.								
57	Calcutta ..	1,312	977	865	696	837	682	3,427	

9		10		11		12		13	
30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
430	258	312	177	303	189	451	454	3,600	3,109
21	15	10	8	19	15	23	31	150	138
17	5	11	13	10	5	19	22	104	92
36	31	49	25	32	27	69	89	421	388
33	32	33	17	20	11	41	51	325	306
38	32	40	22	32	16	73	84	272	242
3	1	3	..	3	..	6	8	39	27
10	10	12	7	15	8	20	18	112	102
2	2	2	6	5	4	7	3	28	33
2	1	7	..	4	..	4	3	27	8
5	4	2	3	3	7	5	2	29	32
29	15	18	12	20	8	20	20	182	155
1	3	3	4	3	3	9	7	28	32
8	5	12	5	5	4	18	17	76	69
5	2	7	4	3	7	9	11	67	56
13	6	5	6	16	8	31	33	127	113
7	1	5	3	12	6	10	11	64	40
45	42	32	19	26	15	66	54	417	344
14	19	20	8	17	9	34	34	177	143
123	89	66	34	49	32	154	135	986	911
9	3	7	5	6	3	9	8	54	38
7	9	7	5	10	5	5	4	62	51
34	31	42	25	32	27	72	82	414	391
44	27	31	16	22	8	27	42	258	215
3	3	3	2	4	..	5	2	40	30
5	9	7	3	4	1	7	6	43	33
14	7	21	11	17	10	22	15	140	107
1	3	5	3	4	1	9	4	38	35
6	7	10	3	14	6	15	9	73	56
2,249	1,535	2,073	1,729	1,838	1,266	1,592	1,236	19,257	14,895

Number.	Districts.	Under one month. Male. Under one week.	Male. Over one week.	Male. Total.	Female. Under one week.	Female. Over one week.	Female. Total.
1	2						
	B.—TOWNS.						
	Nadia District.						
58	Krishnagar	6	4	10	6	3	9
59	Nabadwip	26	6	32	16	9	25
60	Ranaghat	1	1	2	1	..	1
61	Birnagar	..	..	..	1	1	2
62	Santipur	13	9	22	12	4	16
63	Chakdaha	..	..	..	1	1	2
64	Kushtia	1	..	1	2	1	3
65	Kumarkhali	1	..	1	..	2	2
66	Meherpur	3	1	4	7	..	7
	Murshidabad District.						
67	Berhampur	23	7	30	5	4	9
68	Murshidabad	1	1	2	4	1	5
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	..	..	..	1	1	2
70	Kandi	..	5	5	3	1	4
71	Jangipur	4	..	4	2	2	4
72	Dhulian	..	4	4	3	..	3
	Jessore District.						
73	Jessore	1	1	2	2	..	2
74	Kotchandpur	2	1	3	..	2	2
75	Maheshpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Khulna District.						
76	Khulna	9	5	14	8	6	14
77	Satkhira	6	5	11	7	4	11
78	Debhatta	..	4	4	..	7	7
	Rajshahi District.						
79	Rajshahi	..	24	24	..	13	13
80	Nator	2	..	2	1	1	2
	Dinajpur District.						
81	Dinajpur	..	2	2	2	1	3
	Jalpaiguri District.						
82	Jalpaiguri	..	3	3	..	1	1

one year.									4	
Between 1 and 6 months.			Between 6 and 12 months.			Under one year.			1 year and under 5 years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
7	9	16	1	1	2	18	19	37	16	10
13	13	26	9	12	21	54	50	104	36	26
..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	4	6	6
..	1	1	..	1	1	..	4	4	1	1
14	10	24	6	8	14	42	34	76	10	13
..	1	1	1	2	3	1	5	6	4	3
1	2	3	1	..	1	3	5	8	1	1
3	3	6	..	2	2	4	7	11	6	3
3	1	4	..	1	1	7	9	16	4	3
11	7	18	9	5	14	50	21	71	27	20
1	4	5	4	2	6	7	11	18	13	10
1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	6	6
..	1	1	..	1	1	5	6	11	4	11
1	4	5	4	..	4	9	8	17	11	10
2	1	3	2	1	3	8	5	13	10	7
2	..	2	1	1	2	5	3	8	4	5
..	2	2	..	3	3	3	7	10	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	6	12	2	2	4	22	22	44	14	9
2	6	8	2	..	2	15	17	32	5	4
4	3	7	..	2	2	8	12	20	2	1
12	10	22	7	9	16	43	32	75	16	21
2	4	6	..	1	1	4	7	11	9	3
6	2	8	8	4	12	16	9	25	14	20
4	4	8	1	..	1	8	5	13	11	7

1	2	5		6		7		8	
Number.	Districts.	5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Nadia District.								
58	Krishnagar ..	6	8	4	5	9	5	17	[illegible]
59	Nabadwip ..	17	18	6	9	5	10	20	[illegible]
60	Ranaghat ..	1	4	..	..	2	1	7	[illegible]
61	Birnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	[illegible]
62	Santipur ..	4	6	7	3	9	13	16	[illegible]
63	Chakdah ..	3	3	1	2	2	1	3	[illegible]
64	Kushtia ..	1	..	2	1	1	2	6	[illegible]
65	Kumarkhali ..	1	1	3	4	1	1	8	[illegible]
66	Meherpur ..	6	2	5	1	4	3	6	[illegible]
	Murshidabad District.								
67	Berhampore ..	19	17	13	15	27	29	60	[illegible]
68	Murshidabad ..	3	9	3	7	3	3	12	[illegible]
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	1	1	3	..	..	3	8	[illegible]
70	Kandi ..	2	5	2	2	4	4	10	[illegible]
71	Jangipur ..	11	6	4	2	1	..	7	[illegible]
72	Dhulian ..	1	5	2	..	2	1	9	[illegible]
	Jessore District.								
73	Jessore ..	3	3	7	4	6	7	18	[illegible]
74	Kotchandpur ..	3	..	3	1	1	5	1	[illegible]
75	Maheshpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]
	Khulna District.								
76	Khulna ..	8	2	5	4	13	15	25	[illegible]
77	Satkhira ..	9	5	2	2	4	5	3	[illegible]
78	Debhatta ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	[illegible]
	Rajshahi District.								
79	Rajshahi ..	15	12	5	6	4	16	25	[illegible]
80	Nator ..	1	3	3	3	4	1	6	[illegible]
	Dinajpur District.								
81	Dinajpur ..	9	3	3	3	8	8	32	[illegible]
	Jalpaiguri District.								
82	Jalpaiguri ..	5	3	11	8	8	12	39	[illegible]

9		10		11		12		13	
30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
26	14	18	7	17	11	36	29	167	122
28	40	37	33	48	45	86	146	337	408
20	10	13	3	6	5	14	6	71	39
2	1	3	..	4	4	3	4	15	15
19	13	25	16	26	9	60	49	218	178
5	3	8	1	3	1	6	6	36	28
5	5	4	..	2	3	7	7	32	25
3	5	2	4	7	2	6	5	41	32
8	7	5	3	4	2	9	7	58	45
49	26	61	36	57	37	70	78	433	330
14	5	10	9	10	7	21	14	96	8
10	5	5	3	3	2	22	20	59	50
1	6	9	3	11	7	16	21	64	70
1	6	8	2	8	3	14	11	74	58
2	4	9	3	7	..	10	10	60	40
17	9	15	5	12	4	14	9	101	57
6	4	4	3	2	1	11	10	34	37
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	3
39	13	31	11	15	8	36	19	208	126
7	5	18	2	16	7	13	13	92	67
6	..	..	..	4	..	12	5	38	19
25	11	20	10	13	17	34	33	200	173
5	3	7	2	10	..	5	7	54	33
48	12	21	7	19	10	27	21	197	110
37	9	30	6	23	7	26	19	198	100

1	2							
		Under one month.						
Number.	Districts.	Male.			Female.			Total of under one month.
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
	B.—TOWNS.							
	Darjeeling District.							
83	Darjeeling	5	9	14	4	13	17	[illegible]
84	Kurseong	7	4	11	5	7	12	[illegible]
	Rangpur District.							
85	Rangpur	7	7	14	2	3	5	[illegible]
86	Gaibandha	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
	Bogra District.							
87	Bogra	10	1	11	3	2	5	[illegible]
88	Sherpur	3	..	3	1	..	1	[illegible]
	Pabna District.							
89	Pabna	4	..	4	4	1	5	[illegible]
90	Sirajganj	19	2	21	15	4	19	[illegible]
	Malda District.							
91	English Bazar ..	4	3	7	1	1	2	[illegible]
92	Old Malda	..	2	2	..	1	1	[illegible]
93	Nawabganj ..	7	3	10	2	1	3	[illegible]
	Dacca District.							
94	Dacca	177	83	260	147	71	218	[illegible]
95	Narayanganj	53	26	79	48	23	71	[illegible]
	Mymensingh District.							
96	Mymensingh	7	7	14	11	4	15	[illegible]
97	Muktagacha	7	..	7	2	..	2	[illegible]
98	Gauripur	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
99	Netrakona	4	7	11	6	..	6	[illegible]
100	Jamalpur	23	2	25	11	2	13	[illegible]
101	Sherpur	7	8	15	11	5	16	[illegible]
102	Kishorganj	4	2	6	5	2	7	[illegible]
103	Bajitpur	..	3	3	1	3	4	[illegible]
104	Tangail	6	3	9	6	1	7	[illegible]
	Faridpur District.							
105	Faridpur	1	1	2	4	1	5	[illegible]
106	Rajbari	4	..	4	10	1	11	[illegible]
107	Madaripur	4	4	8	..	1	1	[illegible]

one year.									4	
Between 1 and 6 months.			Between 6 and 12 months.			Under one year.			1 year and under 5 years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
14	18	32	21	15	36	49	50	99	47	44
12	11	23	15	8	23	38	31	69	26	19
5	3	8	4	2	6	23	10	33	10	14
..	..	..	2	..	2	2	1	3	4	3
5	3	8	4	3	7	20	11	31	5	6
1	1	2	1	..	1	5	2	7	1	2
1	1	2	3	1	4	8	7	15	7	2
11	13	24	3	3	6	35	35	70	30	18
2	1	3	7	2	9	16	5	21	3	9
3	3	6	..	..	..	5	4	9	7	2
3	4	7	10	9	19	23	16	39	17	12
147	126	273	84	83	167	491	427	918	170	181
34	35	69	20	26	46	133	132	265	60	82
9	10	19	8	2	10	31	27	58	26	10
..	2	2	..	..	..	7	4	11	2	5
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1
3	2	5	2	1	3	16	9	25	8	11
7	6	13	10	4	14	42	23	65	17	12
9	8	17	7	2	9	31	26	57	22	27
3	9	12	1	4	5	10	20	30	11	9
..	1	1	..	1	1	3	6	9	3	5
2	1	3	5	3	8	16	11	27	14	16
4	1	5	1	1	2	7	7	14	13	4
4	4	8	1	4	5	9	19	28	6	9
3	..	3	3	7	10	14	8	22	32	23

1	2	5		6		7		8	
Number.	Districts.	5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Darjeeling District.								
83	Darjeeling ..	25	16	5	23	15	15	53	[illegible]
84	Kurseong ..	11	8	10	8	10	3	24	[illegible]
	Rangpur District.								
85	Rangpur ..	3	8	11	6	10	5	38	[illegible]
86	Gaibandha ..	2	3	2	1	3	4	4	[illegible]
	Bogra District.								
87	Bogra ..	6	3	2	2	4	2	7	[illegible]
88	Sherpur ..	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	[illegible]
	Pabna District.								
89	Pabna ..	2	1	2	..	5	2	6	[illegible]
90	Sirajganj ..	19	21	28	6	13	21	23	[illegible]
	Malda District.								
91	English Bazar ..	4	5	..	3	4	3	6	[illegible]
92	Old Malda ..	2	5	3	..	..	1	1	[illegible]
93	Nawabganj ..	6	7	3	3	4	4	3	[illegible]
	Dacca District.								
94	Dacca ..	67	73	46	42	56	75	156	[illegible]
95	Narayanganj ..	14	20	10	4	10	9	24	[illegible]
	Mymensingh District.								
96	Mymensingh ..	9	6	11	10	8	7	17	[illegible]
97	Muktagacha ..	4	4	2	..	3	..	3	[illegible]
98	Gauripur ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	[illegible]
99	Netrakona ..	11	4	1	3	6	2	8	[illegible]
100	Jamalpur ..	10	11	4	5	2	12	15	[illegible]
101	Sherpur ..	15	12	6	7	3	9	19	[illegible]
102	Kishorganj ..	5	7	2	4	5	9	5	[illegible]
103	Bajitpur ..	3	1	2	1	2	8	3	[illegible]
104	Tangail ..	6	3	7	2	2	3	6	[illegible]
	Faridpur District.								
105	Faridpur ..	6	9	8	4	6	6	15	[illegible]
106	Rajbari ..	2	5	5	2	3	1	4	[illegible]
107	Madaripur ..	8	9	2	1	3	2	6	[illegible]

9		10		11		12		13	
30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
42	37	31	25	28	15	46	46	341	331
23	17	15	20	12	6	19	19	188	162
38	18	45	10	21	8	38	28	237	126
4	4	4	3	4	..	10	13	39	36
10	5	9	6	8	6	19	6	90	57
5	4	3	1	3	2	6	2	25	19
13	7	9	5	4	4	18	18	74	54
27	17	26	14	24	24	47	50	272	229
10	4	6	3	10	3	9	10	68	53
1	..	2	4	2	1	4	9	27	29
9	3	8	4	3	5	14	18	90	75
158	101	165	92	134	74	343	335	1,786	1,539
20	18	37	23	22	16	69	68	399	403
25	16	17	8	9	8	44	20	197	136
2	3	3	3	11	4	7	5	44	34
..	1	1	1	3	..	3	5	10	11
11	10	9	2	12	2	26	14	108	73
8	10	13	6	9	9	26	14	146	126
20	11	10	7	15	6	21	19	162	144
10	5	6	2	10	2	20	15	84	85
7	6	3	5	2	3	5	9	33	46
10	10	11	8	15	3	13	11	100	74
18	9	10	7	11	2	25	19	119	77
10	10	6	4	7	6	8	13	60	85
9	8	14	1	12	3	24	26	124	91

1	2	3						
		Under one month.						
Number.	Districts.	Male.			Female.			Total of under one month.
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
	Bakarganj District.							
108	Barisal	16	6	22	18	10	28	50
109	Jhalakati	3	1	4	3	1	4	8
110	Nalchiti	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
111	Pirojpur	2	1	3	..	1	1	4
112	Patuakhali ..	4	1	5	6	3	9	14
113	Bhola	..	1	1	..	1	1	2
	Chittagong District.							
114	Chittagong	29	27	56	12	15	27	83
115	Cox's Bazar ..	..	1	1	1	..	1	2
	Noakhali District.							
116	Noakhali	6	4	10	5	1	6	16
	Tippera District.							
117	Comilla	4	1	5	3	1	4	9
118	Brahmanbaria	31	10	41	13	8	21	62
119	Chandpur	2	..	2	..	1	1	3
	Total of towns ..	**2,604**	**1,335**	**3,939**	**1,991**	**1,030**	**3,021**	**6,960**
	Ratio per mille of the towns	59·0	30·2	89·2	50·4	26·1	76·5	83·2
	Total for the Province ..	**45,357**	**31,044**	**76,401**	**36,683**	**24,714**	**61,397**	**137,798**
	Ratio per mille of population	54·7	37·4	92·1	47·7	32·2	79·9	86·3

Note.—(1) As the population in each age group in urban and rural areas is not given in the census report of 1931, it was estimated by distributing the population in each area in the ratio in which the total population was distributed according to the age groups. The age specific death rates in this table [illegible] calculated on the estimated population.

(2) The age specific death rates under one year have been calculated on the number of live [illegible] recorded during the year.

…one year.									4	
Between 1 and 6 months.			Between 6 and 12 months.			Under one year.			1 year and under 5 years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
12	22	34	3	16	19	37	66	103	37	41
..	1	1	..	1	1	4	6	10	7	1
1	2	3	..	..	..	1	3	4	2	1
..	3	3	6	2	8	9	6	15	12	13
1	3	4	..	..	..	6	12	18	2	3
1	1	2	1	..	1	3	2	5	2	4
62	55	117	20	24	44	138	106	244	82	83
4	..	4	2	2	4	7	3	10	9	4
6	3	9	5	6	11	21	15	36	25	13
4	4	8	2	..	2	11	8	19	20	21
15	10	25	3	9	12	59	40	99	42	49
2	5	7	..	1	1	4	7	11	15	10
1,895	**1,742**	**3,637**	**1,451**	**1,478**	**2,929**	**7,285**	**6,241**	**13,526**	**4,211**	**3,822**
42·9	44·1	43·5	32·9	37·4	35·0	165·1	158·0	161·7	16·5	22·6
34,559	**29,591**	**64,150**	**16,681**	**15,672**	**32,353**	**127,641**	**106,660**	**234,301**	**75,443**	**74,712**
41·7	38·5	40·2	20·1	20·4	20·3	153·9	138·8	146·6	25·1	24·2

1	2	5		6		7		8	
Number.	Districts.	5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Bakarganj District.								
108	Barisal ..	20	9	12	8	7	10	24	[illegible]
109	Jhalakati ..	3	1	1	..	1	..	1	[illegible]
110	Nalchiti ..	..	1	..	2	1	3	1	[illegible]
111	Pirojpur ..	1	3	1	..	1	1	6	[illegible]
112	Patuakhali ..	..	..	2	2	1	1	5	[illegible]
113	Bhola ..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	[illegible]
	Chittagong District.								
114	Chittagong ..	27	17	25	11	30	24	77	[illegible]
115	Cox's Bazar ..	1	..	1	..	1	2	4	[illegible]
	Noakhali District.								
116	Noakhali ..	5	2	..	..	2	1	6	[illegible]
	Tippera District.								
117	Comilla ..	5	11	10	6	6	5	23	[illegible]
118	Brahmanbaria ..	10	6	5	2	6	7	14	[illegible]
119	Chandpur ..	5	6	3	4	..	4	11	[illegible]
	Total of towns ..	**2,262**	**1,875**	**1,537**	**1,210**	**1,690**	**1,692**	**5,917**	**4,992**
	Ratio per mille of the towns ..	7·5	10·9	5·8	8·0	8·8	12·2	14·7	[illegible]
	Total for the Province	**39,587**	**35,870**	**21,738**	**16,741**	**20,139**	**28,895**	**49,607**	[illegible]
	Ratio per mille of population ..	11·2	11·4	7·0	6·0	8·9	11·4	10·4	[illegible]

9		10		11		12		13	
30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
14	14	14	14	13	6	40	41	218	232
4	5	5	1	4	1	7	4	37	21
1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	8	14
2	6	4	3	3	..	20	16	59	53
4	..	5	2	2	2	5	6	32	31
2	2	4	..	2	1	3	7	18	20
75	36	69	23	51	19	51	48	625	442
2	5	1	2	6	4	7	8	39	36
8	9	12	2	1	3	16	7	96	58
18	11	14	14	19	10	37	18	163	123
19	10	18	8	16	9	48	35	237	187
9	6	11	5	12	3	17	9	87	58
4,841	**3,203**	**4,354**	**2,970**	**3,890**	**2,459**	**5,227**	**4,747**	**41,214**	**33,211**
14·9	19·0	21·1	28·8	35·4	40·6	71·3	109·6	18·7	25·3
54,164	**46,897**	**54,331**	**36,840**	**48,994**	**37,239**	**77,890**	**68,278**	**569,534**	**520,996**
14·1	15·2	22·4	19·5	37·8	33·6	90·1	86·3	22·0	21·7

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL FORM No. IV (A)—Statement showing of the Bengal Presidency

Mortality unde

Number.	Districts.	Hindus. Number.	Hindus. Ratio per 1,000 births.
	Burdwan Division.		
1	Burdwan	6,284	171·8
2	Birbhum	4,162	202·1
3	Bankura	5,824	162·8
4	Midnapur	10,252	172·5
5	Hooghly	3,564	137·9
6	Howrah	3,631	143·1
	Presidency Division.		
7	24-Parganas	6,417	115·4
8	Calcutta	4,723	215·7
9	Nadia	2,643	132·6
10	Murshidabad	3,274	166·5
11	Jessore	2,580	132·6
12	Khulna	3,014	135·8
	Rajshahi Division.		
13	Rajshahi	1,237	128·2
14	Dinajpur	4,745	211·8
15	Jalpaiguri	3,301	229·2
16	Darjeeling	1,303	134·4
17	Rangpur	4,274	185·8
18	Bogra	747	150·3
19	Pabna	1,175	112·9
20	Malda	1,442	138·1
	Dacca Division.		
21	Dacca	4,853	126·3
22	Mymensingh	5,456	154·1
23	Faridpur	3,394	122·1
24	Bakarganj	2,901	137·1
	Chittagong Division.		
25	Chittagong	1,814	145·9
26	Noakhali	1,356	127·4
27	Tippera	3,260	130·3
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	**97,626**	**143·4**

deaths of infants under one year according to community in each district during the year 1939.

ne year among—

Mussalmans.		Christians.		Others.	
Number.	Ratio per 1,000 births.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 births.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 births.
1,558	219·8	4	57·1	256	125·7
1,543	197·0	..	..	271	109·7
198	150·9	1	38·5	106	72·3
735	108·5	4	117·6	475	100·5
691	183·2	2	333·3	65	106·0
1,002	168·8	..	..	..	..
3,890	148·3	15	37·9	6	61·9
1,201	229·9	85	50·5	..	..
5,113	134·3	39	133·1	12	44·3
3,650	126·4	1	142·9	73	122·9
3,495	107·8	..	..	..	..
3,238	144·5	2	74·1	1	55·6
6,773	172·6	..	..	169	105·1
5,143	179·3	35	309·8	1,357	291·5
1,723	212·7	46	118·5	1,663	124·9
64	272·3	15	87·7	376	1790·5
11,211	168·7	8	347·8	78	122·4
5,018	165·4	1	125·0	95	108·3
4,459	125·1	6	750·0	26	90·9
1,770	116·1	3	272·7	244	101·2
10,747	143·2	51	110·9	..	..
19,133	154·3	28	177·2	253	128·3
7,352	140·7	30	121·0	1	125·0
9,083	146·2	12	73·6	..	..
5,918	138·9	..	..	287	186·7
4,789	109·9	1	83·3	..	..
10,975	130·6	..	..	..	..
130,472	**146·0**	**389**	**88·4**	**5,814**	**144·4**

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ANNUAL FORM No. V.—Deaths registered according to CLA[SS]

1	2	Number o[f]					
No.	Districts.	Hindus.			Mussalmans.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Burdwan Division.						
1	Burdwan	17,737	16,807	34,544	4,477	4,161	[illegible]
2	Birbhum	9,762	9,875	19,637	3,850	3,601	[illegible]
3	Bankura	13,357	12,812	26,169	709	767	[illegible]
4	Midnapur	27,271	26,372	53,643	2,183	2,187	[illegible]
5	Hooghly	10,428	9,763	20,191	1,811	1,801	[illegible]
6	Howrah	8,702	8,008	16,710	2,285	2,089	[illegible]
	Presidency Division.						
7	24-Parganas	15,509	13,939	29,448	8,686	7,396	[illegible]
8	Calcutta	14,711	11,298	26,009	4,170	3,300	[illegible]
9	Nadia	6,686	6,274	12,960	12,105	10,415	[illegible]
10	Murshidabad	7,676	7,323	14,999	9,253	8,298	[illegible]
11	Jessore	5,946	5,272	11,218	10,618	9,299	[illegible]
12	Khulna	6,614	6,055	12,669	7,239	6,228	[illegible]
	Rajshahi Division.						
13	Rajshahi	3,092	2,817	5,909	13,346	12,148	[illegible]
14	Dinajpur	9,584	8,288	17,872	11,087	9,612	[illegible]
15	Jalpaiguri	7,132	6,370	13,502	3,931	3,714	[illegible]
16	Darjeeling	4,352	4,254	8,606	150	152	[illegible]
17	Rangpur	11,105	9,758	20,863	27,242	24,558	[illegible]
18	Bogra	1,593	1,424	3,017	9,586	8,539	[illegible]
19	Pabna	2,972	2,778	5,750	11,153	9,603	[illegible]
20	Malda	3,952	3,638	7,590	4,991	4,134	[illegible]
	Dacca Division.						
21	Dacca	10,754	10,341	21,095	22,992	21,337	[illegible]
22	Mymensingh	13,795	12,465	26,260	42,989	39,680	[illegible]
23	Faridpur	8,148	7,481	15,629	17,378	15,192	[illegible]
24	Bakarganj	7,261	6,717	13,978	22,047	19,530	[illegible]
	Chittagong Division.						
25	Chittagong	4,944	4,862	9,806	17,133	16,232	[illegible]
26	Noakhali	3,173	3,137	6,310	12,982	12,961	[illegible]
27	Tippera	7,503	7,428	14,931	23,618	22,311	[illegible]
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**243,759**	**225,556**	**469,315**	**308,011**	**279,245**	[illegible]

in the districts of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1939.

3

deaths registered

Buddhists.			Christians.			Other classes.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
..	..	..	11	7	18	1,009	850	1,859
1	..	1	1	2	3	1,090	1,035	2,125
..	..	..	4	4	8	530	451	981
..	..	..	10	12	22	1,577	1,440	3,017
1	1	2	2	2	4	277	233	510
..	..	..	1	..	1	7	5	12
2	2	4	76	61	137	28	19	47
..	..	..	358	286	644	18	11	29
..	..	..	68	62	130	83	77	160
1	..	1	2	2	4	294	238	532
..	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	9	5	14	7	3	10
..	..	..	10	10	20	535	477	1,012
..	..	..	21	21	42	1,893	1,732	3,625
10	5	15	98	134	232	4,754	4,535	9,289
959	904	1,863	80	60	140	136	105	241
1	1	2	6	4	10	324	237	561
..	..	..	2	2	4	303	241	544
..	..	..	..	1	1	80	72	152
..	..	..	4	3	7	970	887	1,857
..	..	..	112	121	233	..	..	..
..	..	..	75	48	123	783	683	1,466
..	..	..	49	52	101	4	7	11
66	50	116	25	27	52	..	..	..
376	373	749	6	4	10	594	573	1,167
2	1	3	3	1	4	..	..	..
12	12	24	1	1	2	..	..	..
1,431	1,349	2,780	1,037	935	1,972	15,296	13,911	29,207

1	2	Ratio of death					
No.	Districts.	Hindus.			Mussalmans.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Burdwan Division.						
1	Burdwan	27·7	28·0	27·9	29·4	29·7	29·5
2	Birbhum	30·8	30·9	30·8	30·6	28·4	29·5
3	Bankura	26·4	25·3	25·9	26·8	31·2	28·9
4	Midnapur	21·6	21·4	21·5	20·2	20·9	20·4
5	Hooghly	21·3	22·5	21·8	18·6	21·7	20·1
6	Howrah	18·5	20·5	19·4	18·0	19·5	18·7
	Presidency Division.						
7	24-Parganas	16·1	17·3	16·6	17·2	16·9	17·1
8	Calcutta	27·7	42·4	32·6	19·7	46·9	26·5
9	Nadia	22·7	22·4	22·6	19·7	22·8	23·4
10	Murshidabad	26·0	24·8	25·4	24·4	21·7	23·0
11	Jessore	18·2	17·1	17·7	19·5	18·9	19·2
12	Khulna	15·5	15·5	15·5	16·4	16·3	16·7
	Rajshahi Division.						
13	Rajshahi	18·0	18·2	18·1	23·8	23·2	23·5
14	Dinajpur	22·7	22·3	22·5	23·9	22·7	23·3
15	Jalpaiguri	19·8	21·0	20·3	30·6	34·5	32·4
16	Darjeeling	34·4	38·6	36·3	28·7	47·9	36·0
17	Rangpur	28·1	27·7	27·9	28·5	27·9	28·2
18	Bogra	16·8	17·1	17·0	20·8	19·2	20·0
19	Pabna	17·7	16·9	17·3	19·6	17·7	18·7
20	Malda	17·7	16·5	17·1	18·8	14·4	15·9
	Dacca Division.						
21	Dacca	18·9	18·6	18·7	19·7	19·0	19·3
22	Mymensingh	22·3	22·4	22·4	21·1	20·9	21·0
23	Faridpur	19·1	17·8	18·4	22·4	20·8	21·6
24	Bakarganj ..	17·4	16·9	17·2	20·4	19·0	19·7
	Chittagong Division.						
25	Chittagong	25·3	24·7	25·0	26·7	23·7	25·2
26	Noakhali	16·9	17·5	17·2	19·3	19·4	19·4
27	Tippera	20·6	20·3	19·9	19·5	19·5	19·5
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**21·6**	**22·0**	**21·8**	**21·7**	**21·0**	**21·4**

3

per 1,000 of population.

Buddhists.			Christians.			Other classes.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
..	..	..	3·7	2·8	3·3	50·2	45·4	47·9
90·9	..	52·6	3·0	6·8	4·8	37·5	36·3	37·0
..	..	..	5·0	5·0	4·9	22·6	18·8	20·7
..	..	..	3·1	4·2	3·6	36·5	32·4	34·5
16·1	125·0	28·6	3·2	5·3	4·0	57·4	57·2	57·3
..	..	..	·5	..	·3	10·2	13·4	13·3
5·0	16·1	7·7	6·7	6·8	6·8	1·4	1·1	1·2
..	..	..	13·7	13·5	13·6	2·0	3·0	2·3
..	..	..	13·0	12·9	12·9	242·0	273·0	256·0
142·9	..	83·3	11·8	8·7	10·0	24·7	25·0	27·8
..	..	..	6·4	6·7	6·5	..	..	..
..	..	..	6·7	4·4	5·7	6·5	2·9	4·7
..	..	..	12·6	13·6	13·1	55·6	54·7	55·1
..	..	..	5·8	6·3	6·0	55·3	51·4	53·4
2·4	1·5	2·0	12·2	19·9	15·7	146·4	158·3	152·0
31·7	31·4	31·6	18·0	15·6	16·9	36·8	30·8	33·9
35·7	125·0	55·5	6·8	5·0	5·9	58·9	56·7	58·0
..	..	..	8·3	8·5	8·4	216·6	189·0	203·4
..	..	..	..	5·3	2·3	114·8	160·0	132·5
..	..	..	6·7	5·0	5·9	53·4	48·5	51·3
..	..	..	17·1	15·8	16·4	..	..	..
..	..	..	13·4	9·3	11·4	88·0	78·3	83·3
..	..	..	12·7	14·2	13·4	15·4	38·0	24·8
10·5	8·3	9·4	5·7	6·0	5·8	..	..	..
10·7	9·2	9·9	6·9	5·4	6·2	778·6	951·8	851·2
8·5	4·2	6·3	8·1	2·4	5·0	..	..	..
12·6	13·1	12·9	3·6	3·9	3·7	..	..	..
17·8	**16·8**	**17·3**	**10·9**	**11·1**	**11·0**	**55·0**	**53·5**	**54·3**

Annual Form No. VI.—Births and Deaths from DIFFERENT CAUSES

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1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.
	A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.					
	Burdwan Division.					
1	Burdwan	1,466,238	21,803	20,904	42,707	[illegible]
2	Birbhum	936,646	15,752	15,062	30,814	[illegible]
3	Bankura	1,049,333	19,155	18,419	37,574	[illegible]
4	Midnapur	2,723,902	45,457	42,702	88,159	[illegible]
5	Hooghly	910,662	13,259	12,320	25,579	[illegible]
6	Howrah	843,647	12,711	11,417	24,128	[illegible]
	Presidency Division.					
7	24-Parganas ..	2,175,265	37,303	33,937	71,240	[illegible]
8	Nadia	1,424,801	28,970	26,880	55,850	[illegible]
9	Murshidabad	1,287,614	24,234	23,421	47,655	[illegible]
10	Jessore	1,650,372	26,898	24,758	51,656	[illegible]
11	Khulna	1,590,833	22,683	20,952	43,635	[illegible]
	Rajshahi Division.					
12	Rajshahi	1,351,137	25,569	24,143	49,712	[illegible]
13	Dinajpur	1,736,276	28,688	27,077	55,765	[illegible]
14	Jalpaiguri	964,395	18,129	17,631	35,760	[illegible]
15	Darjeeling	290,999	5,739	5,364	11,103	[illegible]
16	Rangpur	2,565,557	46,417	43,220	89,637	[illegible]
17	Bogra	1,109,820	18,623	17,261	35,884	[illegible]
18	Pabna	1,391,283	23,964	21,627	45,591	[illegible]
19	Malda	1,018,254	14,046	13,194	27,240	
	Dacca Division.					
20	Dacca	3,259,870	55,915	51,115	107,030	[illegible]
21	Mymensingh	4,990,559	82,833	76,139	158,972	[illegible]
22	Faridpur	2,312,701	41,463	38,097	79,560	[illegible]
23	Bakarganj	2,871,941	42,613	39,635	82,248	[illegible]
	Chittagong Division.					
24	Chittagong	1,738,864	29,226	26,735	55,961	[illegible]
25	Noakhali	1,693,656	28,298	25,668	53,966	[illegible]
26	Tippera	3,034,870	55,433	51,161	106,594	[illegible]
	Total of Rural Districts ..	**46,389,495**	**785,181**	**728,839**	**1,514,020**	[illegible]

the Districts (**RURAL CIRCLES**) and **TOWNS of the Bengal Presidency during** 1939.

5					
Deaths.					
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.
2,241	69	....	26,880	2,323	4,603
654	15	....	22,585	627	1,625
594	60	....	16,021	1,999	2,763
1,777	116	....	33,711	4,270	6,233
872	237	....	9,963	2,037	4,063
1,303	486	....	4,130	2,343	1,949
2,362	686	....	20,233	1,525	2,894
1,286	199	....	23,948	638	1,695
1,151	8	....	23,303	390	760
873	100	....	23,221	401	1,482
767	35	....	14,795	721	1,447
529	20	....	24,492	416	1,256
164	137	....	31,452	1,334	4,639
284	9	....	18,524	1,820	5,466
..	3	....	5,458	1,004	1,144
326	187	....	59,607	2,667	4,337
172	54	....	15,291	623	1,511
684	84	....	18,407	606	1,537
331	14	....	15,249	195	302
2,425	429	....	34,735	4,926	3,008
2,756	608	....	77,706	2,835	3,585
1,944	242	....	30,203	2,578	3,294
3,624	36	....	32,523	2,846	6,281
409	3	....	37,127	1,759	1,583
421	41	....	21,666	1,520	1,611
2,059	12	....	32,511	4,582	2,002
30,008	**3,890**	....	**673,741**	**46,985**	**71,160**

1	2	5						
		Deaths.						
		Injury.						
No.	Districts.	Suicide.		Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.
		Male.	Female.					
	A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.							
	Burdwan Division.							
1	Burdwan	49	49	341	200	9	648	6,124
2	Birbhum	28	24	210	66	18	346	8,286
3	Bankura	48	47	221	117	5	438	5,908
4	Midnapur	64	70	856	353	15	1,358	12,191
5	Hooghly	58	63	254	144	11	530	3,458
6	Howrah	53	72	317	53	5	500	3,289
	Presidency Division.							
7	24-Parganas	77	113	697	255	30	1,172	8,194
8	Nadia	92	130	468	283	11	984	5,153
9	Murshidabad	53	72	404	238	8	775	5,278
10	Jessore	90	167	384	178	21	840	3,991
11	Khulna	84	125	437	202	17	865	6,980
	Rajshahi Division.							
12	Rajshahi	46	73	435	236	6	796	4,466
13	Dinajpur	62	54	305	118	37	576	3,629
14	Jalpaiguri	33	9	149	58	9	258	4,024
15	Darjeeling	9	9	62	3	1	84	2,437
16	Rangpur	50	48	461	166	12	737	4,937
17	Bogra	29	50	256	105	14	454	3,394
18	Pabna	32	70	395	107	21	625	4,087
19	Malda	14	18	199	108	6	345	1,801
	Dacca Division.							
20	Dacca	70	82	594	84	39	869	15,048
21	Mymensingh	108	96	1,103	137	27	1,471	19,944
22	Faridpur	52	115	543	131	18	859	8,895
23	Bakarganj	58	57	829	132	23	1,099	8,571
	Chittagong Division.							
24	Chittagong	29	18	722	68	22	859	2,215
25	Noakhali	33	27	804	97	8	969	5,879
26	Tippera	52	69	1,047	68	14	1,250	17,615
	Total of Rural Districts ..	**1,373**	**1,727**	**12,493**	**3,707**	**407**	**19,707**	**170,814**

6

Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.									
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean of previous five years.
42,888	1·5	·1	..	18·3	1·6	3·1	·4	4·2	29·2	22·1
29,138	·7	·02	..	24·1	·7	1·7	·4	3·5	31·1	28·2
27,784	·6	·1	..	15·3	1·9	2·6	·4	5·6	26·5	25·0
59,656	·6	·04	..	12·4	1·5	2·3	·5	4·5	21·9	22·6
21,140	1·0	·3	..	10·9	2·2	4·5	·6	3·8	23·2	25·4
14,100	1·5	·6	..	4·9	2·7	2·3	·6	4·0	16·7	18·5
37,066	1·1	·3	..	9·3	·7	1·3	·5	3·8	17·0	21·1
33,903	·9	·1	..	16·8	·4	1·2	·7	3·6	23·8	28·0
31,665	·9	·01	..	18·1	·3	·6	·6	4·1	24·6	27·3
30,908	·5	·1	..	14·1	·2	·9	·5	2·4	18·7	24·0
25,610	·5	·02	..	9·3	·4	·9	·5	4·4	16·1	20·2
31,975	·4	·01	..	18·1	·3	·9	·6	3·3	23·7	30·2
41,931	·1	·1	..	18·1	·8	2·7	·3	2·1	24·2	29·1
30,385	·3	·01	..	19·2	1·9	5·7	·3	4·2	31·5	29·9
10,130	..	·01	..	18·8	3·4	3·9	·3	8·4	34·8	32·8
72,798	·1	·1	..	23·2	1·0	1·7	·3	1·9	28·4	28·4
21,499	·1	·1	..	13·8	·5	1·4	·4	3·1	19·4	23·7
26,030	·5	·1	..	13·2	·4	1·1	·5	2·9	18·7	27·7
18,237	·3	·01	..	15·0	·2	·3	·3	1·8	17·9	20·5
61,530	·7	·1	..	10·7	1·5	·9	·3	4·6	18·9	23·7
108,905	·5	·1	..	15·6	·6	·7	·3	4·0	21·8	22·7
47,755	·8	·1	..	13·1	1·1	1·4	·4	3·7	20·6	27·6
54,980	1·3	·01	..	11·3	1·0	2·2	·4	3·0	19·1	23·6
43,955	·2	·002	..	21·4	1·0	·9	·5	1·3	25·3	25·7
32,106	·3	·02	..	12·8	·9	·9	·6	3·5	19·0	24·0
60,031	·7	·004	..	10·7	1·5	·7	·4	5·8	19·8	21·6
1,016,105	**·6**	**·1**	..	**14·5**	**1·0**	**1·5**	**·4**	**3·7**	**21·9**	**24·6**

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.
	B.—TOWNS.					
	Burdwan District.					
1	Burdwan	39,618	593	548	1,141	28·8
2	Kalna	9,567	85	84	169	17·7
3	Katwa	7,772	85	65	150	19·3
4	Dainhat	4,845	41	33	74	15·3
5	Raniganj	16,373	288	276	564	34·5
6	Asansol	31,286	507	461	968	30·9
	Birbhum District.					
7	Suri	10,908	37	43	80	7·3
	Bankura District.					
8	Bankura	31,703	221	181	402	12·7
9	Bishnupur	19,696	178	126	304	15·4
10	Sonamukhi	10,989	173	140	313	28·5
	Midnapur District.					
11	Midnapur	32,021	375	360	735	22·9
12	Ghatal	12,400	195	194	389	31·4
13	Kharar	5,736	35	32	67	11·7
14	Chandrakona ..	6,016	72	61	133	22·1
15	Ramjibanpur ..	6,230	51	52	103	16·5
16	Khirpai	3,693	37	38	75	20·3
17	Tamluk	9,095	110	114	224	24·6
	Hooghly District.					
18	Hooghly-Chinsura ..	32,634	572	561	1,133	34·7
19	Bansberia	14,221	70	54	124	8·7
20	Arambagh	7,461	100	83	183	24·5
21	Serampur	39,056	447	419	866	22·2
22	Baidyabati	18,486	266	235	501	27·1
23	Rishra-Konnagar ..	26,868	201	146	347	12·9
24	Uttarpara	9,350	158	121	279	29·8
25	Kotrung	7,160	65	74	139	19·4
26	Bhadreswar	22,992	211	214	425	18·5
27	Champdani	25,365	349	296	645	25·4

5					
Deaths.					
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.
61	1	....	118	127	173
20	1	....	82	14	36
12	..	....	57	15	28
7	..	....	35	3	15
7	1	....	44	45	93
3	4	....	26	23	42
1	..	....	27	7	
3	..	....	38	40	23
6	1	....	74	31	59
1	1	....	59	39	43
14	10	....	120	107	121
4	1	....	27	22	26
..	..	....	29	10	20
..	..	....	53	26	46
..	..	....	40	52	38
..	..	....	32	14	16
10	..	....	24	11	10
3	13	....	149	63	118
3	2	....	86	21	30
7	..	....	31	23	40
54	5	....	162	156	123
11	5	....	42	34	40
32	..	....	52	40	38
46	5	....	29	27	21
18	..	....	29	19	17
5	1	....	90	32	27
16	13	....	43	23	27

1	2	5						
		Deaths.						
		Injury.						
No.	Towns.	Suicide.		Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.
		Male.	Female.					
	B.—TOWNS.							
	Burdwan District.							
1	Burdwan	3	1	9	4	..	17	363
2	Kalna	..	1	2	1	1	5	80
3	Katwa	..	..	5	1	..	6	37
4	Dainhat	1	..	2	..	..	3	5
5	Raniganj	..	..	13	2	1	16	200
6	Asansol	1	..	18	..	..	19	318
	Birbhum District.							
7	Suri	..	..	1	1	..	2	32
	Bankura District.							
8	Bankura	1	1	2	1	..	5	206
9	Bishnupur	1	1	3	..	..	5	98
10	Sonamukhi	..	..	1	..	1	2	114
	Midnapur District.							
11	Midnapur	3	..	8	1	1	13	250
12	Ghatal	..	1	9	3	..	13	92
13	Kharar	..	..	1	..	..	1	10
14	Chandrakona ..	..	..	3	2	..	5	31
15	Ramjibanpur ..	..	..	5	2	..	7	7
16	Khirpai	..	..	3	2	..	5	3
17	Tamluk	1	..	..	..	..	1	75
	Hooghly District.							
18	Hooghly-Chinsura ..	2	4	21	..	..	27	312
19	Bansberia	..	..	1	..	..	1	15
20	Arambagh	..	..	4	4	6	14	65
21	Serampur	2	1	11	2	..	16	222
22	Baidyabati	2	..	7	2	..	11	161
23	Rishra-Konnagar ..	2	..	4	1	1	8	108
24	Uttarpara	..	1	1	..	..	2	42
25	Kotrung	..	1	2	..	..	3	31
26	Bhadreswar	..	1	1	..	..	2	102
27	Champdani	..	..	4	..	1	5	161

6

Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.									
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
									For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
860	1·5	·02	..	3·0	3·2	4·4	·4	9·2	21·7	12·0
247	2·1	·1	..	8·6	1·4	3·8	·5	9·3	25·8	29·1
155	1·5	..	..	7·3	1·9	3·6	·8	4·8	19·9	14·7
68	1·4	..	..	7·2	·6	3·1	·6	1·0	14·0	15·5
406	·4	·1	..	2·7	2·7	5·7	1·0	12·2	24·8	22·1
435	·1	·1	..	·8	·7	1·3	·6	10·2	13·9	16·4
79	·1	..	..	2·5	·7	·9	·2	2·9	7·2	11·0
317	·1	..	..	1·2	1·3	·7	·2	6·6	10·0	13·9
274	·3	·1	..	3·7	1·6	3·0	·2	5·0	13·9	14·2
259	·1	·1	..	5·4	3·5	3·9	·2	10·4	23·6	22·5
635	·4	·3	..	3·7	3·4	3·8	·4	7·8	19·8	19·3
185	·3	·1	..	2·2	1·8	2·1	1·0	7·4	14·9	20·2
70	..	..	..	5·1	1·7	3·5	·2	1·7	12·2	21·1
161	..	..	..	8·8	4·3	7·7	·8	5·1	26·8	29·6
144	..	..	..	6·4	8·4	6·1	1·1	1·1	23·1	28·2
70	..	..	..	8·7	3·8	4·3	1·3	·8	18·9	24·6
131	1·1	..	..	2·6	1·2	1·1	·1	8·3	14·4	14·7
685	·1	·4	..	4·6	2·0	3·6	·8	9·6	21·0	25·9
158	·2	·1	..	6·1	1·5	2·1	·1	1·0	11·1	13·4
180	·9	..	..	4·2	3·0	5·4	1·9	8·7	24·1	23·0
738	1·4	·1	..	4·2	4·0	3·1	·4	5·7	18·9	17·9
304	·6	·3	..	2·3	1·9	2·2	·6	8·7	16·4	11·5
278	1·2	..	..	1·9	1·5	1·4	·3	4·0	10·3	18·8
172	4·9	·5	..	3·1	2·9	2·3	·2	4·5	18·4	14·1
117	2·5	..	..	4·0	2·7	2·4	·4	4·3	16·3	18·1
259	·2	·04	..	3·9	1·4	1·2	·1	4·4	11·3	12·0
288	·6	·5	..	1·7	·9	1·1	·2	6·3	11·3	10·3

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.
	B.—TOWNS.					
	Howrah District.					
28	Howrah	224,873	3,508	3,136	6,644	29·5
29	Bally	30,347	322	249	571	18·8
	24-Parganas District.					
30	Tollyganj	24,476	269	228	497	20·3
31	South Suburban ..	39,499	480	442	922	23·3
32	Garden Reach ..	55,872	534	512	1,046	18·7
33	Budge Budge ..	24,183	161	145	306	12·7
34	Baruipur	6,483	72	61	133	20·5
35	Rajpur	11,433	167	114	281	24·6
36	Jaynagar-Majilpur ..	9,755	17	16	33	3·4
37	Dum Dum	5,350	32	17	49	9·2
38	North Dum Dum ..	4,535	59	44	103	22·7
39	South Dum Dum ..	18,471	211	225	436	23·6
40	Khardah	5,998	54	37	91	15·2
41	Panihati	11,699	174	143	317	27·1
42	Garulia	14,033	104	108	212	15·1
43	North Barrackpur ..	16,258	211	189	400	24·6
44	Barrackpur	25,395	130	107	237	9·3
45	Titagarh	49,584	442	329	771	15·5
46	Naihati	30,908	170	129	299	9·7
47	Bhatpara	84,975	1,132	993	2,125	25·0
48	Halisahar	16,770	91	80	171	10·2
49	Kanchrapara	15,005	139	108	247	16·5
50	Baranagar	37,050	481	429	910	24·6
51	Kamarhati	30,354	277	280	557	18·4
52	Barasat	8,672	71	53	124	14·3
53	Gobardanga	4,525	68	46	114	25·2
54	Basirhat	21,287	223	213	436	20·5
55	Taki	8,234	73	56	129	15·7
56	Baduria	13,677	82	71	153	11·2
	City of Calcutta.					
57	Calcutta	1,140,862	15,449	13,801	29,250	25·6

5

Deaths.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.
475	287	..	416	904	1,998
51	1	..	30	46	35
23	22	..	29	13	35
109	107	..	89	85	151
36	6	..	178	116	95
52	11	..	61	139	123
6	..	..	13	6	16
9	8	..	80	16	42
19	..	..	14	6	8
1	..	..	7	3	5
2	3	..	17	16	12
18	18	..	28	35	127
9	..	..	14	5	9
16	..	..	6	17	13
10	..	..	23	15	21
25	13	..	50	23	42
12	..	..	19	12	30
21	..	..	565	10	14
13	71	..	104	18	37
49	15	1	613	94	249
6	2	..	15	15	23
6	8	..	41	8	21
39	63	..	126	155	170
53	22	..	88	74	82
1	..	..	32	5	18
1	..	..	21	3	26
15	7	..	65	22	63
5	1	..	20	5	16
17	10	..	51	8	33
1,223	2,241	1	4,214	3,019	9,811

1	2	5						
		Deaths.						
		Injury.						
No.	Towns.	Suicide.		Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.
		Male.	Female.					
	B.—TOWNS.							
	Howrah District.							
28	Howrah	15	14	131	2	..	162	2,407
29	Bally	2	..	..	..	..	2	121
	24-Parganas District.							
30	Tollyganj	..	..	1	..	..	1	73
31	South Suburban ..	2	2	14	1	..	19	209
32	Garden Reach ..	..	..	13	..	..	13	187
33	Budge Budge ..	1	1	16	4	1	23	166
34	Baruipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
35	Rajpur	1	..	2	1	..	4	55
36	Jaynagar-Majilpur	1	..	1	1	..	3	11
37	Dum Dum	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
38	North Dum Dum ..	..	..	3	..	..	3	8
39	South Dum Dum ..	2	..	4	..	..	6	105
40	Khardah	..	1	..	..	..	1	22
41	Panihati	..	..	1	..	..	1	92
42	Garulia	..	..	2	..	..	2	52
43	North Barrackpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
44	Barrackpur	..	..	2	2	..	4	27
45	Titagarh	1	..	5	..	..	6	145
46	Naihati	..	..	3	1	..	4	73
47	Bhatpara	2	1	20	..	1	24	852
48	Halisahar	..	..	..	1	..	1	80
49	Kanchrapara	..	1	1	1	..	3	26
50	Baranagar	4	..	7	..	1	12	240
51	Kamarhati	1	..	21	1	1	24	190
52	Barasat	..	..	1	..	..	1	13
53	Gobardanga	..	1	..	..	..	1	24
54	Basirhat	2	..	5	..	..	7	68
55	Taki	1	..	..	1	..	2	24
56	Baduria	..	..	..	2	..	2	8
	City of Calcutta.							
57	Calcutta	129	54	420	36	21	660	12,988

Total deaths from all causes.	6										
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.										
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean of previous five years.
6,709	2·1	1·3	..	1·8	4·0	8·9	·7	11·0	29·8	31·3
288	1·7	·03	..	1·0	1·5	1·1	·1	4·0	9·5	11·0
196	·9	·9	..	1·2	·5	1·4	·04	3·0	8·0	8·7
809	2·8	2·7	..	2·3	2·1	3·8	·5	6·3	20·5	19·0
631	·6	·1	..	3·2	2·1	1·7	·2	3·4	11·3	12·7
514	2·1	·5	..	2·5	5·8	5·1	·9	4·3	21·2	22·2
66	·9	..	..	2·0	·9	2·5	..	3·9	10·2	13·1
214	·8	·7	..	7·0	1·4	3·7	·3	4·8	18·7	18·5
61	2·0	..	..	1·4	·6	·8	·3	1·1	6·2	9·3
35	·2	..	..	1·3	·6	·9	..	3·5	6·5	8·8
61	·4	·7	..	3·7	3·5	2·6	·7	1·8	13·4	16·1
337	1·0	1·0	..	1·5	1·9	6·9	·3	5·7	18·3	13·7
60	1·5	..	..	2·3	·8	1·5	·2	3·7	10·0	10·0
145	1·4	..	..	·5	1·5	1·1	1	7·9	12·4	17·0
123	·7	..	..	1·6	1·1	1·5	·1	3·7	8·8	8·3
240	1·5	·8	..	3·1	1·4	2·6	..	5·3	14·8	14·1
104	·5	..	..	·7	·5	1·2	·2	1·1	4·1	5·5
761	·4	..	..	11·4	·2	·3	·1	2·9	15·3	17·3
320	·4	2·3	..	3·4	·6	1·2	·1	2·4	10·4	11·1
1,897	·6	·2	·01	7·2	1·1	2·9	·3	10·0	22·3	17·5
92	·4	·1	..	·9	·9	1·4	·1	1·8	5·5	7·7
113	·4	·5	..	2·7	·5	1·4	·2	1·7	7·5	9·3
805	1·1	1·7	..	3·4	4·1	4·6	·3	6·5	21·7	24·3
473	1·8	·7	..	2·9	2·4	2·7	·8	4·3	15·6	13·8
70	·1	..	..	3·7	·6	2·1	·1	1·5	8·1	10·0
76	·2	..	..	4·6	·7	5·8	·2	5·3	16·8	15·9
247	·7	·3	..	3·1	1·0	3·0	·3	3·2	11·6	16·9
73	·6	·1	..	2·4	·6	1·9	·2	2·9	8·9	13·8
129	1·2	·7	..	3·7	·6	2·4	·2	·6	9·4	14·7
34,152	1·1	2·0	·001	3·7	2·6	8·6	·6	11·4	29·9	30·6

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.
	B.—TOWNS.					
	Nadia District.					
58	Krishnagar	24,284	360	327	687	28·3
59	Nabadwip	18,861	304	269	573	30·4
60	Ranaghat	11,395	80	63	143	12·5
61	Birnagar	2,341	15	17	32	13·7
62	Santipur	24,992	416	396	812	32·5
63	Chakdaha	3,986	25	27	52	13·1
64	Kushtia	9,405	84	80	164	17·4
65	Kumarkhali	3,362	46	50	96	28·6
66	Meherpur	6,205	64	63	127	20·5
	Murshidabad District.					
67	Berhampur	27,403	236	233	469	17·1
68	Murshidabad	9,483	45	42	87	9·2
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	10,998	57	75	132	12·0
70	Kandi	12,616	147	93	240	19·0
71	Jangipur	12,796	146	154	300	23·4
72	Dhulian	9,767	153	118	271	27·8
	Jessore District.					
73	Jessore	11,356	100	109	209	18·4
74	Kotchandpur ..	6,115	31	47	78	12·8
75	Maheshpur	3,321	9	13	22	6·6
	Khulna District.					
76	Khulna	19,120	350	308	658	34·4
77	Satkhira	11,241	119	108	227	20·2
78	Debhatta	4,954	54	64	118	23·8
	Rajshahi District.					
79	Rajshahi	27,064	382	340	722	26·7
80	Nator	8,318	45	51	96	11·5
	Dinajpur District.					
81	Dinajpur	19,156	77	55	132	6·9
	Jalpaiguri District.					
82	Jalpaiguri	18,962	255	205	460	24·3

5

Deaths.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.
3	4	..	92	20	41
91	21	..	364	79	62
7	6	..	31	11	15
..	2	..	3	2	11
13	2	..	124	32	71
4	1	..	26	..	14
3	1	..	15	5	13
3	..	..	55	7	4
16	1	..	53	1	13
9	1	..	264	54	118
5	..	..	96	18	24
1	1	..	22	10	25
1	..	..	53	7	14
4	..	..	92	10	9
..	..	..	75	7	9
2	1	..	48	11	33
6	..	..	54	..	4
1	1	..	..	2	..
14	4	..	110	24	55
4	..	..	47	11	34
3	..	..	15	5	11
2	..	..	110	29	43
1	..	..	27	5	14
2	37	..	49	25	41
1	1	..	91	15	82

	2	5						
		Deaths.						
		Injury.						
No.	Towns.	Suicide.		Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.
		Male	Female.					
	B.—TOWNS.							
	Nadia District.							
58	Krishnagar	..	..	5	..	..	5	[illegible]
59	Nabadwip	4	1	4	..	..	9	[illegible]
60	Ranaghat	..	..	4	..	..	4	[illegible]
61	Birnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]
62	Santipur	2	4	2	2	..	10	[illegible]
63	Chakdaha	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]
64	Kushtia	..	..	4	..	..	4	[illegible]
65	Kumarkhali ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	[illegible]
66	Meherpur	..	2	..	2	..	4	[illegible]
	Murshidabad District.							
67	Berhampur	3	2	14	1	..	20	[illegible]
68	Murshidabad ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	[illegible]
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	..	..	1	1	..	2	[illegible]
70	Kandi	..	..	2	..	..	2	[illegible]
71	Jangipur	..	1	3	1	..	5	[illegible]
72	Dhulian	..	..	..	1	..	1	[illegible]
	Jessore District.							
73	Jessore	..	..	7	..	1	8	[illegible]
74	Kotchandpur ..	..	..	..	3	1	4	[illegible]
75	Maheshpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Khulna District.							
76	Khulna	..	1	24	1	1	27	[illegible]
77	Satkhira	..	..	1	..	..	1	[illegible]
78	Debhatta	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]
	Rajshahi District.							
79	Rajshahi	1	4	10	4	1	20	[illegible]
80	Nator	..	..	3	..	..	3	[illegible]
	Dinajpur District.							
81	Dinajpur	1	..	1	..	..	2	[illegible]
	Jalpaiguri District.							
82	Jalpaiguri	..	1	11	..	..	12	[illegible]

6

Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.

Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean of previous five years.
289	·1	·2	..	3·8	·8	1·7	·2	5·1	11·9	13·3
745	4·8	1·1	..	19·3	4·2	3·3	·5	6·3	39·5	33·5
110	·6	·5	..	2·7	1·0	1·3	·3	3·2	9·6	8·6
30	..	·9	..	1·3	·8	4·7	..	5·1	12·8	20·1
396	·5	·1	..	5·0	1·2	2·8	·4	5·8	15·8	19·0
64	1·0	·3	..	6·5	..	3·5	..	4·8	16·1	14·3
57	·3	·1	..	1·6	·5	1·4	·4	1·7	6·1	8·9
73	·9	..	..	16·4	2·1	1·2	·3	·9	21·7	14·6
103	2·6	·2	..	8·5	·2	2·1	·6	2·4	16·6	15·8
763	·3	·04	..	9·6	2·0	4·3	·7	10·8	27·8	24·0
184	·5	..	..	10·1	1·9	2·5	·1	4·2	19·4	25·4
109	·1	·1	..	2·0	·9	2·3	·2	4·4	9·9	15·1
134	·1	..	..	4·2	·5	1·1	·2	4·5	10·6	12·1
132	·3	..	..	7·2	·8	·7	·4	·9	10·3	13·0
100	..	..	..	7·7	·7	·9	·1	·8	10·2	14·2
158	·2	·1	..	4·2	1·0	2·9	·7	4·8	13·9	15·7
71	1·0	..	..	8·8	..	·6	·7	·5	11·6	19·1
4	·3	·3	..	..	·6	..	..	..	1·2	13·8
334	·7	·2	..	5·8	1·3	2·9	1·4	5·2	17·5	12·1
159	·4	..	..	4·2	1·0	3·0	·1	5·5	14·1	18·9
57	·6	..	..	3·0	1·0	2·2	..	4·6	11·5	20·2
373	·1	..	..	4·1	1·1	1·6	·7	6·2	13·8	16·5
87	·1	..	..	3·3	·6	1·7	·4	4·4	10·5	13·2
307	·1	1·9	..	2·6	1·3	2·1	·1	7·9	16·0	12·5
298	·1	·1	..	4·8	·8	4·3	·6	5·1	15·7	14·7

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.
	B.—TOWNS.					
	Darjeeling District.					
83	Darjeeling	21,185	425	443	868	41·0
84	Kurseong ..	7,451	188	195	383	51·4
	Rangpur District.					
85	Rangpur	20,749	207	186	393	18·9
86	Gaibandha	8,479	52	62	114	13·4
	Bogra District.					
87	Bogra	14,819	118	90	208	14·0
88	Sherpur	4,279	60	42	102	23·8
	Pabna District.					
89	Pabna	21,904	98	94	192	8·8
90	Sirajganj	32,467	308	263	571	17·6
	Malda District.					
91	English Bazar ..	16,907	190	164	354	20·9
92	Old Malda	2,779	50	51	101	36·3
93	Nawabganj	15,826	221	190	411	26·0
	Dacca District.					
94	Dacca	138,518	2,950	2,693	5,643	40·7
95	Narayanganj ..	34,189	648	618	1,266	37·0
	Mymensingh District.					
96	Mymensingh	30,480	206	157	363	11·9
97	Muktagacha ..	6,131	87	88	175	28·5
98	Gauripur	6,319	16	13	29	4·6
99	Netrakona	10,980	95	73	168	15·3
100	Jamalpur	23,077	285	223	508	22·0
101	Sherpur	19,547	294	256	550	28·1
102	Kishorganj	15,437	162	153	315	20·4
103	Bajitpur	11,650	91	74	165	14·2
104	Tangail	16,082	147	109	256	15·9
	Faridpur District.					
105	Faridpur	15,516	95	83	178	11·5
106	Rajbari	7,104	95	89	184	25·9
107	Madaripur	26,894	210	182	392	14·6

5					
Deaths.					
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.
..	1	..	284	38	126
..	1	..	185	33	55
5	3	..	103	29	69
2	..	..	35	6	9
4	11	..	31	7	24
..	2	..	11	2	17
6	..	..	49	7	17
10	..	..	237	30	43
8	1	..	49	9	17
..	..	..	27	4	12
4	..	..	51	12	11
67	..	..	237	349	1,128
20	3	..	215	68	40
3	6	..	163	29	19
2	..	..	24	3	6
..	..	..	7	1	7
7	..	..	65	12	10
3	12	..	98	10	14
6	4	..	126	31	32
7	..	..	66	24	11
5	2	..	33	11	3
19	6	..	43	17	27
15	1	..	87	13	22
2	..	..	73	13	16
23	1	..	53	36	16

1	2	5							
		Deaths.							
		Injury.							
No.	Towns.	Suicide.		Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.
		Male.	Female.					
	B.—TOWNS.							
	Darjeeling District.							
83	Darjeeling	1	..	12	..	..	13	210
84	Kurseong	..	..	1	..	..	1	75
	Rangpur District.							
85	Rangpur	..	1	5	..	..	6	148
86	Gaibandha	..	..	3	..	..	3	29
	Bogra District.							
87	Bogra	..	1	2	..	..	3	67
88	Sherpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
	Pabna District.							
89	Pabna	..	1	7	..	..	8	41
90	Sirajganj	2	3	54	2	2	63	118
	Malda District.							
91	English Bazar ..	..	..	3	..	..	3	34
92	Old Malda	..	1	2	..	..	3	10
93	Nawabganj	..	..	3	..	1	4	83
	Dacca District.							
94	Dacca	7	9	76	2	4	98	1,448
95	Narayanganj ..	1	..	13	1	3	18	438
	Mymensingh District.							
96	Mymensingh	..	1	8	..	..	9	104
97	Muktagacha	..	1	3	..	..	4	39
98	Gauripur	..	..	3	..	..	3	3
99	Netrakona	..	..	10	1	..	11	76
100	Jamalpur	..	..	9	..	..	9	128
101	Sherpur	1	..	3	..	..	4	103
102	Kishorganj ..	..	..	2	..	..	2	59
103	Bajitpur	..	..	1	..	..	1	24
104	Tangail	1	..	2	..	..	3	59
	Faridpur District.							
105	Faridpur	..	1	3	..	..	4	54
106	Rajbari	1	1	..	..	..	2	39
107	Madaripur	..	..	..	2	1	3	83

6

	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.									
									From all causes.	
Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
672	..	·1	..	13·4	1·8	5·9	·6	9·9	31·7	30·9
350	..	·1	..	24·8	4·4	7·4	·1	10·1	47·0	35·4
363	·2	·1	..	5·0	1·4	3·3	·3	7·1	17·5	15·2
75	·2	..	..	4·1	·7	1·1	·3	2·4	8·8	8·6
147	·3	·7	..	2·1	·5	1·6	·2	4·5	9·9	10·3
44	..	·5	..	2·6	·5	4·0	..	2·8	10·3	17·3
128	·3	..	..	2·2	·3	·8	·4	1·9	5·8	7·2
501	·3	..	..	7·3	·9	1·3	1·9	3·6	15·4	20·5
121	·5	·1	..	2·9	·5	1·0	·2	2·0	7·2	13·1
56	..	..	..	9·7	1·4	4·2	1·1	3·6	20·1	27·3
165	·3	..	..	3·2	·7	·7	·3	5·2	10·4	18·4
3,325	·5	..	..	1·7	2·5	8·1	·7	10·4	24·0	25·5
802	·6	·1	..	6·3	2·0	1·2	·5	12·8	23·5	25·5
333	·1	·2	..	5·4	·9	·6	·3	3·4	10·9	12·5
78	·3	..	..	3·9	·5	1·0	·6	6·4	12·7	13·4
21	..	..	..	1·1	·2	1·1	·5	·5	3·3	3·8
181	·6	..	..	5·9	1·2	·9	1·0	6·9	16·5	15·7
272	·1	·5	..	4·3	·4	·6	·4	5·5	11·8	13·4
306	·3	·2	..	6·5	1·6	1·6	·2	5·3	15·7	20·0
169	·5	..	..	4·3	1·5	·7	·1	3·8	10·9	12·3
79	·4	·2	..	2·8	1·0	·3	·1	2·1	6·8	8·8
174	1·2	·4	..	2·7	1·1	1·7	·2	3·7	10·8	12·1
196	1·0	·1	..	5·6	·8	1·4	·3	3·5	12·6	15·9
145	·3	..	..	10·3	1·8	2·2	·3	5·5	20·4	21·7
215	·8	·04	..	2·0	1·4	·6	·1	3·1	8·0	9·9

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.
	B.—TOWNS.					
	Bakarganj District.					
108	Barisal	35,716	371	334	705	19·7
109	Jhalakati	6,496	50	40	90	13·9
110	Nalchiti	1,946	20	13	33	17·0
111	Pirojpur	10,959	146	144	290	26·5
112	Patuakhali ..	6,434	55	79	134	20·8
113	Bhola	5,558	53	50	103	18·5
	Chittagong District.					
114	Chittagong	53,156	862	772	1,634	30·7
115	Cox's Bazar ..	5,018	50	36	86	17·1
	Noakhali District.					
116	Noakhali	13,063	153	125	278	21·3
	Tippera District.					
117	Comilla	31,365	184	145	329	10·5
118	Brahmanbaria ..	26,662	481	428	909	34·1
119	Chandpur	16,838	88	59	147	8·7
	Total of Towns ..	**3,511,585**	**44,136**	**39,495**	**83,631**	**23·8**
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**49,901,080**	**829,317**	**768,334**	**1,597,651**	**32·0**

5					
Deaths.					
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.
13	17	..	226	61	39
8	..	..	15	4	4
..	..	..	9	8	4
15	..	..	31	1	1
8	..	..	12	1	4
2	1	..	18	4	3
35	..	..	352	104	71
1	..	..	21	13	8
1	..	..	34	31	6
20	1	..	65	36	14
11	1	..	117	74	20
19	1	..	51	30	8
3,213	3,139	2	13,846	7,468	17,298
33,221	7,029	2	687,587	54,453	88,458

No.	Towns.	Deaths. Injury. Suicide. Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.
1	2	5						
	B.—TOWNS.							
	Bakarganj District.							
108	Barisal	2	2	17	1	1	23	71
109	Jhalakati	..	..	2	..	..	2	25
110	Nalchiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
111	Pirojpur	..	1	3	..	..	4	60
112	Patuakhali	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
113	Bhola	..	..	5	..	..	5	5
	Chittagong District.							
114	Chittagong	3	2	25	1	6	37	468
115	Cox's Bazar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
	Noakhali District.							
116	Noakhali	..	..	6	..	1	7	75
	Tippera District.							
117	Comilla	1	1	25	..	..	27	123
118	Brahmanbaria ..	..	1	9	1	..	11	190
119	Chandpur	..	..	8	..	..	8	28
	Total of Towns ..	**214**	**131**	**1,236**	**111**	**60**	**1,752**	**27,707**
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**1,587**	**1,858**	**13,729**	**3,818**	**467**	**21,459**	**198,321**

6										
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.									
Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean of previous five years.
450	·4	·5	..	6·3	1·7	1·1	·6	2·0	12·6	15·8
58	1·2	..	..	2·3	·6	·6	·3	3·9	8·9	13·7
22	..	..	..	4·6	4·1	2·1	..	·5	11·3	10·3
112	1·4	..	..	2·8	·1	·1	·4	5·5	10·2	15·1
63	1·2	..	..	1·9	·2	·6	..	5·9	9·8	12·0
38	·4	·2	..	3·2	·7	·5	·9	·9	6·8	10·8
1,067	·7	..	..	6·6	1·9	1·3	·7	8·8	20·1	18·4
75	·2	..	..	4·2	2·6	1·6	..	6·4	14·9	14·1
154	·1	..	..	2·6	2·4	·5	·5	5·7	11·8	12·3
286	·6	·03	..	2·1	1·2	·5	·9	3·9	9·1	6·9
424	·4	·04	..	4·4	2·8	·7	·4	7·1	15·9	17·9
145	1·1	·1	..	3·0	1·7	·5	·5	1·7	8·6	7·8
74,425	**·9**	**·9**	**·0006**	**3·9**	**2·1**	**4·9**	**·5**	**7·9**	**21·2**	**21·9**
1,090,530	**·7**	**·1**	**·00004**	**13·8**	**1·1**	**1·8**	**·4**	**4·0**	**21·9**	**24·4**

Supplementary Annual Form No. VI (A).—Deaths registered from DIFFER-

Presidency

1	2	3		4		5		6	
No.	Districts.	Malaria.		Enteric Fever.		Measles.		Relapsing Fever (Spirochaetal).	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.								
	Burdwan Division.								
1	Burdwan ..	16,928	11·5	264	·2	10	·1	..	..
2	Birbhum ..	12,569	13·4	309	·3	28	·03	..	..
3	Bankura ..	6,605	6·3	96	·1	28	·03	..	..
4	Midnapur ..	16,894	6·2	338	·1	36	·01	..	..
5	Hooghly ..	6,681	7·3	591	·6	13	·01	..	..
6	Howrah ..	897	1·1	134	·2	29	·03	..	..
	Presidency Division.								
7	24-Parganas ..	5,038	2·3	132	·1	66	·03	..	..
8	Nadia ..	19,681	13·8	74	·05	42	·03	..	..
9	Murshidabad ..	15,284	11·9	304	·2	14	·01	..	..
10	Jessore ..	18,617	11·3	119	·1	19	·01	..	..
11	Khulna ..	8,050	5·1	274	·2	..	..	..	..
	Rajshahi Division.								
12	Rajshahi ..	20,257	15·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Dinajpur ..	19,944	11·5	123	·1	96	·05	..	..
14	Jalpaiguri ..	8,959	9·3	69	·1	80	·1	1	·001
15	Darjeeling ..	2,519	8·7	82	·3	11	·04	4	·01
16	Rangpur ..	33,810	13·2	379	·1	437	·2	..	..
17	Bogra ..	11,322	10·2	233	·2	15	·01	..	..
18	Pabna ..	10,914	7·8	224	·2	16	·01	..	..
19	Malda ..	12,271	12·0	70	·1	9	·01	..	..
	Dacca Division.								
20	Dacca ..	9,285	2·8	374	·1	126	·04	..	..
21	Mymensingh ..	39,394	7·9	233	·05	151	·03	..	..
22	Faridpur ..	13,684	5·9	97	·04	87	·04	..	..
23	Bakarganj ..	10,582	3·7	397	·1	127	·04	..	..
	Chittagong Division.								
24	Chittagong ..	8,933	5·1	575	·3	59	·03	..	..
25	Noakhali ..	3,373	2·0	292	·2	98	·1	..	..
26	Tippera ..	6,794	2·2	307	·1	118	·04	..	..
	Total of Rural Districts	**339,285**	**7·3**	**6,090**	**·1**	**1,715**	**·04**	5	·0001

ENT CAUSES in the Districts (Rural Circles) and Towns of the Bengal during the year 1939.

7		8		9		10		11	
Kala-azar.		Influenza.		Cerebrospinal fever.		Typhus fever.		Blackwater fever.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
81	·1	64	·04	162	·1	325	·2	9	·01
7	·01	65	·1	44	·1	161	·2	1	·01
12	·01	21	·02	32	·03	71	·1	..	..
20	·01	49	·02	49	·02	128	·05	..	..
76	·1	29	·03	52	·1	171	·2	7	·01
28	·03	7	·01	6	·01	140	·2	6	·01
356	·2	969	·4	44	·02	561	·3	6	·003
138	·1	21	·01	35	·02	134	·1	4	·003
290	·2	5	·004	5	·004	..	..	5	·004
158	·1	5	·003	8	·005	138	·1	3	·002
439	·3	116	·1	..	..	235	·1	..	..
21	·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,583	1·5	122	·1	20	·01	344	·2	31	·02
73	·1	133	·1	16	·02	54	·1	16	·02
138	·5	134	·5	..	..	10	·03	6	·02
1,647	·6	35	·01	5	·002	171	·1	9	·003
360	·3	33	·03	7	·01	..	..	6	·005
528	·4	7	·005	18	·01	26	·02	4	·003
284	·3	6	·01	7	·01	..	..	..	..
1,261	·4	20	·01	11	·003	164	·05	15	·005
1,101	·2	45	·01	60	·01	247	·05	5	·001
450	·2	7	·003	19	·01	164	·1	11	·004
1,295	·4	70	·02	247	·1	395	·1	15	·005
1,787	1·0	65	·04	14	·01	755	·4	..	..
1,529	·9	24	·01	21	·01	..	..	..	..
1,768	·6	29	·01	6	·002	5	·002	2	·001
16,430	·4	2,081	·04	883	·02	4,399	·1	161	·003

1	2	12		13		14		15	
No.	Districts.	Other fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Pneumonia.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.								
	Burdwan Division.								
1	Burdwan ..	9,037	6·2	710	·5	1,613	1·1	3,041	2·1
2	Birbhum ..	9,401	10·0	272	·3	355	·4	533	·4
3	Bankura ..	9,156	8·7	391	·4	1,608	1·5	1,703	1·4
4	Midnapur ..	16,197	6·0	1,715	·6	2,555	·9	4,421	1·6
5	Hooghly ..	2,343	2·6	222	·2	1,815	2·0	2,855	3·4
6	Howrah ..	2,883	3·4	456	·5	1,887	2·2	668	·6
	Presidency Division.								
7	24-Parganas ..	13,061	6·0	668	·3	857	·4	1,940	·4
8	Nadia ..	3,819	2·7	205	·1	433	·3	1,112	·4
9	Murshidabad ..	7,396	5·7	177	·1	213	·2	418	·3
10	Jessore ..	4,154	2·5	151	·1	250	·1	766	·5
11	Khulna ..	5,681	3·6	360	·2	361	·2	800	·5
	Rajshahi Division.								
12	Rajshahi ..	4,214	3·1	159	·1	257	·2	756	·6
13	Dinajpur ..	8,189	4·7	487	·3	847	·5	3,365	1·9
14	Jalpaiguri ..	9,123	9·5	797	·8	1,023	1·1	4,378	4·5
15	Darjeeling ..	2,554	8·8	705	2·4	299	1·0	773	2·7
16	Rangpur ..	23,114	9·0	578	·2	2,089	·8	2,998	1·2
17	Bogra ..	3,315	3·0	253	·2	370	·3	925	·8
18	Pabna ..	6,670	4·8	284	·2	322	·2	908	·6
19	Malda ..	2,602	2·5	23	·02	172	·2	130	·1
	Dacca Division.								
20	Dacca ..	23,479	7·2	3,476	1·1	1,450	·4	1,151	·3
21	Mymensingh ..	36,470	7·3	1,536	·3	1,299	·3	1,261	·2
22	Faridpur ..	15,684	6·8	1,772	·8	806	·3	1,876	·8
23	Bakarganj ..	19,395	1·7	2,247	·8	599	·2	3,068	1·1
	Chittagong Division.								
24	Chittagong ..	24,939	14·3	1,126	·6	633	·4	1,154	·7
25	Noakhali ..	16,329	9·6	868	·5	652	·4	771	·4
26	Tippera ..	23,482	7·7	3,417	1·1	1,165	·4	735	·2
	Total of Rural Districts ..	**302,687**	**6·5**	**23,055**	**·5**	**23,930**	**·5**	**42,506**	**·9**

16		17		18		19		20	
Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Whooping cough.		Other respiratory diseases.		Beri-Beri.		Acute poliomyelitis.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
513	·3	33	·02	1,016	·7	44	·03	30	·02
238	·3	29	·03	825	·9	5	·005	40	·04
453	·4	14	·01	593	·6	18	·02	..	..
438	·2	19	·01	1,355	·5	5	·002	..	..
359	·4	17	·02	832	·9	18	·02	..	..
420	·5	72	·1	789	·9	13	·01	4	·005
282	·1	99	·1	573	·3	115	·1	57	·03
196	·1	39	·03	348	·2	19	·01	18	·01
105	·1	41	·03	196	·1	48	·04	13	·01
296	·2	51	·03	369	·2	39	·02	6	·004
272	·2	2	·001	373	·2	67	·04	..	..
148	·1	61	·04	291	·2	1	·001	..	..
273	·2	110	·1	891	·5	111	·1	2	·001
463	·5	46	·05	579	·6	43	·04	..	..
210	·7	20	·1	141	·5	8	·03	..	..
360	·1	133	·05	846	·3	9	·003	2	·001
169	·1	33	·03	384	·3	..	..	1	·001
188	·1	17	·01	424	·3	11	·01	12	·01
45	·04	41	·04	86	·1	20	·02	11	·01
506	·1	122	·04	1,319	·4	29	·01	64	·02
976	·2	56	·01	1,292	·3	32	·01	11	·002
231	·1	139	·1	1,048	·4	204	·1	40	·02
373	·1	48	·02	2,792	1·0	87	·03	50	·02
117	·1	22	·01	290	·2	31	·02	1	·0006
145	·1	4	·002	691	·4	5	·003	..	..
388	·1	124	·04	755	·2	33	·01	1	·0003
8,164	**·2**	**1,392**	**·03**	**19,098**	**·4**	**1,015**	**·02**	**363**	**·01**

1	2	21		22		23		24	
No.	Districts.	Diphtheria.		Chicken pox.		Mumps.		Tuberculosis of joints.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.								
	Burdwan Division.								
1	Burdwan ..	16	·01	5	·003	..	..	4	·002
2	Birbhum ..	10	·01	2	·002	..	..	..	..
3	Bankura ..	17	·02	..	..	2	·002	3	·002
4	Midnapur ..	25	·01	6	·002	1	·0004	1	·0004
5	Hooghly ..	35	·04	10	·01	1	·001	..	..
6	Howrah ..	8	·01	3	·004	1	·001	3	·004
	Presidency Division.								
7	24-Parganas ..	10	·005	7	·003	2	·001	2	·001
8	Nadia ..	27	·02	3	·002	..	..	1	·001
9	Murshidabad ..	1	·001	1	·001	..	..	5	·003
10	Jessore ..	27	·02	5	·003	..	..	..	..
11	Khulna ..	14	·01	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rajshahi Division.								
12	Rajshahi ..	1	·001	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Dinajpur ..	16	·01	6	·003	18	·01	20	·01
14	Jalpaiguri ..	20	·02	1	·001	3	·003	6	·01
15	Darjeeling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	·2
16	Rangpur ..	11	·004	21	·01	1	·0004	6	·002
17	Bogra ..	13	·01	..	..	2	·002	2	·002
18	Pabna ..	42	·03	3	·002	1	·001	1	·001
19	Malda ..	31	·03	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dacca Division.								
20	Dacca ..	36	·01	16	·005	2	·001	16	·005
21	Mymensingh ..	42	·01	58	·01	..	..	6	·001
22	Faridpur ..	17	·01	1	·0004	4	·002	10	·004
23	Bakarganj ..	12	·004	7	·002	7	·002	4	·001
	Chittagong Division.								
24	Chittagong ..	7	·004	19	·01	1	·0006	..	..
25	Noakhali ..	7	·004	1	·0006	..	..	..	..
26	Tippera ..	7	·002	1	·0003	7	·002	12	·006
	Total of rural districts	**452**	**·01**	**176**	**·004**	**53**	**·001**	**157**	**·003**

25		26		27		28	29			30
Other tubercular diseases.		Leprosy.		Cancer.		Deaths from child-birth.	Deaths under one year.			Infant Mortality Rate.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
24	·02	142	·1	30	·02	353	4,099	3,688	7,787	182·3
10	·01	173	·2	18	·02	249	3,242	2,730	5,972	193·8
6	·01	297	·3	11	·01	241	3,241	2,763	6,004	159·8
11	·004	152	·1	30	·01	752	5,966	5,347	11,313	128·3
1	·001	38	·04	29	·03	277	2,038	1,737	3,775	147·6
18	·02	14	·02	19	·02	170	1,608	1,377	2,985	123·7
26	·01	9	·004	14	·01	291	4,874	3,867	8,741	122·7
7	·005	39	·03	11	·03	375	4,176	3,365	7,541	135·0
9	·01	45	·03	4	·003	225	3,686	3,179	6,865	144·1
..	..	8	·005	9	·005	494	3,278	2,779	6,057	117·3
..	..	..	..	1	·001	455	3,286	2,873	6,159	141·1
..	..	..	..	..	..	517	4,389	3,704	8,093	162·8
5	·003	17	·01	11	·01	906	6,073	5,182	11,255	201·8
32	·03	26	·03	6	·01	871	3,491	3,229	6,720	187·9
130	·4	14	·05	5	·02	96	856	734	1,590	143·2
46	·02	77	·03	30	·01	1,433	8,468	7,067	15,535	173·3
..	..	11	·01	5	·004	461	3,226	2,597	5,823	162·3
1	·001	20	·01	21	·01	413	3,096	2,485	5,581	122·4
..	..	20	·02	3	·003	148	1,839	1,551	3,390	124·4
47	·01	65	·02	44	·01	1,127	8,123	6,345	14,468	135·2
14	·003	170	·03	30	·01	1,654	13,490	11,096	24,586	154·7
45	·02	21	·01	20	·01	735	5,995	4,718	10,713	134·6
2	·001	12	·004	54	·02	787	6,555	5,286	11,841	144·0
2	·001	5	·003	3	·002	419	4,240	3,525	7,765	138·8
1	·0006	3	·002	15	·01	624	3,273	2,837	6,110	113·2
24	·01	68	·02	20	·01	1,018	7,748	6,358	14,106	132·3
461	**·01**	**1,446**	**·03**	**443**	**·01**	**15,091**	**120,356**	**100,419**	**220,775**	**145·8**

1	2	3		4		5		6	
No.	Towns.	Malaria.		Enteric Fever.		Measles.		Relapsing Fever (Spirochætal).	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Burdwan District.								
1	Burdwan ..	50	1·3	20	·5	1	·03	..	..
2	Kalna ..	28	2·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Katwa ..	4	·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Dainhat ..	31	6·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Raniganj ..	15	·9	9	·5	..	..	..	..
6	Asansol ..	1	·03	18	·6	..	..	..	..
	Birbhum District.								
7	Suri	4	·4	3	·3	..	..	..	..
	Bankura District.								
8	Bankura ..	4	·1	11	·4	1	·03	..	..
9	Bishnupur ..	59	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Sonamukhi ..	33	3·0	1	·1	..	..	..	..
	Midnapur District.								
11	Midnapur ..	14	·4	24	·7	..	..	..	..
12	Ghatal ..	22	1·8	..	..	1	·1	..	..
13	Kharar ..	25	4·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Chandrakona ..	42	7·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Ramjibanpur ..	28	4·5	1	·2	..	..	..	..
16	Khirpai ..	7	1·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Tamluk ..	..	..	1	·1	1	·1	..	..
	Hooghly District.								
18	Hooghly-Chinsura	17	·5	40	1·2	..	..	..	..
19	Bansberia ..	66	4·6	2	·1	1	·1	..	..
20	Arambagh ..	31	4·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Serampur ..	9	·2	25	·6	..	..	..	..
22	Baidyabati ..	13	·7	2	·1	..	..	..	..
23	Rishra-Konnagar ..	5	·2	8	·3	2	·1	..	..
24	Uttarpara ..	4	·4	5	·5	2	·2	..	..
25	Kotrung ..	4	·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Bhadreswar ..	11	·5	..	..	8	·3	..	..
27	Champdani ..	5	·2	9	·3	1	·04	..	..
	Howrah District.								
28	Howrah ..	49	·2	228	1·0	39	·2	..	..
29	Bally ..	4	·1	3	·1	2	·1	..	..

7		8		9		10		11	
Kala-azar.		Influenza.		Cerebrospinal fever.		Typhus fever.		Blackwater fever.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
9	·2	..	..	7	·2	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	·03	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	·4	..	..
1	·03	1	·03	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	·5	2	·3	2	·3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·1	..	..
12	·4	4	·1	1	·03	..	..	..	..
2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·03	1	·03	7	·2	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·1	3	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·1	1	·04	1	·04	..	..	..	..
4	·02	..	..	7	·03	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No.	Towns.	Other fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Pneumonia.	
1	2	3		4		5		6	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Burdwan District.								
1	Burdwan ..	31	·8	75	1·9	52	1·3	88	2·2
2	Kalna ..	53	5·5	8	·8	6	·6	27	2·8
3	Katwa ..	48	6·2	5	·6	10	1·3	11	1·4
4	Dainhat ..	4	·8	3	·6	..	..	11	2·5
5	Raniganj ..	20	1·2	16	1·0	29	1·8	34	2·1
6	Asansol ..	6	·2	10	·3	13	·4	26	·8
	Birbhum District.								
7	Suri ..	20	1·8	3	·3	4	·4	7	·6
	Bankura District.								
8	Bankura ..	22	·7	18	·6	22	·7	9	·3
9	Bishnupur ..	15	·8	4	·2	27	1·4	32	1·6
10	Sonamukhi ..	21	1·9	5	·4	34	3·1	31	2·8
	Midnapur District.								
11	Midnapur ..	80	2·5	66	2·1	41	1·3	78	2·4
12	Ghatal ..	3	·2	1	·1	21	1·7	16	1·3
13	Kharar ..	3	·5	..	..	10	1·7	13	2·3
14	Chandrakona ..	11	1·8	17	2·8	9	1·5	35	5·8
15	Ramjibanpur ..	4	·6	3	·5	49	7·9	31	5·0
16	Khirpai ..	25	6·8	2	·5	12	3·2	8	2·2
17	Tamluk ..	21	2·3	10	1·1	1	·1	4	·4
	Hooghly District.								
18	Hooghly-Chinsura	75	2·3	22	·7	41	1·3	52	1·6
19	Bansberia ..	15	1·1	8	·6	13	·9	17	1·2
20	Arambagh ..	..	..	10	1·3	13	1·7	30	4·0
21	Serampur ..	119	3·1	75	1·9	81	2·1	58	1·5
22	Baidyabati ..	26	1·4	3	·2	31	1·7	15	·8
23	Rishra-Konnagar ..	32	1·2	17	·6	23	·9	20	·7
24	Uttarpara ..	17	1·8	10	1·1	17	1·8	10	1·1
25	Kotrung ..	25	3·5	7	1·0	12	1·7	8	1·1
26	Bhadreswar ..	71	3·1	10	·4	22	1·0	14	·6
27	Champdani ..	24	·9	8	·3	15	·6	18	·7
	Howrah District.								
28	Howrah ..	89	·4	536	2·4	368	1·6	239	1·1
29	Bally ..	21	·7	19	·6	27	·9	16	·5

7		8		9		10		11	
Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Whooping cough.		Other respiratory diseases.		Beri-Beri.		Acute poliomyelitis.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
35	·9	..	..	50	1·3	2	·1	..	..
2	·2	..	..	7	·7	..	..	..	..
5	·6	..	..	12	1·5	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	·8	..	..	..	..
23	1·4	..	..	36	2·2	3	·2	..	..
13	·4	..	..	3	·1	..	..	..	..
2	·2	..	..	1	·1	1	·1	..	..
2	·1	..	..	12	·4	..	..	..	..
11	·6	1	·1	15	·8	..	..	..	..
4	·4	1	·1	7	·6	..	..	..	..
20	·6	..	..	23	·7	..	..	..	..
2	·2	3	·2	5	·4	..	..	..	..
2	·3	..	..	5	·9	..	..	..	..
1	·2	..	..	10	1·7	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7	1·1	..	..	..	..
5	1·3	..	..	3	·8	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	·7	..	..	..	..
33	1·0	..	..	33	1·0	4	·1	..	..
2	·1	..	..	11	·8	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	9	1·2	..	..	..	..
24	·6	4	·1	37	·9	1	·03	..	..
11	·6	..	..	14	·8	..	..	..	..
6	·2	..	..	12	·4	8	·3	..	..
	·7	..	..	4	·4	1	·1	..	..
..	..	..	..	9	1·3	2	·3	..	..
6	·3	..	..	7	·3	1	·04	..	..
6	·2	..	..	3	·1	..	..	..	..
234	1·0	..	..	1,525	6·8	3	·01	..	..
12	·4	..	..	7	·2	2	·1	..	..

1	2	3		4		5		6	
No.	Towns.	Diphtheria.		Chicken pox.		Mumps.		Tuberculosis of joints.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Burdwan Division.								
1	Burdwan ..	4	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Kalna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Katwa ..	..	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..
4	Dainhat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Raniganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Asansol ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Birbhum District.								
7	Suri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bankura District.								
8	Bankura ..	1	·03	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Bishnupur ..	..	..	..	..	2	·1	..	..
10	Sonamukhi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Midnapore District.								
11	Midnapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Ghatal ..	..	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..
13	Kharar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Chandrakona ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Ramjibanpur ..	1	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Khirpai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Tamluk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hooghly District.								
18	Hooghly-Chinsura	3	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Bansberia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Arambagh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Serampur ..	3	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Baidyabati ..	1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Rishra-Konnagar ..	2	·1	..	..	..	..	1	·04
24	Uttarpara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Kotrung ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Bhadreswar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Champdani ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Howrah District.								
28	Howrah ..	3	·01	..	..	1	·004	..	..
29	Bally ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

7 Other tubercular diseases.		8 Leprosy.		9 Cancer.		10 Deaths from child-birth.	11 Deaths under one year.			12 Infant Mortality Rate.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	·03	3	·1	10	·3	17	29	32	61	53·5
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	21	16	37	218·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	15	100·0
2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	17	229·7
..	..	2	·1	..	..	4	48	42	90	159·6
..	..	..	..	1	·03	16	58	37	95	98·1
..	..	1	·1	..	..	3	2	2	4	50·0
2	·1	..	..	2	·1	12	20	14	34	84·6
..	..	2	·1	1	·1	7	24	15	39	128·3
..	..	4	·4	..	..	4	32	20	52	166·1
..	..	...	..	..	..	14	24	17	41	55·8
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	17	16	33	84·8
1	·2	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	6	89·5
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	14	29	218·1
1	·2	1	·2	..	..	1	5	5	10	97·1
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	8	106·7
..	..	..	..	2	·2	3	15	11	26	116·1
3	·1	..	..	..	..	12	63	64	127	112·1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	17	137·1
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	7	23	125·7
3	·1	..	..	5	·1	2	72	66	138	159·3
..	..	..	..	2	·1	3	28	22	50	99·8
5	·2	1	·04	3	·1	1	23	22	45	129·7
1	·1	..	..	1	·1	..	11	12	23	82·4
2	·3	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	15	107·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	29	30	59	138·8
..	..	1	·04	1	·04	4	28	22	50	77·5
2	·01	5	·02	24	·1	68	841	759	1,600	240·8
..	..	1	·03	1	·03	3	30	18	48	84·1

1	2	3		4		5		6	
No.	Towns.	Malaria.		Enteric Fever.		Measles.		Relapsing Fever (Spirochætal).	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	24-Parganas District.								
30	Tollyganj ..	2	·1	1	·04	..	..	..	..
31	South Suburban ..	14	·3	19	·5	2	·1	..	..
32	Garden Reach ..	60	1·1	12	·2	7	·1	..	..
33	Budge-Budge ..	4	·2	14	·6	..	..	..	..
34	Baruipur ..	7	1·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Rajpur ..	12	1·0	7	·6	1	·1	..	..
36	Jaynagar-Majilpur	3	·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Dum Dum ..	4	·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	North Dum Dum	4	·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	South Dum Dum ..	1	·1	9	·5	..	..	..	..
40	Khardah ..	5	·8	..	..	1	·2	..	..
41	Panihati ..	1	·1	..	..	1	·1	..	..
42	Garulia ..	6	·4	1	·1	..	..	..	..
43	North Barrackpur	9	·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Barrackpur ..	2	·1	2	·1	..	..	..	..
45	Titagarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Naihati ..	1	·03	7	·2	2	·1	..	..
47	Bhatpara ..	4	·1	23	·3	8	·1	..	..
48	Halisahar ..	3	·2	2	·1	..	..	..	..
49	Kanchrapara ..	..	..	..	..	4	·3	..	..
50	Baranagar ..	14	·4	18	·5	7	·2	..	..
51	Kamarhati ..	7	·2	1	·03	2	·1	..	..
52	Barasat ..	13	1·5	5	·6	..	..	..	..
53	Gobardanga ..	8	1·8	4	·9	..	..	..	..
54	Basirhat ..	32	1·5	8	·4	..	..	..	..
55	Taki ..	2	·2	2	·2	..	..	..	..
56	Baduria ..	10	·7	2	·1	..	..	..	..
	City of Calcutta.								
57	Calcutta ..	557	·5	1,306	1·1	127	·1	..	..
	Nadia District.								
58	Krishnagar ..	14	·6	9	·3	1	·04	..	..
59	Nabadwip ..	8	·4	7	·4	..	..	..	..
60	Ranaghat ..	25	2·2	1	·1	..	..	..	..
61	Birnagar ..	3	1·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	Santipur ..	26	1·0	6	·2	..	..	..	..
63	Chakdaha ..	23	5·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	Kushtia ..	2	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Kumarkhali ..	1	·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Meherpur ..	49	7·9	..	..	..	..	..	..

7		8		9		10		11	
Kala-azar.		Influenza.		Cerebrospinal fever.		Typhus fever.		Blackwater fever.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
3	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	·1	..	..	2	·1	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	·04	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	·1	1	·04	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·1	1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·1	2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	·04	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	·03	..	..	..	..
2	·02	3	·04	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·1	..	..	3	·1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·1	1	·1
3	·7	..	..	1	·2	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
184	·2	331	·3	795	·7	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	·1	1	·04	..	..	..	..
6	·3	..	..	2	·1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	·2	..	..	..	..	2	·5	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·3	1	·3	..	..	9	2·7	1	·3
2	·3	..	..	1	·2	..	..	..	..

1	2	3		4		5		6	
No.	Towns.	Other fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Pneumonia.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	24-Parganas District.								
30	Tollyganj ..	23	·9	5	·2	8	·3	11	·4
31	South Suburban ..	48	1·2	44	1·1	41	1·0	61	1·5
32	Garden Reach ..	97	1·7	45	·8	71	1·3	43	·8
33	Budge-Budge ..	39	1·6	111	4·6	28	1·2	32	1·3
34	Baruipur ..	5	·8	6	·9	..	..	12	1·8
35	Rajpur ..	60	5·3	13	1·1	3	·3	25	2·2
36	Jaynagar-Majilpur	10	1·0	1	·1	5	·5	3	·3
37	Dum Dum ..	3	·6	3	·6	..	..	1	·2
38	North Dum Dum ..	13	2·9	4	·9	12	2·6	6	1·3
39	South Dum Dum ..	15	·8	22	1·2	13	·7	15	·8
40	Khardah ..	8	1·3	2	·3	3	·5	4	·7
41	Panihati ..	4	·3	7	·6	10	·9	8	·7
42	Garulia ..	16	1·1	4	·3	11	·8	6	·4
43	North Barrackpur	38	2·3	9	·5	14	·9	21	1·3
44	Barrackpur ..	14	·5	8	·3	4	·2	12	·5
45	Titagarh ..	565	11·4	1	·02	9	·2	..	..
46	Naihati ..	93	3·0	13	·4	5	·2	17	·6
47	Bhatpara ..	573	6·7	44	·5	50	·6	87	1·0
48	Halisahar ..	9	·5	5	·3	10	·6	23	1·4
49	Kanchrapara ..	37	2·5	6	·4	2	·1	10	·7
50	Baranagar ..	82	2·2	105	2·8	50	1·3	50	1·3
51	Kamarhati ..	78	2·6	44	1·4	30	1·0	42	1·4
52	Barasat ..	12	1·4	3	·3	2	·2	11	1·3
53	Gobardanga ..	5	1·1	3	·7	..	..	21	4·6
54	Basirhat ..	23	1·1	11	·5	11	·5	46	2·2
55	Taki ..	15	1·8	5	·6	..	..	12	1·5
56	Baduria ..	39	2·9	3	·2	5	·4	27	2·0
	City of Calcutta.								
57	Calcutta ..	914	·8	1,645	1·4	1,374	1·2	2,492	2·2
	Nadia District.								
58	Krishnagar ..	65	2·7	14	·6	6	·2	25	1·0
59	Nabadwip ..	341	18·1	65	3·4	14	·7	36	1·9
60	Ranaghat ..	5	·4	10	·9	1	·1	5	·4
61	Birnagar ..	..	..	1	4	1	·4	9	3·8
62	Santipur ..	84	3·4	16	·6	16	·6	32	1·3
63	Chakdaha ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3·0
64	Kushtia ..	13	1·4	4	·4	1	·1	8	·5
65	Kumarkhali ..	42	12·5	4	1·2	3	·9	3	·4
66	Meherpur ..	1	·2	1	·2	..	..	10	[illegible]

7		8		9		10		11	
Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Whooping cough.		Other respiratory diseases.		Beri Beri.		Acute poliomyelitis.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
12	·5	..	..	12	·5	..	..	..	..
32	·8	8	·2	50	1·3	6	·1	1	·03
22	·4	..	..	30	·5	..	..	..	..
33	1·4	..	..	58	2·4	5	·2	..	..
1	·1	..	..	3	·5	..	..	..	..
9	·8	..	..	8	·7	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	4	·4	1	·1	..	..
1	·2	..	..	3	·6	..	..	..	..
2	·4	..	..	4	·9	..	..	..	..
100	5·4	1	·1	11	·6	8	·4	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	·8	4	·7	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	·4	3	·3	..	..
6	·4	..	..	9	·6	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	21	1·3	..	..	..	..
5	·2	..	..	13	·5	3	·1	..	..
1	·02	2	·04	11	·2	1	·02	..	..
10	·3	..	..	10	·3	1	·03	..	..
71	·8	1	·01	90	1·1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	·4	1	·1	4	·3	3	·2	..	..
38	1·0	1	·03	81	2·2	26	·7	..	..
16	·5	..	..	24	·8	2	·1	..	..
3	·3	1	·1	3	·3	1	·1	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	1·1	1	·2	..	..
9	·4	7	·3	1	·1	..	..	..	..
2	·2	..	..	2	·2	..	..	..	..
2	·1	..	..	4	·3	..	..	..	..
2,980	2·6	..	..	4,339	3·8	286	·2	..	..
7	·3	..	..	9	·4	2	·1	..	..
12	·6	..	..	14	·7	10	·5	..	..
8	·7	..	..	2	·2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	·8	..	..	..	..
16	·6	..	..	23	·9	6	·2	..	..
1	·2	..	..	1	·2	2	·5	..	..
2	·2	..	..	3	·3	..	..	..	..
1	·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·3	..	..	1	·2	..	..	..	..

1	2	3		4		5		6	
No.	Towns.	Diphtheria.		Chicken pox.		Mumps.		Tuberculosis of joints.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	24-Parganas District.								
30	Tollyganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	South Suburban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Garden Reach ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Budge-Budge ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Baruipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Rajpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Jaynagar Majilpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Dum Dum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	North Dum Dum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	South Dum Dum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Khardah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Panihati ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Garulia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	North Barrackpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Barrackpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Titagarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Naihati ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Bhatpara ..	..	..	2	·02	..	..	..	..
48	Halisahar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Kanchrapara ..	..	..	1	·1	..	..		
50	Baranagar ..	..	..	1	·03	..	..	..	..
51	Kamarhati ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Barasat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Gobardanga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Basirhat ..	2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Taki ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	[illegible]
56	Baduria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	City of Calcutta.								
57	Calcutta ..	111	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nadia District.								
58	Krishnagar ..	..	..	3	·1	..	..	..	..
59	Nabadwip ..	..	..	1	·05	..	..	..	..
60	Ranaghat ..	..	..	3	·3	..	..	..	..
61	Birnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	Santipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Chakdaha ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	Kushtia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Kumarkhali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Meherpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

7 Other tubercular diseases.		8 Leprosy.		9 Cancer.		10 Deaths from child-birth.	11 Deaths under one year.			12 Infant Mortality Rate.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	17	33	66·4
..	..	..	..	1	·03	1	83	81	164	117·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	62	68	130	124·3
..	..	..	..	1	·1	3	20	9	29	94·8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	9	20	150·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	18	31	110·3
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	5	151·5
2	·4	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	61·2
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	3	8	77·7
11	·6	..	..	7	·4	6	21	18	39	89·4
1	·2	..	..	2	·3	..	5	2	7	76·9
5	·4	1	·1	1	·1	..	11	15	26	82·0
..	..	..	..	3	·2	1	13	9	22	103·8
14	·9	..	..	..	..	1	26	19	45	112·5
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	7	16	67·5
..	..	2	·04	..	..	6	79	62	141	182·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	17	14	31	103·7
1	·01	3	·04	1	·01	28	265	208	473	222·6
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	4	10	58·5
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	6	13	52·6
..	..	..	..	6	·2	11	73	76	149	163·7
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	50	46	96	172·3
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	9	18	145·2
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	2	9	78·9
1	·1	..	..	..	..	4	27	16	43	98·6
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	10	17	131·8
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	4	9	58·8
238	·2	20	·02	353	·3	80	3,276	2,733	6,009	205·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	18	19	37	53·8
..	..	1	·05	5	·3	9	54	50	104	181·5
..	..	..	..	3	·3	..	2	2	4	28·0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	125·0
..	..	2	·1	4	·2	4	42	34	76	93·6
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	6	115·4
..	..	..	..	1	·1	1	3	5	8	48·8
1	·3	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	11	114·6
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	9	16	126·0

1	2	3		4		5		6	
No.	Towns.	Malaria.		Enteric Fever.		Measles.		Relapsing Fever (Spirochaetal).	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Murshidabad District.								
67	Berhampur ..	11	·4	16	·6	..	..	..	..
68	Murshidabad ..	1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	9	·8	7	·6	..	..	..	..
70	Kandi ..	2	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Jangipur ..	..	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..
72	Dhulian ..	..	..	2	·2	..	..	..	..
	Jessore District.								
73	Jessore ..	27	2·4	3	·3	..	..	..	..
74	Kotchandpur ..	49	8·0	1	·2	..	..	..	..
75	Maheshpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Khulna District.								
76	Khulna ..	8	·4	6	·3	..	..	..	..
77	Satkhira ..	13	1·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	Debhatta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rajshahi District.								
79	Rajshahi ..	4	·1	6	·2	..	..	..	..
80	Nator ..	16	1·9	5	·6	1	·1	..	..
	Dinajpur District.								
81	Dinajpur ..	9	·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jalpaiguri District.								
82	Jalpaiguri ..	60	3·2	13	·7	..	..	..	..
	Darjeeling District.								
83	Darjeeling ..	24	1·1	5	·2	..	..	..	..
84	Kurseong ..	2	·3	1	·1	..	..	..	..
	Rangpur District.								
85	Rangpur ..	23	1·1	17	·8	..	..	..	..
86	Gaibandha ..	..	..	7	·8	..	..	..	..
	Bogra District.								
87	Bogra ..	4	·3	8	·5	..	..	..	..
88	Sherpur ..	3	·7	1	·2	..	..	..	..
	Pabna District.								
89	Pabna ..	2	·1	3	·1	..	..	..	..
90	Sirajganj ..	1	·03	12	·4	..	..	..	..
	Malda District.								
91	English Bazar ..	20	1·2	1	·1	2	·1	..	..
92	Old Malda ..	18	6·5	2	·7	..	..	..	..
93	Nawabganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

7		8		9		10		11	
Kala-azar.		Influenza.		Cerebrospinal fever.		Typhus fever.		Blackwater fever.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
22	·8	1	·04	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·1	1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	1·2	..	..	3	·3	1	·1	..	..
2	·3	..	..	1	·2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·1	..	..
..	..	2	·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	·2	1	·04	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	·7	..	..	..	..	1	·05	..	..
13	·7	2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	·7	..	..	1	·05	..	..	..	..
5	·7	4	·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	·1	..	..	1	·05	..	..	..	..
13	·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

18

1	2	12		13		14		15	
		Other fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Pneumonia.	
No.	Towns.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Murshidabad District.								
67	Berhampur ..	214	7·8	43	1·6	11	·4	57	2·1
68	Murshidabad ..	95	10·0	10	1·0	8	·8	19	2·0
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	5	·4	8	·7	2	·2	16	1·4
70	Kandi ..	49	3·9	7	·5	..	..	3	·2
71	Jangipur ..	89	7·0	7	·5	3	·2	8	·6
72	Dhulian ..	73	7·5	3	·3	4	·4	6	·6
	Jessore District.								
73	Jessore ..	..	..	8	·7	3	·3	24	2·1
74	Kotchandpur ..	1	·2	..	..	..	..	2	·3
75	Maheshpur ..	..	..	..	..	2	·6	..	..
	Khulna District.								
76	Khulna ..	84	4·4	20	1·0	4	·2	21	1·1
77	Satkhira ..	33	2·9	7	·6	4	·4	24	2·1
78	Debhatta ..	13	2·6	3	·6	2	·4	8	1·6
	Rajshahi District.								
79	Rajshahi ..	93	3·4	22	·8	7	·3	27	1·0
80	Nator ..	2	·2	4	·5	1	·1	8	1·0
	Dinajpur District.								
81	Dinajpur ..	26	1·4	20	1·0	5	·3	28	1·5
	Jalpaiguri District.								
82	Jalpaiguri ..	3	·2	10	·5	5	·3	45	2·4
	Darjeeling District.								
83	Darjeeling ..	238	11·2	15	·7	23	1·1	63	3·0
84	Kurseong ..	173	23·2	29	3·9	4	·5	17	2·3
	Rangpur District.								
85	Rangpur ..	48	2·3	26	1·2	3	·1	30	1·4
86	Gaibandha ..	21	2·5	5	·6	1	·1	7	·5
	Bogra District.								
87	Bogra ..	16	1·1	6	·4	1	·1	10	·7
88	Sherpur ..	6	1·4	..	..	2	·5	11	2·6
	Pabna District.								
89	Pabna ..	40	1·8	2	·1	5	·2	5	·2
90	Sirajganj ..	211	6·5	11	·3	19	·6	19	·6
	Malda District.								
91	English Bazar ..	21	1·2	6	·3	3	·2	8	·3
92	Old Malda ..	6	2·2	2	·7	2	·7	5	1·5
93	Nawabganj ..	48	3·0	5	·3	7	·4	9	·6

16 Pulmonary tuberculosis.		17 Whooping cough.		18 Other respiratory diseases.		19 Beri Beri.		20 Acute poliomyelitis.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
26	·9	..	..	35	1·3	55	2·0	..	..
1	·1	..	..	4	·4	27	2·8	..	..
6	·5	..	..	3	·3	1	·1	..	..
6	·5	2	·2	3	·2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..
2	·2	1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	·3	..	..	6	·5	2	·2	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	·3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	·6	..	..	22	1·1	..	..	..	..
2	·2	..	..	8	·7	1	·1	..	..
2	·4	..	..	1	·2	..	..	..	..
5	·2	..	..	11	·4	..	..	..	..
4	·5	..	..	2	·2	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	·05	12	·6	..	..	..	..
16	·8	..	..	21	1·1	..	..	..	..
59	2·8	..	..	4	·2	..	..	..	..
29	3·9	1	·1	8	1·1	..	..	..	..
25	1·2	1	·05	13	·6	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..
7	·5	..	..	7	·5	..	..	..	..
4	·9	..	..	2	·5	..	..	..	..
7	·3	..	..	5	·2	..	..	..	..
12	·4	..	..	12	·4	2	·1	..	..
2	·1	..	..	7	·4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7	2·5	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	·1	..	..	..	..

1	2	21		22		23		24	
No.	Towns.	Diphtheria.		Chicken pox.		Mumps.		Tuberculosis of joints.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Murshidabad District.								
67	Berhampur ..	2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Murshidabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·2
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	Kandi ..	..	..	..	..	28	2·2	11	·9
71	Jangipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·1
72	Dhulian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jessore District.								
73	Jessore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·2
74	Kotchandpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	Maheshpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Khulna District.								
76	Khulna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Satkhira ..	2	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	Debhatta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rajshahi District.								
79	Rajshahi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Nator ..	1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dinajpur District.								
81	Dinajpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jalpaiguri District.								
82	Jalpaiguri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Darjeeling District.								
83	Darjeeling ..	1	·05	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Kurseong ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rangpur District.								
85	Rangpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Gaibandha ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bogra District.								
87	Bogra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	Sherpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pabna District.								
89	Pabna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	Sirajganj ..	2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Malda District.								
91	English Bazar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	Old Malda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	Nawabganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

25 Other tubercular diseases.		26 Leprosy.		27 Cancer.		28 Deaths from child-birth.	29 Deaths under one year.			30 Infant Mortality Rate.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
..	..	3	·1	10	·4	10	50	21	71	151·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	11	18	206·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	3	22·7
..	..	1	·1	..	..	2	5	6	11	45·8
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	8	17	56·7
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	5	13	48·0
1	·1	..	..	..	..	2	5	3	8	38·3
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	7	10	128·2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	·05	6	22	22	44	66·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	17	32	141·0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	12	20	169·5
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	43	32	75	103·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	7	11	114·6
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	9	25	189·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	5	13	28·3
10	·5	..	..	2	·1	10	49	50	99	114·1
15	2·0	..	..	..	..	5	38	31	69	180·2
..	..	2	·1	1	·05	9	23	10	33	84·0
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	26·3
..	..	1	·1	1	·1	5	20	11	31	149·0
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	2	7	68·6
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	7	15	78·1
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	35	35	70	122·6
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	5	21	59·3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	9	89·1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	23	16	39	94·9

1	2	3		4		5		6	
No.	Towns.	Malaria.		Enteric Fever.		Measles.		Relapsing Fever (Spirochaetal).	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	Dacca District.								
94	Dacca ..	21	·1	94	·7	9	·1	..	..
95	Narayanganj ..	..	..	8	·2	5	·1	..	..
	Mymensingh District.								
96	Mymensingh ..	3	·1	10	·3	..	..	..	..
97	Muktagacha ..	..	..	..	..	1	·2	..	..
98	Gauripur ..	3	·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Netrakona ..	45	4·1	2	·2	..	..	..	..
100	Jamalpur ..	2	·1	4	·2	..	..	..	..
101	Sherpur ..	19	1·0	17	·9	1	·05	..	..
102	Kishoreganj ..	3	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Bajitpur ..	3	·3	1	·1	1	·1	..	..
104	Tangail ..	2	·1	8	·5	2	·1	..	..
	Faridpur District.								
105	Faridpur ..	69	4·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	Rajbari	10	1·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	Madaripur ..	..	..	1	·04	1	·04	..	..
	Bakarganj District.								
108	Barisal ..	5	·1	12	·3	1	·03	..	..
109	Jhalakati ..	1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Nalĉhiti ..	..	..	1	·5	..	..	..	..
111	Pirojpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	Patuakhali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	Bhola ..	3	·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chittagong District.								
114	Chittagong ..	12	·2	34	·6	..	..	..	..
115	Cox's Bazar ..	2	·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Noakhali District.								
116	Noakhali ..	1	·1	1	·1	..	..	..	..
	Tippera District.								
117	Comilla ..	1	·03	10	·3	..	..	..	..
118	Brahmanbaria ..	..	..	4	·1	1	·04	..	..
119	Chandpur	4	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of Towns ..	2,036	·6	2,200	·6	247	·1	..	..
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	**341,321**	**6·8**	**8,290**	**·2**	**1,962**	**·04**	**5**	**·0001**

7		8		9		10		11	
Kala-azar.		Influenza.		Cerebrospinal fever.		Typhus fever.		Blackwater fever.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
95	·7	1	·01	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·03
1	·2	..	..	..	..	2	·3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	·3	..	..	..	..	3	·3	1	·1
2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	·3	..	..	..	..	6	·4	..	..
2	·3	..	..	1	·1	3	·4	..	..
2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·5	..	..
2	·2	1	·1	..	..	4	·4	4	·4
1	·1	..	..	..	..	1	·1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
626	·2	386	·1	833	·2	44	·01	8	·002
17,056	**·3**	**2,467**	**·1**	**1,721**	**·03**	**4,443**	**·1**	**169**	**·003**

1	2	12		13		14		15	
No.	Towns.	Other fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Pneumonia.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	Dacca District.								
94	Dacca ..	17	·1	251	1·8	98	·7	490	3·5
95	Narayanganj ..	196	5·7	55	1·6	13	·4	15	·4
	Mymensingh District.								
96	Mymensingh ..	146	4·8	23	·8	6	·2	10	·3
97	Muktagacha ..	20	3·3	1	·2	2	·3	6	1·0
98	Gauripur ..	4	·6	1	·2	..	..	2	·3
99	Netrokona ..	16	1·5	6	·6	6	·6	6	·5
100	Jamalpur ..	90	3·9	5	·2	5	·2	7	·3
101	Sherpur ..	72	3·7	17	·9	14	·7	16	·8
102	Kishoreganj ..	60	3·9	8	·5	16	1·0	..	..
103	Bajitpur ..	21	1·8	9	·8	2	·2	..	..
104	Tangail ..	29	1·8	11	·7	6	·4	23	1·4
	Faridpur District.								
105	Faridpur ..	7	·4	6	·4	7	·4	14	·9
106	Rajbari ..	57	8·0	6	·8	7	1·0	11	1·5
107	Madaripur ..	49	1·8	34	1·3	2	·1	13	·5
	Bakarganj District.								
108	Barisal ..	194	5·4	60	1·7	1	·03	29	·8
109	Jhalakati ..	11	1·7	3	·5	1	·1	1	·1
110	Nalchiti ..	7	3·6	1	·5	7	3·6	3	1·5
111	Pirojpur ..	20	1·8	1	·1	..	..	1	·1
112	Patuakhali ..	10	1·5	1	·1	..	..	2	·3
113	Bhola ..	15	2·7	3	·5	1	·2	2	·4
	Chittagong District.								
114	Chittagong ..	276	5·2	86	1·6	18	·3	34	·6
115	Cox's Bazar ..	18	3·6	6	1·2	7	1·4	2	·4
	Noakhali District.								
116	Noakhali ..	30	2·3	27	2·1	4	·3	3	·2
	Tippera District.								
117	Comilla ..	48	1·5	28	·9	8	·3	9	·3
118	Brahmanbaria ..	110	4·1	39	1·5	35	1·3	4	·1
119	Chandpur ..	45	2·7	21	1·2	9	·5	3	·2
	Total of towns ..	7,466	2·1	4,246	1·2	3,222	·9	5,382	1·5
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	**310,153**	**6·2**	**27,301**	**·6**	**27,152**	**·5**	**47,888**	**1·8**

16 Pulmonary tuberculosis.		17 Whooping cough.		18 Other respiratory diseases.		19 Beri Beri.		20 Acute poliomyelitis.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
78	·6	2	·01	558	4·0	2	·01	..	..
6	·2	..	..	19	·6	..	..	1	·03
5	·2	1	·03	3	·1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·2	..	..	4	·6	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	3	·3	..	..	..	..
4	·2	..	..	3	·1	..	..	..	..
6	·3	..	..	10	·5	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	10	·6	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	·1	2	·2	..	..	..	..
3	·2	..	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..
4	·3	..	..	4	·3	4	·3	..	..
2	·3	3	·4	..	..	3	·4	..	..
1	·04	..	..	2	·1	..	..	..	..
6	·2	2	·1	2	·1	3	·1	..	..
1	·1	..	..	2	·3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	·5	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	·2	..	..	..	..
14	·3	..	..	23	·4	..	..	..	..
1	·2	..	..	5	1·0	..	..	..	..
1	·1	1	·1	1	·1	..	..		..
3	·1	2	·1	..	..	3	·1	..	..
4	·1	..	..	12	·4	..	..	..	..
3	·2	..	..	2	·1	..	..	..	..
4,258	1·2	49	·01	7,609	2·2	502	·1	2	·001
12,422	**·3**	**1,441**	**·03**	**26,707**	**·5**	**1,517**	**·03**	**365**	**·01**

1	2	21		22		23		24	
No.	Towns.	Diphtheria.		Chicken pox.		Mumps.		Tuberculosis of joints.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	Dacca District.								
94	Dacca ..	11	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	Narayanganj ..	6	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mymensingh District.								
96	Mymensingh ..	3	·1	..	..	..	..	1	·03
97	Muktagacha ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Gauripur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Netrakona ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Jamalpur ..	..	..	1	·04	..	..	..	..
101	Sherpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Kishoreganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Bajitpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	Tangail ..	1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Faridpur District.								
105	Faridpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	Rajbari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	Madaripur	1	·04	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bakarganj District.								
108	Barisal ..	1	·03	..	..	..	..	..	..
109	Jhalakati ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Nalchiti ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Pirojpur ..	1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	Patuakhali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	Bhola ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chittagong District.								
114	Chittagong ..	3	·1	1	·02	..	..	..	..
115	Cox's Bazar ..	..	..	1	·2	..	..	..	..
	Noakhali District.								
116	Noakhali ..	1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tippera District.								
117	Comilla ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118	Brahmanbaria ..	1	·04	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	Chandpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of towns ..	168	·1	16	·004	31	·01	19	·005
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	**620**	**·01**	**192**	**·004**	**84**	**·002**	**176**	**·003**

25		26		27		28	29			30
Other tubercular diseases.		Leprosy.		Cancer.		Deaths from child-birth.	Deaths under one year.			Infant mortality rate.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	·01	11	·1	26	·2	65	491	427	918	162·7
..	..	1	·03	1	·03	14	133	132	265	209·3
1	·03	1	·03	1	·03	6	31	27	58	159·8
..	..	1	·2	3	·5	1	7	4	11	62·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	69·0
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	16	9	25	148·8
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	42	23	65	127·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	31	26	57	103·6
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	20	30	95·2
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	9	54·5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	11	27	105·5
2	·1	..	..	1	·1	2	7	7	14	78·6
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	19	28	152·2
2	·1	..	..	..	..	5	14	8	22	56·1
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	37	66	103	146·1
..	..	..	..	1	·1	1	4	6	10	111·1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	4	121·2
..	..	..	..	3	·3	1	9	6	15	51·7
1	·1	..	..	1	·1	1	6	12	18	134·3
..	..	..	..	1	·2	..	3	2	5	48·5
3	·1	..	..	9	·2	30	138	106	244	149·3
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	3	10	116·3
1	·1	..	..	..	..	4	21	15	36	129·5
..	..	..	..	1	·03	10	11	8	19	57·7
..	..	..	..	4	·1	7	59	40	99	108·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	7	11	74·8
334	·1	71	·02	508	·1	701	7,285	6,241	13,526	161·7
795	·02	**1,517**	**·03**	**951**	**·02**	**15,792**	**127,641**	**106,660**	**234,301**	**146·6**

Annual Form No. VII.—Deaths registered from CHOLERA in the

1	2	3		4	
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.	
No.	Districts.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	29	28	2,637	556
2	Birbhum	15	14	2,403	181
3	Bankura	22	22	3,479	205
4	Midnapur	39	32	10,590	746
5	Hooghly	28	28	2,190	502
6	Howrah	13	13	1,113	568
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	63	61	3,293	1,468
8	Calcutta	1	1	1	1
9	Nadia	34	30	2,410	371
10	Murshidabad	26	25	1,835	326
11	Jessore	26	26	3,596	391
12	Khulna	25	25	2,152	439
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	24	24	4,400	228
14	Dinajpur	31	19	6,578	158
15	Jalpaiguri	19	11	769	85
16	Darjeeling	14	..	533	..
17	Rangpur	32	25	4,074	92
18	Bogra	15	13	2,414	98
19	Pabna	19	18	2,448	238
20	Malda	18	16	2,326	25
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	34	34	5,252	948
22	Mymensingh	59	57	8,326	1,114
23	Faridpur	28	28	3,634	672
24	Bakarganj	39	38	2,974	892
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	22	19	1,055	155
26	Noakhali	15	14	1,699	171
27	Tippera	23	23	4,180	894
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	**713**	**644**	**86,361**	11,510

districts of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1939.

5							
January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
129	143	336	251	168	161	389	365
20	15	24	26	13	32	40	86
6	16	35	40	59	33	25	86
266	274	216	129	89	142	194	70
20	38	136	407	152	71	62	28
90	180	329	395	267	221	155	71
137	176	461	695	414	258	299	195
16	38	123	336	310	191	121	20
31	19	284	211	232	67	103	193
145	98	105	60	21	5	76	219
104	19	78	119	30	25	39	18
100	103	107	127	43	56	80	20
30	10	39	43	9	12	17	29
5	1	..	10	8	11	17	3
4	..	1	13	5	6	7	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	5	12	12	5	1	2	..
25	7	22	34	21	25	5	1
59	13	152	110	18	4	3	6
73	3	5	1	9	3	1	12
702	157	317	146	63	27	22	23
901	150	125	190	81	20	18	150
228	118	474	764	111	23	18	1
562	389	1,045	768	215	79	60	35
10	21	16	39	113	38	24	55
92	34	34	32	27	23	12	18
1,261	275	210	150	38	43	16	12
5,034	**2,302**	**4,686**	**5,108**	**2,521**	**1,577**	**1,805**	**1,722**

1	2	3			
No.	Districts.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	101	162	101	45
2	Birbhum	37	105	151	108
3	Bankura	104	105	86	9
4	Midnapur	88	122	109	106
5	Hooghly	6	32	109	6
6	Howrah	18	16	42	45
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	97	47	29	127
8	Calcutta	8	10	18	32
9	Nadia	36	93	134	23
10	Murshidabad	61	135	121	125
11	Jessore	3	4	203	240
12	Khulna	5	19	41	87
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	47	35	141	120
14	Dinajpur	5	4	10	92
15	Jalpaiguri	146	91	6	..
16	Darjeeling	—	..	..	..
17	Rangpur	23	55	160	40
18	Bogra	15	5	10	6
19	Pabna	32	120	114	69
20	Malda	9	41	74	112
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	28	225	483	319
22	Mymensingh	194	389	444	146
23	Faridpur	3	6	96	143
24	Bakarganj	13	45	47	412
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	27	46	29	27
26	Noakhali	22	8	49	71
27	Tippera	6	8	35	55
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	**1,134**	**1,928**	**2,842**	**2,582**

4			5			6
Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1,256	1,095	2,351	1·5	1·4	1·5	·5
312	343	655	·7	·7	·7	·6
287	317	604	·5	·6	·5	·5
890	915	1,805	·6	·7	·6	·7
554	513	1,067	·9	1·0	1·0	·9
934	895	1,829	1·6	1·8	1·7	1·7
1,548	1,387	2,935	1·0	1·1	1·1	1·8
763	460	1,223	1·0	1·3	1·1	1·2
730	696	1,426	·9	·9	·9	·8
557	614	1,171	·8	·9	·8	1·0
475	407	882	·5	·5	·5	1·3
452	336	788	·5	·4	·5	1·4
268	264	532	·4	·4	·4	·5
94	72	166	·1	·1	·1	·1
136	149	285	·2	·3	·3	·1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
164	169	333	·1	·1	·1	·4
106	70	176	·2	·1	·2	·4
370	330	700	·5	·5	·5	1·9
177	166	343	·3	·3	·3	·6
1,263	1,249	2,512	·7	·7	·7	1·7
1,408	1,400	2,808	·5	·6	·5	1·1
1,128	856	1,984	·9	·7	·8	2·3
2,067	1,603	3,670	1·4	1·1	1·2	2·2
244	201	445	·3	·2	·2	·8
214	208	422	·2	·2	·2	1·4
1,075	1,034	2,109	·7	·7	·7	1·4
17,472	**15,749**	**33,221**	**·7**	**·7**	**·7**	**1·2**

Annual Form No. VIII.—Deaths registered from SMALL-POX in the

1	2	3		4	
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.	
No.	Districts.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	29	18	2,637	25
2	Birbhum	15	7	2,403	10
3	Bankura	22	13	3,479	13
4	Midnapur	39	25	10,590	25
5	Hooghly	28	22	2,190	167
6	Howrah	13	13	1,113	196
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	63	47	3,293	579
8	Calcutta	1	1	1	1
9	Nadia	34	30	2,410	120
10	Murshidabad	26	8	1,835	5
11	Jessore	26	16	3,596	86
12	Khulna	25	11	2,152	21
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	24	9	4,400	16
14	Dinajpur	31	17	6,578	148
15	Jalpaiguri	19	5	769	5
16	Darjeeling	14	4	533	5
17	Rangpur	32	14	4,074	57
18	Bogra	15	9	2,414	38
19	Pabna	19	10	2,448	43
20	Malda	18	6	2,326	12
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	34	26	5,252	188
22	Mymensingh	59	35	8,326	359
23	Faridpur	28	24	3,634	149
24	Bakarganj	39	14	2,974	39
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	22	2	1,055	3
26	Noakhali	15	9	1,699	26
27	Tippera	23	8	4,180	11
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	**713**	**403**	**86,361**	**2,347**

districts of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1939.

5

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
7	10	16	18	13	5	1	2
..	2	2	6	3	1	..	..
1	21	15	4	7	2	2	1
2	21	42	34	12	5	2	5
16	22	50	85	48	25	9	5
42	64	125	156	104	50	41	39
85	112	206	225	146	87	63	15
238	520	494	568	239	92	61	14
5	3	26	66	49	17	20	10
1	..	1	2	2	..	..	1
5	10	14	32	17	6	10	4
9	9	3	4	9	3	1	..
1	3	1	3	4	3	1	..
11	2	1	15	53	47	13	13
..	5	2	..	3	..	..	..
..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..
5	4	9	32	65	36	6	6
..	..	..	5	14	14	3	3
12	6	10	19	1	4	7	7
5	1	2	..	1	3	1	1
20	46	73	98	60	42	32	24
41	34	113	128	130	77	28	39
12	22	27	54	63	28	23	10
4	6	11	18	9	2	3	..
..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
8	7	6	3	10	1	1	1
1	..	2	4	2	4	1	1
531	**932**	**1,254**	**1,581**	**1,065**	**554**	**329**	**201**

1	2		5		
No.	Districts.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	2	..	..	2
2	Birbhum	..	..	1	..
3	Bankura	1	1	2	5
4	Midnapur	1	..	1	2
5	Hooghly	1	1	6	13
6	Howrah	24	24	33	72
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	25	19	36	54
8	Calcutta	2	5	5	3
9	Nadia	3	12	14	12
10	Murshidabad	1	2	..	..
11	Jessore	1	2	1	..
12	Khulna	1	..	..	..
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	3	1	..	..
14	Dinajpur	12	1	1	5
15	Jalpaiguri	..	..	..	..
16	Darjeeling	..	..	..	..
17	Rangpur	10	2	6	9
18	Bogra	8	9	2	9
19	Pabna	4	1	4	9
20	Malda	..	1	..	..
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	8	10	9	10
22	Mymensingh	17	4	14	13
23	Faridpur	4	..	1	..
24	Bakarganj	..	..	..	1
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	..	..	..	..
26	Noakhali	..	..	4	..
27	Tippera	..	..	..	..
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	**128**	**95**	**140**	**219**

6			7		8			9
Total.			Number of deaths among children.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Under one year.	One year and under ten years.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
41	35	76	1	..	·05	·05	·05	·2
6	9	15	..	..	·01	·02	·02	·4
30	32	62	..	..	·05	·1	·1	·4
83	44	127	5	14	·1	·03	·05	·1
149	132	281	8	23	·2	·2	·2	1·1
388	386	774	..	..	·6	·8	·7	1·0
548	525	1,073	71	185	·4	·4	·4	·3
1,188	1,053	2,241	164	93	1·5	2·9	2·0	1·6
108	129	237	17	71	·1	·2	·1	·3
6	4	10	1	1	·01	·01	·01	1·7
55	47	102	..	..	·1	·1	·1	·1
27	12	39	..	..	·03	·02	·02	·02
9	11	20	..	..	·01	·02	·01	·3
79	95	174	15	12	·1	·1	·1	·4
5	5	10	2	2	·01	·01	·01	·03
2	3	5	..	..	·01	·02	·02	·03
92	98	190	20	48	·1	·1	·1	·2
37	30	67	1	8	·1	·1	·1	·1
42	42	84	4	18	·1	·1	·1	·7
7	8	15	..	..	·01	·02	·01	·5
231	201	432	42	85	·1	·1	·1	·8
307	331	638	47	149	·1	·1	·1	·1
146	98	244	9	34	·1	·1	·1	·2
31	23	54	..	2	·02	·02	·02	·03
2	1	3	..	..	·00	·00	·00	·8
17	24	41	1	3	·02	·03	·02	·3
7	8	15	..	..	·00	·01	·00	·2
3,643	**3,386**	**7,029**	**408**	**748**	·1	·1	·1	·4

Annual Form No. IX.—Deaths registered from FEVERS in the

1	2	3		4	
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.	
No.	Districts.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	29	29	2,637	2,316
2	Birbhum	15	15	2,403	2,338
3	Bankura	22	22	3,479	3,329
4	Midnapur	39	39	10,590	10,590
5	Hooghly	28	28	2,190	1,968
6	Howrah	13	13	1,113	1,113
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	63	63	3,293	3,293
8	Calcutta	1	1	1	1
9	Nadia	34	34	2,410	2,410
10	Murshidabad	26	26	1,835	1,385
11	Jessore	26	26	3,596	3,530
12	Khulna	25	25	2,152	2,152
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	24	24	4,400	3,732
14	Dinajpur	31	31	6,578	4,410
15	Jalpaiguri	19	10	769	769
16	Darjeeling	14	14	533	492
17	Rangpur	32	32	4,074	3,567
18	Bogra	15	15	2,414	1,658
19	Pabna	19	19	2,448	2,413
20	Malda	18	18	2,326	697
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	34	34	5,252	5,001
22	Mymensingh	59	59	8,326	7,259
23	Faridpur	28	28	3,634	3,106
24	Bakarganj	39	39	2,974	2,361
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	22	22	1,055	958
26	Noakhali	15	15	1,699	1,648
27	Tippera	23	23	4,180	4,137
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	**713**	**713**	**86,361**	**76,833**

districts of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1939.

5							
January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
3,310	2,730	2,938	2,505	1,962	1,594	1,557	2,024
2,449	2,218	2,677	2,397	1,778	1,392	1,430	1,707
1,605	1,420	1,331	1,371	1,154	1,047	1,098	1,633
3,396	3,061	3,101	3,025	2,125	2,020	2,278	2,893
1,278	933	1,071	937	759	622	684	901
493	390	458	452	320	267	290	333
2,184	1,904	2,136	1,891	1,696	1,457	1,781	1,918
338	402	431	459	342	282	289	368
2,609	1,976	2,424	2,379	1,776	1,634	1,402	1,892
2,273	1,944	2,609	2,605	1,834	1,357	1,585	2,099
2,778	2,080	2,105	2,116	1,403	1,304	1,230	1,601
1,606	1,483	1.298	1,303	1,009	917	916	1,128
2,464	2,022	2,032	2,381	2,054	1,521	1 597	1,766
2,373	2,588	2,566	2,779	2,694	2,704	2,337	2,982
1,238	1,053	1,268	1,742	1,706	1,353	1,511	1,605
414	347	456	530	661	518	636	456
5,354	3,751	4,537	5,326	4,153	4,625	5,085	5,147
1,532	1,219	1,198	1,469	1,103	926	1,042	1,437
1,948	1,520	1,777	1,967	1,330	1,199	999	1,351
1,591	1,661	1,037	1,098	1,330	1,179	1,063	1,033
4,017	2,687	3,206	3,031	2,600	2,017	2,136	2,345
8,399	5,782	6,038	7,028	6,248	5,156	5,448	6,382
3,481	2,473	2,906	2,870	1,960	1,713	1,669	2,204
4,127	3,296	3,288	2,858	2,205	1,876	1,873	2,034
3,615	2,788	3,057	3,171	3,391	3,346	3,313	2,951
2,173	1,756	1,849	1,936	1,851	1,685	1,576	1,474
3,632	2,696	2,883	2,874	2,370	2,243	2,204	2,154
70,677	**56,180**	**60,677**	**62,500**	**51,814**	**45,954**	**47,029**	**53,818**

1	2	5			
No.	Districts.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	1,904	1,951	2,456	2,311
2	Birbhum	1,442	1,601	1,676	1,845
3	Bankura	1,264	1,341	1,557	1,371
4	Midnapur	2,847	2,733	3,423	3,134
5	Hooghly	801	884	943	863
6	Howrah	378	368	467	360
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	1,811	1,715	1,835	2,274
8	Calcutta	313	303	400	287
9	Nadia	1,854	2,052	2,373	2,340
10	Murshidabad	1,708	1,814	2,043	2,034
11	Jessore	1,733	1,848	2,306	2,819
12	Khulna	1,078	1,188	1,261	1,780
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	1,866	1,949	2,478	2,499
14	Dinajpur	2,081	2,135	3,096	3,166
15	Jalpaiguri	1,420	1,689	2,084	1,946
16	Darjeeling	482	521	450	456
17	Rangpur	5,101	4,976	5,516	6,174
18	Bogra	1,189	1,223	1,327	1,668
19	Pabna	1,337	1,399	1,751	2,115
20	Malda	1,411	1,157	1,216	1,600
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	2,564	3,078	3,702	3,804
22	Mymensingh	5,489	5,913	6,794	9,654
23	Faridpur	2,162	2,588	2,978	3,412
24	Bakarganj	2,123	2,439	3,106	3,609
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	2,709	2,568	2,912	3,679
26	Noakhali	1,410	1,494	2,023	2,473
27	Tippera	2,277	2,630	3,218	3,563
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	**50,754**	**53,557**	**63,391**	**71,238**

6			7			8
Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			
Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
13,275	13,067	27,242	16·3	18·4	17·3	13·2
11,050	11,562	22,612	23·4	24·3	23·9	20·4
7,750	8,442	16,192	13·9	15·2	14·6	13·1
16,591	17,445	34,036	11·7	12·6	12·2	12·9
5,011	5,665	10,676	8·5	10·8	9·6	10·5
2,326	2,250	4,576	3·9	4·5	4·2	4·8
11,768	10,834	22,602	7·8	8·5	8·2	10·3
2,590	1,624	4,214	3·3	4·5	3·7	3·6
12,746	11,965	24,711	16·2	16·1	16·1	19·3
12,318	11,587	23,905	18·0	16·9	17·4	17·5
12,274	11,049	23,323	14·1	13·8	14·0	17·9
7,835	7,132	14,967	9·2	9·2	9·2	11·5
12,886	11,743	24,629	17·9	17·6	17·8	23·0
16,868	14,633	31,501	18·2	17·6	17·9	22·5
9,703	8,912	18,615	18·2	19·8	18·9	18·1
3,050	2,877	5,927	17·9	19·2	18·5	19·0
31,328	28,417	59,745	23·1	22·9	23·0	23·0
7,989	7,344	15,333	13·8	13·3	13·6	17·1
9,795	8,898	18,693	13·2	12·6	12·9	18·6
8,210	7,166	15,376	15·6	13·6	14·6	15·9
17,872	17,315	35,187	10·2	10·2	10·2	12·5
40,437	37,894	78,331	15·2	15·4	15·3	15·2
15,996	14,420	30,416	13·3	12·5	12·9	16·9
17,233	15,601	32,834	11·4	10·9	11·2	13·3
19,114	18,386	37,500	21·9	19·9	20·9	19·9
10,881	10,819	21,700	12·7	12·8	12·7	14·9
16,569	16,175	32,744	10·4	10·7	10·5	11·1
353,465	**334,122**	**687,587**	**13·6**	**13·9**	**13·8**	**15·1**

Annual Form No. X.—Deaths registered from DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA

1	2	3		4	
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.	
No.	Districts.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa were reported.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	29	29	2,637	1,805
2	Birbhum	15	15	2,403	461
3	Bankura	22	22	3,479	1,101
4	Midnapur	39	39	10,590	2,267
5	Hooghly	28	28	2,190	1,255
6	Howrah	13	13	1,113	462
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	63	59	3,293	1,210
8	Calcutta	1	1	1	1
9	Nadia	34	33	2,410	466
10	Murshidabad	26	26	1,835	170
11	Jessore	26	25	3.596	313
12	Khulna	25	25	2,152	403
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	24	24	4,400	298
14	Dinajpur	31	31	6,578	766
15	Jalpaiguri	19	19	769	612
16	Darjeeling	14	14	533	219
17	Rangpur	32	32	4,074	901
18	Bogra	15	15	2,414	410
19	Pabna	19	19	2,448	384
20	Malda	18	16	2,326	52
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	34	34	5,252	1,806
22	Mymensingh	59	59	8,326	1,539
23	Faridpur	28	28	3,634	865
24	Bakarganj	39	39	2,974	1,008
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	22	22	1,055	293
26	Noakhali	15	15	1,699	668
27	Tippera	23	23	4,180	1,508
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**713**	**705**	**86,361**	**21,242**

in the districts of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1939.

5

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
236	223	256	230	177	214	186	250
59	49	93	77	44	54	51	49
198	145	172	156	148	167	196	235
498	489	394	413	303	295	364	431
267	217	249	207	189	167	205	209
452	328	307	263	207	189	246	258
248	198	219	163	135	177	238	259
235	201	278	250	272	218	270	301
56	25	101	122	54	55	67	58
36	51	48	46	24	33	54	60
34	25	55	62	25	21	46	30
85	48	60	74	42	53	50	56
33	22	44	70	43	40	31	35
69	108	211	147	79	111	130	138
100	93	125	190	184	162	167	178
34	33	42	76	189	241	172	105
110	80	385	624	242	139	122	140
52	31	58	104	65	66	69	56
36	28	101	132	70	39	26	37
22	10	17	36	33	12	13	10
738	404	432	365	352	268	333	405
393	172	280	336	255	160	142	204
320	222	290	255	173	128	143	197
393	267	323	302	177	183	154	170
170	98	117	117	185	224	183	178
191	140	150	167	130	111	102	100
760	477	455	434	305	264	221	262
5,825	**4,184**	**5,262**	**5,418**	**4,102**	**3,791**	**3,981**	**4,411**

1	2	5			
No.	Districts.	September.	October.	November.	December
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	245	185	148	200
2	Birbhum	45	29	33	51
3	Bankura	192	188	160	152
4	Midnapur	335	329	336	325
5	Hooghly	178	197	217	173
6	Howrah	238	261	270	274
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	226	165	210	211
8	Calcutta	237	191	274	292
9	Nadia	43	69	83	62
10	Murshidabad	40	42	33	29
11	Jessore	35	11	29	41
12	Khulna	60	59	72	102
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	16	30	41	45
14	Dinajpur	77	82	100	107
15	Jalpaiguri	153	204	162	117
16	Darjeeling	65	61	39	18
17	Rangpur	114	236	328	182
18	Bogra	27	46	34	24
19	Pabna	34	53	52	35
20	Malda	10	9	19	29
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	407	472	667	500
22	Mymensingh	179	277	286	289
23	Faridpur	204	259	217	232
24	Bakarganj	175	212	270	299
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	147	127	151	179
26	Noakhali	72	108	126	154
27	Tippera .. .	265	380	482	417
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**3,819**	**4,282**	**4,839**	**4,539**

6			7			8
Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1,263	1,287	2,550	1·5	1·7	1·6	1·0
357	277	634	·7	·6	·7	·6
1,051	1,058	2,109	1·9	1·9	1·9	1·8
2,284	2,228	4,512	1·6	1·6	1·6	1·6
1,185	1,290	2,475	2·0	2·4	2·2	2·2
1,541	1,752	3,293	2·5	3·5	3·0	3·5
1,240	1,209	2,449	·8	·9	·8	1·0
1,554	1,465	3,019	2·0	4·0	2·6	2·6
447	348	795	·5	·5	·5	·4
301	195	496	·4	·2	·4	·4
248	166	414	·3	·2	·2	·3
402	359	761	·5	·5	·4	·5
267	183	450	·4	·3	·3	·4
767	592	1,359	·8	·8	·8	·7
952	883	1,835	1·8	1·9	1·8	1·7
559	516	1,075	3·3	3·4	3·3	3·4
1,579	1,123	2,702	1·2	·9	1·0	·8
403	229	632	·7	·4	·5	·8
391	252	643	·5	·4	·4	·7
123	97	220	·2	·2	·2	·2
2,784	2,559	5,343	1·5	1·6	1·5	1·7
1,576	1,397	2,973	·6	·6	·6	·7
1,441	1,199	2,640	1·2	1·0	1·1	1·3
1,665	1,260	2,925	1·1	·9	1·0	1·2
1,019	857	1,876	1·2	·9	1·1	·7
856	695	1,551	1·0	·9	·9	1·4
2,448	2,274	4,722	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·8
28,703	**25,750**	**54,453**	**1·1**	**1·1**	**1·1**	**1·2**

Annual Form No. XI.—Deaths registered from RESPIRATORY DISEASES in

1	2	3		4	
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.	
No.	Districts.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from respiratory diseases were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from respiratory diseases were reported.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	29	29	2,637	2,443
2	Birbhum	15	15	2,403	834
3	Bankura	22	22	3,479	616
4	Midnapur	39	39	10,590	2,870
5	Hooghly	28	28	2,190	1,042
6	Howrah	13	13	1,113	516
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	63	63	3,293	1,864
8	Calcutta	1	1	1	1
9	Nadia	34	34	2,410	901
10	Murshidabad	26	25	1,835	280
11	Jessore	26	25	3,596	902
12	Khulna	25	25	2,152	607
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	24	24	4,400	469
14	Dinajpur	31	31	6,578	1,250
15	Jalpaiguri	19	19	769	696
16	Darjeeling	14	14	533	132
17	Rangpur	32	32	4,074	933
18	Bogra	15	15	2,414	591
19	Pabna	19	19	2,448	532
20	Malda	18	17	2,326	93
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	34	34	5,252	1,313
22	Mymensingh	59	59	8,326	1,478
23	Faridpur	28	28	3,634	758
24	Bakarganj	39	39	2,974	1,102
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	22	21	1,055	175
26	Noakhali	15	15	1,699	636
27	Tippera	23	23	4,180	921
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**713**	**709**	**86,361**	**23,955**

...the districts of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1939.

5

January.	February.	March.	April	May.	June.	July.	August.
612	603	545	414	374	327	297	289
164	179	179	162	143	126	105	120
272	279	300	336	241	195	183	237
708	840	746	688	450	398	362	391
543	553	508	373	269	257	300	286
499	355	342	327	295	280	260	293
504	443	429	389	354	255	290	266
1,027	807	840	792	763	697	730	761
219	224	256	210	135	131	123	104
95	88	104	104	71	68	75	61
163	159	163	126	85	114	77	94
207	183	166	148	75	94	101	85
124	141	144	117	120	84	81	57
329	450	492	499	442	408	385	286
491	423	555	620	518	402	313	330
109	96	100	108	147	127	101	102
392	405	472	579	410	284	263	293
150	160	128	204	114	110	98	121
177	181	166	204	122	82	75	99
41	42	28	32	46	39	17	17
456	364	350	373	304	266	263	291
371	371	363	337	275	206	212	245
350	214	328	289	236	153	171	208
778	614	599	491	355	275	276	303
159	167	164	141	135	109	148	119
168	111	112	126	131	106	110	111
233	178	186	161	155	131	154	134
9,341	**8,630**	**8,765**	**8,350**	**6,765**	**5,724**	**5,570**	**5,703**

1	2	5			
No.	Districts.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	285	322	443	479
2	Birbhum	104	119	133	101
3	Bankura	179	182	245	239
4	Midnapur	362	385	607	573
5	Hooghly	275	319	433	428
6	Howrah	284	280	395	372
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	250	327	409	459
8	Calcutta	697	697	1,053	947
9	Nadia	101	109	169	158
10	Murshidabad	48	62	91	92
11	Jessore	105	113	142	178
12	Khulna	83	139	108	158
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	159	75	98	113
14	Dinajpur	232	239	397	521
15	Jalpaiguri	325	378	567	626
16	Darjeeling	95	138	94	108
17	Rangpur	294	274	368	381
18	Bogra	105	111	122	129
19	Pabna	84	93	163	151
20	Malda	25	15	16	24
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	341	337	460	461
22	Mymensingh	240	325	345	424
23	Faridpur	259	345	403	392
24	Bakarganj	384	501	732	1,028
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	101	114	133	172
26	Noakhali	111	140	173	218
27	Tippera	145	156	196	215
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**5,673**	**6,295**	**8,495**	**9,147**

6			7			8
Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
3,297	1,693	4,990	4·0	2·2	3·2	2·3
1,070	565	1,635	2·3	1·2	1·7	2·0
1,899	989	2,888	3·4	1·8	2·6	2·5
4,265	2,245	6,510	3·0	1·6	2·3	2·1
2,958	1,586	4,544	5·0	3·0	4·1	4·0
2,511	1,471	3,982	4·2	2·9	3·6	4·0
2,853	1,522	4,375	1·9	1·2	1·6	1·8
5,667	4,144	9,811	7·3	11·4	8·6	9·0
1,427	512	1,939	1·8	·7	1·3	1·5
677	282	959	1·0	·4	·7	·7
1,109	410	1,519	1·3	·5	·9	1·2
1,017	530	1,547	1·2	·7	·9	1·0
905	408	1,313	1·3	·6	·9	1·0
2,879	1,801	4,680	3·1	2·2	2·7	2·6
3,336	2,212	5,548	6·2	4·9	5·6	5·3
703	622	1,325	4·1	4·2	4·1	3·8
3,087	1,328	4,415	2·3	1·1	1·7	1·4
1,047	505	1,552	1·8	·9	1·4	1·3
1,150	447	1,597	1·6	·6	1·1	1·3
244	98	342	·5	·2	·3	·4
2,695	1,571	4,266	1·5	·9	1·2	1·4
2,680	1,034	3,714	1·0	·4	·7	·8
2,114	1,234	3,348	1·7	1·1	1·4	1·7
3,730	2,606	6,336	2·4	1·8	2·2	2·6
983	679	1,662	1·1	·7	·9	1·0
911	706	1,617	1·1	·8	·9	1·3
1,285	759	2,044	·8	·5	·7	·7
56,499	**31,959**	**88,458**	**2·2**	**1·3**	**1·8**	**1·8**

Annual Form No. XII—Deaths registered from PLAGUE in the districts

1	2	3		4	
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.	
No.	Districts.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	29	..	2,637	..
2	Birbhum	15	..	2,403	..
3	Bankura	22	..	3,479	..
4	Midnapur	39	..	10,590	..
5	Hooghly	28	..	2,190	..
6	Howrah	13	..	1,113	..
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	63	1	3,293	1
8	Calcutta	1	1	1	1
9	Nadia	34	..	2,410	..
10	Murshidabad	26	..	1,835	..
11	Jessore	26	..	3,596	..
12	Khulna	25	..	2,152	..
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	24	..	4,400	..
14	Dinajpur	31	..	6,578	..
15	Jalpaiguri	18	..	769	..
16	Darjeeling	14	..	533	..
17	Rangpur	32	..	4,074	..
18	Bogra	15	..	2,414	..
19	Pabna	19	..	2,448	..
20	Malda	18	..	2,326	..
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	34	..	5,252	..
22	Mymensingh	59	..	8,326	..
23	Faridpur	28	..	3,634	..
24	Bakarganj	39	..	2,974	..
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	22	..	1,055	..
26	Noakhali	15	..	1,699	..
27	Tippera	23	..	4,180	..
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**712**	**2**	**86,361**	**2**

of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1939.

5							
January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	**1**	**1**	..	..	..	..

1	2	5			
No	Districts.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	..	..	..	..
2	Birbhum	..	..	..	..
3	Bankura	..	..	..	..
4	Midnapur	..	..	..	..
5	Hooghly	..	..	..	..
6	Howrah	..	..	..	..
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas ..	..	..	..	..
8	Calcutta	..	..	..	..
9	Nadia	..	..	..	..
10	Murshidabad	..	..	..	..
11	Jessore	..	..	..	..
12	Khulna	..	..	..	..
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	..	..	..	..
14	Dinajpur	..	..	..	..
15	Jalpaiguri	..	..	..	..
16	Darjeeling	..	..	..	..
17	Rangpur	..	..	..	..
18	Bogra	..	..	..	..
19	Pabna	..	..	..	..
20	Malda	..	..	..	..
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca ..	..	..	..	..
22	Mymensingh	..	..	..	..
23	Faridpur	..	..	..	..
24	Bakarganj	..	..	..	..
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	..	..	..	..
26	Noakhali	..	..	..	..
27	Tippera	..	..	..	..
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	..	..	..	..

6 Total.			7 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			8
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
..	..	..	..	..	..	·0002
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	·0002
1	..	1	·0007	..	·0004	..
..	1	1	..	·003	·001	·0002
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..	..	..	..	..		..
1	1	2	·00004	·00004	·00004	·00002

Appendix II.

Statements of vaccination operations in Bengal for the year 1939-40.

STATEMENT

Showing particulars of vaccinations in the

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Population according to census of 1931.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated. Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	A.—DISTRICTS (excluding towns).					
	Burdwan Division.					
1	Burdwan	1,466,238	49	68,496	42,757	111,253
2	Asansol Mining Settlement	382,680	13	83,026	42,436	125,462
3	Birbhum	936,646	48	41,055	32,867	73,922
4	Bankura	1,049,343	96	64,969	42,873	107,842
5	Midnapur	2,723,902	137	259,433	163,324	422,757
6	Hooghly	910,662	50	43,925	29,661	73,586
7	Howrah	843,647	20	44,766	26,458	71,224
	Presidency Division.					
8	24-Parganas	2,175,265	88	138,519	77,197	215,716
9	Nadia	1,424,801	50	114,919	67,204	182,123
10	Murshidabad	1,287,614	100	101,401	66,784	168,185
11	Jessore	1,650,372	134	173,596	96,400	269,996
12	Khulna	1,590,833	75	77,973	66,213	144,186
	Rajshahi Division.					
13	Rajshahi	1,393,636	39	70,963	41,425	112,388
14	Dinajpur	1,736,276	80	161,860	88,473	250,333
15	Jalpaiguri	964,395	63	78,578	47,225	125,803
16	Darjeeling	319,635	23	31,910	20,768	52,678
17	Rangpur	2,565,587	150	..	..	317,408
18	Bogra	1,067,321	65	152,214	81,880	234,094
19	Pabna	1,391,283	105	155,525	86,199	241,724
20	Malda	1,018,254	57	142,387	140,741	283,128
	Dacca Division.					
21	Dacca	3,259,870	136	212,083	115,137	327,220
22	Mymensingh	4,990,559	192	785,595	403,537	1,189,132
23	Faridpur	2,312,701	75	213,341	156,096	369,437
24	Bakarganj	2,871,941	154	189,666	116,781	306,447
	Chittagong Division.					
25	Chittagong	1,738,864	168	175,253	91,806	267,059
26	Noakhali	1,693,656	151	190,568	85,196	275,764
27	Tippera	3,034,870	120	174,522	114,000	288,522
28	Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	212,922	16	13,672	10,047	23,719
	Total of Districts (excluding towns).	**46,602,417**	**2,454**	**3,960,215**	**2,353,485**	**6,631,108**

No. I.

Presidency of Bengal during 1939-40.

Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations.			
	Total.	Successful.		
		Under one year.	1 year and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.
8	9	10	11	12
2,270	56,838	10,569	32,712	52,524
9,651	12,983	5,227	5,175	10,551
1,540	57,658	11,579	30,514	49,044
1,123	53,611	5,403	28,728	39,923
3,085	114,388	32,132	68,167	109,653
1,471	36,511	3,802	24,423	32,659
3,561	32,016	3,914	23,488	27,402
2,451	99,718	28,610	53,897	91,703
3,642	63,925	26,513	33,590	61,062
1,681	67,215	16,180	39,650	58,059
2,015	92,659	16,147	62,847	88,648
1,922	47,122	9,738	28,662	46,173
2,880	47,469	16,386	27,988	46,442
3,129	127,021	9,154	44,063	79,388
1,996	37,535	3,618	16,206	29,081
2,290	6,552	1,742	3,558	6,241
2,116	148,976	11,861	80,761	132,873
3,601	87,799	10,512	42,736	73,363
2,302	92,762	7,586	49,941	73,290
4,967	41,945	5,122	7,013	13,096
2,406	145,991	8,002	92,099	123,394
6,193	533,433	32,480	234,365	420,130
4,925	156,206	9,622	84,386	142,606
2,989	200,325	5,059	84,653	174,288
1,589	100,048	23,389	58,903	85,437
1,830	111,611	8,957	70,138	95,844
2,404	179,223	26,952	122,834	166,551
1,482	12,380	417	7,890	12,226
2,702	**2,763,920**	**350,673**	**1,459,387**	**2,341,651**

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Primary vaccination.	Revaccinations.		
		Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	13	14	15	16
	A.—District (excluding towns).				
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	1,034	54,415	24,211	8,563
2	Asansol Mining Settlement	2,432	112,470	22,477	90,002
3	Birbhum	4,543	16,472	5,884	4,904
4	Bankura	3,587	54,231	15,185	13,567
5	Midnapur	3,346	308,369	164,884	71,973
6	Hooghly	2,212	37,075	14,312	9,903
7	Howrah	193	39,208	10,408	10,528
	Presidency Division.				
8	24-Parganas	3,502	115,998	47,378	16,960
9	Nadia	2,154	118,198	47,586	30,670
10	Murshidabad	3,389	100,970	38,820	26,931
11	Jessore	2,321	177,337	55,990	49,077
12	Khulna	174	97,543	48,029	12,157
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	623	64,968	30,339	14,193
14	Dinajpur	30,285	123,353	39,025	38,471
15	Jalpaiguri	2,069	92,418	23,530	9,599
16	Darjeeling	268	46,126	10,050	17,185
17	Rangpur	9,176	168,432	102,518	29,427
18	Bogra	5,788	146,295	49,847	26,116
19	Pabna	12,373	148,962	48,014	45,026
20	Malda	28,849	241,825	3,871	237,954
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	16,116	181,229	69,971	58,717
22	Mymensingh	88,724	655,699	188,572	227,144
23	Faridpur	10,858	213,360	59,569	67,992
24	Bakarganj	18,217	106,122	59,530	19,869
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	10,103	167,057	35,626	59,435
26	Noakhali	10,477	164,753	50,307	66,755
27	Tippera	7,124	109,299	50,398	18,553
28	Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	129	11,339	5,819	957
	Total of Districts (excluding towns).	**280,066**	**3,867,532**	**1,322,150**	**1,282,628**

Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and revaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Revaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
92·4	44·4	52·3	12,764 9 0	76,735	0 2 8
81·2	19·9	86·3	8,043 10 0	33,028	0 3 11
85·06	35·7	58·6	4,900 9 0	54,928	0 1 5
74·4	28·0	52·5	5,526 0 0	55,108	0 1 7
95·9	53·4	100·5	12,273 7 3	274,537	0 0 8
89·4	38·6	51·5	4,655 14 0	46,971	0 1 7
85·5	26·5	44·8	4,565 8 0	37,810	0 1 11
95·3	47·8	64·08	16,480 12 0	139,081	0 1 11
95·5	40·2	76·2	9,007 4 0	108,648	0 1 4
86·3	38·4	75·2	16,364 15 0	96,879	0 2 8
95·6	31·5	87·6	9,530 2 0	144,638	0 1 1
97·9	49·2	59·5	6,711 12 0	94,202	0 1 2
97·7	46·6	55·09	9,195 11 0	76,781	0 1 11
62·5	31·6	68·2	8,334 2 0	118,413	0 1 2
77·4	25·4	54·5	5,480 3 7	52,611	0 1 8
95·2	21·7	50·9	7,778 2 6	16,291	0 7 8
89·1	60·8	91·7	9,643 2 0	235,391	0 0 8
83·5	34·07	11·5	12,038 1 6	123,210	0 1 7
79·01	32·2	81·1	10,418 0 0	121,304	0 1 5
31·2	1·6	16·6	6,811 4 0	16,967	0 6 5
84·5	38·6	59·3	8,352 14 0	193,365	0 0 8
94·4	43·9	118·6	31,689 1 0	608,702	0 0 10
91·2	27·9	87·4	12,150 0 0	202,175	0 1 0
87·002	56·09	81·4	12,237 0 0	233,818	0 0 10
85·4	21·3	69·6	11,205 13 0	121,063	0 1 6
85·8	30·5	86·2	6,829 0 0	146,151	0 0 9
92·9	46·1	71·4	8,628 6 0	216,949	0 0 7
98·7	51·3	85·5	6,073 6 0	18,045	0 5 5
84·7	**34·1**	**78·6**	**277,688 8 10**	**3,663,801**	0 1 2·5

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Population according to census of 1931.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	B.—TOWNS.					
	Burdwan District.					
1	Burdwan	39,618	3	2,771	1,976	4,747
2	Kalna	9,567	1	447	395	842
3	Katwa	7,772	1	1,078	578	1,656
4	Dainhat	4,845	1	230	80	310
5	Raniganj	16,373	1	3,591	2,923	6,514
6	Asansol	31,286	2	6,320	2,574	8,894
	Birbhum District.					
7	Suri	10,908	1	305	243	548
	Bankura District.					
8	Bankura	31,703	3	5,482	2,487	7,969
9	Vishnupur	19,696	1	2,229	825	3,054
10	Sonamukhi	10,989	1	..	..	1,165
	Midnapore District.					
11	Midnapore	32,021	4	3,641	2,421	6,062
12	Ghatal	12,400	1	..	..	1,965
13	Kharar	5,736	1	750	317	1,067
14	Chandrakona ..	6,016	1	521	231	752
15	Ramjibanpur ..	6,230	1	158	51	209
16	Khirpai	2,693	1	134	79	213
17	Tamluk	9,095	1	1,078	486	1,564
	Hooghly District.					
18	Hooghly-Chinsura ..	32,634	2	10,365	5,670	16,035
19	Bansberia	14,221	1	2,923	1,633	4,556
20	Arambagh	7,461	1	..	..	1,795
21	Serampore	39,046	2	4,736	2,457	7,193
22	Rishra-Konnagar ..	26,858	1	4,750	1,641	6,391
23	Uttarpara	9,350	1	488	220	708
24	Kotrung	7,160	1	240	138	378
25	Baidyabati	18,486	2	1,425	1,093	2,518
26	Bhadreswar	22,992	1	763	410	1,173
27	Champdani	25,365	1	1,845	781	2,626
	Howrah District.					
28	Howrah	224,873	17	42,289	17,308	59,597
29	Bally	30,347	1	4,452	3,852	8,304

Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations.			
	Total.	Successful.		
		Under one year.	1 year and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.
8	9	10	11	12
1,582	940.	299	392	866
842	307	55	219	287
1,656	470	49	325	448
310	63	13	23	58
6,514	837	447	386	837
4,447	2,079	709	955	1,797
548	111	11	98	109
2,656	1,603	252	982	1,377
3,054	823	50	771	821
1,165	188	20	168	188
1,515	1,484	877	540	1,423
1,965	606	312	174	522
1,067	147	8	131	147
752	281	16	256	279
209	107	2	77	102
213	106	6	100	106
1,564	262	83	133	236
8,017	1,980	869	1,010	1,918
4,556	694	83	484	689
1,795	310	39	237	302
3,596	1,688	369	1,194	1,635
6,391	1,006	540	317	864
708	124	30	90	120
378	182	30	132	176
1,259	760	113	551	664
1,173	706	79	578	657
2,626	1,016	402	614	1,016
3,505	5,875	2,638	2,765	5,403
8,304	2,862	439	1,794	2,648

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Primary vaccination.	Revaccinations.		
		Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	13	14	15	16
	B.—TOWNS.				
	Burdwan District.				
1	Burdwan	19	3,807	2,297	566
2	Kalna	2	535	431	8
3	Katwa	..	1,186	755	34
4	Dainhat	..	247	110	..
5	Raniganj	..	5,677	2,310	3,367
6	Asansol	282	6,815	170	5,652
	Birbhum District.				
7	Suri .. .	2	437	104	192
	Bankura District.				
8	Bankura	63	6,366	930	510
9	Vishnupur	2	2,231	1,007	202
10	Sonamukhi	..	977	147	..
	Midnapore District.				
11	Midnapore	20	4,578	1,810	170
12	Ghatal	66	1,359	428	159
13	Kharar	..	920	855	65
14	Chandrakona ..	..	471	416	32
15	Ramjibanpur ..	3	102	29	66
16	Khirpai	..	107	107	..
17	Tamluk	2	1,302	101	231
	Hooghly District.				
18	Hooghly-Chinsura ..	62	14,055	1,354	199
19	Bansberia	..	3,862	769	..
20	Arambagh	8	1,485	706	779
21	Serampore	14	5,515	154	5,311
22	Rishra-Konnagar ..	118	5,385	2,862	1,189
23	Uttarpara	4	584	194	18
24	Kotrung	6	196	87	109
25	Baidyabati	..	1,758	710	201
26	Bhadreswar	45	467	128	88
27	Champdani	..	1,610	667	943
	Howrah District.				
28	Howrah	8	53,722	13,458	6,775
29	Bally	46	5,442	1,270	196

Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and revaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Revaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
92·1	60·3	79·8	916 10 6	3,163	0 4 8
93·4	80·5	75·05	222 0 0	718	0 4 11
95·3	63·6	154·7	198 11 0	1,203	0 2 8
92·06	44·5	34·6	7 0 0	168	0 0 8
100·0	40·6	192·2	736 5 0	3,147	0 3 9
86·4	2·4	62·8	489 0 0	1,967	0 4 0
98·2	23·8	19·5	138 3 0	213	0 10 4
85·9	14·6	52·5	400 12 0	2,307	0 2 9
99·7	45·1	92·8	280 0 0	1,828	0 2 6
100·0	15·05	30·4	144 0 0	335	0 7 0
95·8	3·9	100·9	514 13 0	3,233	0 2 6
86·1	31·4	76·6	164 0 0	950	0 2 9
100·0	92·9	174·6	75 13 0	1,002	0 1 3
99·2	88·3	115·5	69 5 0	695	0 1 7
95·3	28·4	21·03	48 0 0	131	0 5 10
100·0	100·0	57·6	24 6 0	213	0 1 9
90·08	7·7	37·05	334 1 0	337	0 15 10
96·8	9·6	100·2	636 0 0	3,272	0 3 1
99·2	19·9	102·5	328 6 0	1,458	0 3 7
97·4	47·5	135·1	137 12 0	1,008	0 2 2
96·8	2·7	45·6	668 12 0	1,789	0 6 0
85·8	53·1	138·7	355 0 0	3,726	0 1 6
96·7	33·2	33·5	100 12 0	314	0 5 2
96·7	44·3	36·7	183 0 0	263	0 11 2
87·3	40·3	74·3	309 0 0	1,374	0 3 7
93·06	27·4	34·1	345 6 0	785	0 7 0
100·0	41·4	66·3	369 0 0	1,683	0 3 6
96·8	25·05	85·1	4,442 0 0	19,150	0 3 9
92·5	23·3	129·1	467 13 0	3,918	0 1 11

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Population according to census of 1931.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated. Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	24-Parganas.					
30	South Suburban ..	39,499	4	5,635	2,821	8,456
31	Tollyganj	24,476	4	6,509	2,992	9,501
32	Garden Reach ..	55,872	5	14,019	9,048	23,067
33	Budge Budge ..	24,183	1	..	..	5,749
34	Baranagar	37,050	3	12,102	5,010	17,112
35	Kamarhati	30,354	1	2,501	617	3,118
36	Rajpur	11,433	1	523	363	886
37	Baruipur	6,483	1	648	384	1,032
38	Joynagar	9,755	1	689	569	1,258
39	North Dum Dum ..	4,535	1	489	258	747
40	Dum Dum	5,350	2	1,300	486	1,786
41	South Dum Dum ..	18,471	1	1,147	534	1,681
42	Kharda	5,998	1	1,155	179	1,334
43	Barrackpore	25,394	1	1,540	392	1,932
44	Panihati	11,699	1	1,952	508	2,460
45	North Barrackpore ..	16,298	1	1,923	974	2,897
46	Titagarh	49,584	2	4,114	2,757	6,871
47	Garulia	14,033	1	732	409	1,141
48	Naihati	30,908	5	19,348	9,873	29,221
49	Halisahar	16,770	1	3,519	1,161	4,680
50	Kanchrapara	15,005	1	1,284	740	2,024
51	Bhatpara	84,975	9	31,050	16,595	47,645
52	Barasat	8,672	1	816	350	1,166
53	Gobordanga	4,525	..	1,019	675	1,694
54	Basirhat	21,287	1	778	457	1,235
55	Baduria	13,677	1	358	253	611
56	Taki	8,234	4	646	283	929
57	**Calcutta**	**1,196,734**	**59**	**264,347**	**134,032**	**398,379**
	Nadia District.					
58	Krishnagar ..	24,284	2	5,591	3,696	9,287
59	Nabadwip	18,861	1	1,212	1,514	2,726
60	Ranaghat	11,395	1	1,426	1,021	2,447
61	Birnagar	2,341	1	137	77	214
62	Santipur	24,992	2	1,527	1,041	2,568
63	Chakdaha	3,986	1	532	454	986
64	Kushtia	9,405	1	663	393	1,056
65	Kumarkhali	3,362	1	..	..	220
66	Meherpur	6,205	1	119	107	226

Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations.			
	Total.	Successful.		
		Under one year.	1 year and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.
8	9	10	11	12
2,114	2,491	609	1,861	2,490
2,375	959	177	738	915
4,613	5,429	2,119	3,019	5,287
5,749	617	288	141	570
5,704	1,100	307	745	1,064
3,118	782	106	656	776
886	206	28	163	204
1,032	356	25	311	356
1,258	322	22	225	316
747	154	34	85	154
893	153	42	105	147
1,681	310	66	157	310
1,334	126	10	114	124
1,932	513	76	381	457
2,460	310	53	219	285
2,897	558	140	385	558
3,435	890	367	523	890
1,141	435	..	..	387
5,844	3,055	478	1,765	2,719
4,680	503	97	315	474
2,024	633	277	356	633
5,294	6,109	1,550	4,122	5,927
1,166	309	50	224	309
..	191	101	84	189
1,235	570	337	233	570
611	296	34	243	277
232	510	25	419	499
6,752	**24,854**	**12,225**	**10,243**	**22,874**
4,643	752	106	616	722
2,726	1,469	267	1,185	1,469
2,447	364	101	147	248
214	33	8	22	30
1,284	784	163	529	718
986	279	5	274	279
1,056	339	35	261	331
220	112	8	83	112
226	168	46	122	168

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Primary vaccination.	Revaccinations.		
		Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	13	14	15	16
	24-Parganas.				
30	South Suburban ..	1	5,965	1,149	885
31	Tollyganj	..	8,542	985	..
32	Garden Reach ..	75	17,638	2,070	5,302
33	Budge-Budge ..	..	5,132	1,903	..
34	Baranagar	22	16,012	6,279	1,709
35	Kamarhati	6	2,447	199	60
36	Rajpur	..	680	172	..
37	Baruipur	..	676	422	..
38	Joynagar	..	936	137	86
39	North Dum Dum ..	..	593	233	360
40	Dum Dum	..	1,633	520	..
41	South Dum Dum ..	..	1,371	67	1,011
42	Kharda	..	1,208	65	700
43	Barrackpore	40	1,419	1,162	756
44	Panihati	25	2,150	626	204
45	North Barrackpore ..	..	2,339	171	..
46	Titagarh	..	5,981	543	5,437
47	Garulia	..	706	236	5
48	Naihati	226	26,166	11,356	7,909
49	Halisahar	2	4,177	1,346	624
50	Kanchrapara	..	1,391	954	437
51	Bhatpara	7	41,536	12,095	3,806
52	Barasat	..	857	304	..
53	Gobardanga	..	1,503	322	82
54	Basirhat	..	665	28	557
55	Baduria	..	315	107	28
56	Taki	11	419	206	..
57	**Calcutta**	**1,504**	**373,525**	**44,639**	**238,221**
	Nadia District.				
58	Krishnagar	9	8,535	3,251	2,185
59	Nabadwip	..	1,257	281	381
60	Ranaghat	..	2,083	436	..
61	Birnagar	..	181	118	..
62	Santipur	66	1,784	443	1,341
63	Chakdaha	..	707	175	147
64	Kushtia	..	717	428	142
65	Kumarkhali	..	108	50	19
66	Meherpur	..	58	15	43

Percentage of successful cases in which results were known. — Primary.	Percentage of successful cases in which results were known. — Revaccination.	Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department. Rs.	a.	p.	Number of all successful vaccinations and revaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff. Rs.	a.	p.
17	18	19	20			21	22		
99·9	19·2	92·1	1,266	1	0	3,639	0	5	7
95·4	11·5	77·6	1,393	0	0	1,900	0	11	9
97·3	11·7	131·6	3,394	0	0	7,357	0	7	5
92·3	37·08	102·2	360	0	0	2,473	0	2	4
96·7	39·2	198·1	1,572	2	0	7,343	0	3	5
99·2	8·1	32·1	441	10	0	975	0	7	3
99·03	25·2	32·8	97	7	0	376	0	4	2
100·0	62·4	120·0	48	0	0	778	0	1	0
98·1	14·6	120·01	128	2	0	453	0	4	6
100·0	39·2	85·3	54	4	0	387	0	2	3
96·08	31·8	124·6	360	0	0	667	0	8	8
100·0	4·8	20·4	412	5	6	377	1	1	6
98·4	5·3	31·5	58	12	0	189	0	5	0
89·0	81·8	63·7	432	0	0	1,619	0	4	3
91·9	29·1	77·8	320	3	0	911	0	5	10
100·0	7·3	77·8	250	0	0	729	0	5	6
100·0	9·08	28·9	722	6	0	1,433	0	8	1
88·9	33·4	44·3	268	0	0	623	0	7	3
89·0	43·4	455·3	934	0	0	14,075	0	1	1
94·2	32·2	108·5	278	0	0	1,820	0	2	5
100·0	68·5	105·7	362	12	0	1,587	0	3	8
97·02	29·1	212·08	1,236	15	0	18,022	0	1	1
100·0	35·4	70·6	39	11	0	613	0	1	0
98·9	21·4	112·9	..			511	..		
100·0	4·2	28·09	193	5	0	598	0	5	2
93·5	33·9	28·07	209	0	0	384	0	8	8
97·8	49·1	85·6	47	0	0	705	0	1	1
92·03	**11·9**	**56·4**	**83,420**	**0**	**0**	**67,513**	**1**	**3**	**9**
96·01	38·09	163·6	499	4	0	3,973	0	2	0
100·0	22·3	92·7	305	0	0	1,750	0	2	9
68·1	20·9	60·03	266	5	0	684	0	6	2
90·9	65·1	63·2	38	0	0	148	0	4	1
91·5	24·8	46·4	355	4	3	1,161	0	4	11
100·0	24·7	113·9	103	9	0	454	0	3	8
97·6	59·6	80·7	304	12	0	759	0	6	5
100·0	46·3	48·1	125	8	0	162	0	12	5
100·0	25·8	29·4	..			183	..		

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Population according to census of 1931.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Murshidabad District.					
67	Berhampur	27,403	3	2,900	1,571	4,471
68	Murshidabad ..	9,483	1	251	91	342
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	10,998	2	665	753	1,418
70	Kandi	12,616	1	855	585	1,440
71	Jangipur	12,796	1	508	282	790
72	Dhulian	9,767	1	1,225	333	1,558
	Jessore District.					
73	Jessore	11,356	1	1,729	1,089	2,818
74	Kotchandpur ..	6,115	1	155	168	323
75	Moheshpur	3,321	1	167	132	299
	Khulna District.					
76	Khulna	19,120	2	3,284	2,078	5,362
77	Satkhira	11,241	1	403	403	806
78	Debhatta	5,890	1	..	..	656
	Rajshahi District.					
79	Rajshahi	27,064	2	2,142	1,750	3,892
80	Nator	8,318	1	122	102	224
	Dinajpur District.					
81	Dinajpur	19,156	16	17,912	6,427	24,339
	Jalpaiguri District.					
82	Jalpaiguri	18,962	6	11,022	5,683	16,705
	Darjeeling District.					
83	Darjeeling	23,000	1	6,114	3,752	9,866
84	Kurseong	7,454	1	1,901	1,009	2,910
	Rangpur District.					
85	Rangpur	20,749	3	4,687	1,891	6,578
86	Gaibandha	8,479	2	676	364	1,040
	Bogra District.					
87	Bogra	14,819	1	2,083	1,332	3,415
88	Sherpur	4,279	1	528	223	751
	Pabna District.					
89	Pabna	21,904	2	2,666	2,450	5,116
90	Serajganj	32,467	2	1,512	592	2,104

Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations.			
	Total.	Successful.		
		Under one year.	1 year and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.
8	9	10	11	12
1,490	1,166	124	968	1,145
342	181	30	120	155
709	366	100	266	366
1,440	354	142	199	341
790	346	38	291	329
1,558	503	109	306	415
2,818	448	101	328	446
323	115	60	50	112
299	92	65	15	75
2,681	1,269	145	723	1,125
806	506	141	319	506
656	266	139	127	266
1,946	1,261	455	730	1,257
224	130	10	106	130
1,521	1,742	268	1,092	1,638
2,784	1,432	717	485	1,407
9,866	896	700	188	888
2,910	358	266	68	334
2,192	1,031	228	699	1,031
520	536	27	311	532
3,415	414	262	133	395
751	232	29	148	200
2,558	796	55	436	610
1,052	705	433	246	679

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Primary vaccination.	Revaccination.		
		Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	13	14	15	16
	Murshidabad District.				
67	Berhampur	2	3,305	486	369
68	Murshidabad ..	..	161	58	..
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	..	1,052	291	..
70	Kandi	1	1,086	380	46
71	Jangipur	..	444	70	34
72	Dhulian	3	1,055	408	425
	Jessore District.				
73	Jessore	..	2,370	1,121	..
74	Kotchandpur ..	3	208	57	72
75	Moheshpur	..	207	80	..
	Khulna District.				
76	Khulna	46	4,093	2,956	134
77	Satkhira	..	300	56	..
78	Debhatta	..	390	196	194
	Rajshahi District.				
79	Rajshahi	3	2,631	1,492	538
80	Nator	..	94	20	..
	Dinajpur District.				
81	Dinajpur	104	22,637	4,030	18,607
	Jalpaiguri District.				
82	Jalpaiguri	..	15,298	4,662	1,345
	Darjeeling District.				
83	Darjeeling	8	8,970	1,766	1,921
84	Kurseong	13	2,552	266	363
	Rangpur District.				
85	Rangpur	..	5,547	2,714	485
86	Gaibandha	..	504	69	..
	Bogra District.				
87	Bogra	..	4,393	1,310	41
88	Sherpur	8	519	139	23
	Pabna District.				
89	Pabna	70	4,320	1,556	329
90	Serajganj	26	1,399	458	60

Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and revaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Revaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
98·2	14·7	59·5	788 0 0	1,631	0 7 9
85·6	36·02	22·4	156 0 0	213	0 11 9
100·0	27·6	59·7	285 3 0	657	0 6 11
96·3	34·9	57·1	156 0 0	721	0 2 7
95·09	15·7	31·1	192 0 0	399	0 7 8
82·5	38·6	84·2	126 0 0	823	0 2 5
99·5	47·3	137·9	242 9 0	1,567	0 2 6
97·3	27·4	27·6	119 12 0	169	0 5 11
81·5	38·6	46·6		155	
88·6	72·2	213·4	364 0 0	4,081	0 1 5
100·00	18·6	131·6	57 12 0	562	0 1 8
100·00	50·2	78·4	45 5 0	462	0 1 7
99·6	56·7	101·5	522 0 0	2,749	0 3 11
100·00	21·2	18·03	252 15 0	150	1 11 0
94·03	17·8	295·8	956 15 0	5,668	0 2 9
98·2	30·4	320·06	385 0 0	6,069	0 1 0
99·1	19·6	115·3	1,010 5 0	2,654	0 6 1
93·3	10·4	80·4	372 0 0	600	0 9 11
100·00	48·9	180·4	701 0 0	3,745	0 3 0
99·2	13·6	70·8	318 11 0	601	0 8 6
95·4	29·8	115·05	585 0 0	1,705	0 5 6
86·2	26·7	79·2	175 4 0	339	0 8 3
76·6	36·02	98·8	413 3 0	2,166	0 3 1
96·3	32·7	35·02	312 0 0	1,137	0 4 5

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Population according to census of 1931.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Malda District.					
91	English Bazar ..	16,907	1	683	628	1,311
92	Old Malda	2,779	1	258	114	372
93	Nowabganj	15,826	1	596	269	865
	Dacca District.					
94	Dacca	138,518	7	..	..	21,774
95	Narayanganj	34,189	2	3,775	2,115	5,890
	Mymensingh District.					
96	Mymensingh	30,480	5	7,736	3,672	11,408
97	Muktagacha	6,131	1	442	196	638
98	Netrokona	10,980	1	1,202	635	1,837
99	Jamalpur	23,077	1	1,718	919	2,637
100	Sherpur	19,547	1	866	462	1,328
101	Kishoreganj	15,437	1	1,072	592	1,664
102	Bajitpur	11,650	1	315	168	483
103	Tangail	16,082	2	2,411	1,356	3,767
104	Gouripur	6,319	1	824	320	1,144
	Faridpur District.					
105	Faridpur	15,516	1	3,943	1,895	5,838
106	Madaripur	18,699	2	1,355	1,035	2,390
107	Rajbari	7,104	1	846	436	1,282
	Bakarganj District.					
108	Barisal	35,716	2	5,554	2,610	8,164
109	Jhalakati	6,496	1	313	118	431
110	Nalchiti	1,946	..	81	45	126
111	Pirojpur	10,959	1	1,170	230	1,400
112	Patuakhali	6,434	1	731	275	1,006
113	Bhola	5,558	..	504	82	586
	Chittagong District.					
114	Chittagong	53,156	3	2,904	1,482	4,386
115	Cox's Bazar	5,018	1	830	161	991
	Noakhali District.					
116	Noakhali	13,063	3	2,045	514	2,559

Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations.			
	Total.	Successful.		
		Under one year.	1 year and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.
8	9	10	11	12
1,311	510	219	269	489
372	94	49	39	90
865	216	24	188	212
3,110	5,392	1,640	2,993	4,889
2,945	1,643	181	1,126	1,346
2,281	1,235	103	715	1,051
638	370	59	265	369
1,837	437	32	324	403
2,637	1,269	78	584	1,037
1,328	139	32	80	137
1,664	703	127	433	574
483	222	1	120	150
1,883	1,342	74	688	1,158
1,144	195	17	60	195
5,838	1,144	144	741	1,121
1,195	948	56	671	912
1,282	185	77	59	145
4,082	1,172	128	643	1,140
431	221	2	94	180
..	69	2	28	65
1,400	809	124	291	709
1,006	473	..	134	464
..	76	2	72	74
1,462	1,514	509	900	1,412
991	93	21	72	93
853	457	18	342	421

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Primary vaccination.	Revaccination.		
		Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	13	14	15	16
	Malda District.				
91	English Bazar ..	21	801	2	799
92	Old Malda	4	278	129	149
93	Nowabganj	4	649	145	227
	Dacca District.				
94	Dacca	48	16,382	2,644	2,423
95	Narayanganj	209	4,247	979	1,506
	Mymensingh District.				
96	Mymensingh	137	10,173	1,130	5,709
97	Muktagacha	1	268	28	240
98	Netrokona	2	1,400	179	19
99	Jamalpur	..	1,368	943	..
100	Sherpur	1	1,189	148	38
101	Kishoreganj	129	961	254	351
102	Bajitpur	55	261	23	154
103	Tangail	98	2,425	822	588
104	Gouripur	..	949	215	62
	Faridpur District.				
105	Faridpur	..	4,717	142	1,541
106	Madaripur	36	1,442	296	..
107	Rajbari	7	1,097	170	125
	Bakarganj District.				
108	Barisal	17	6,992	1,129	261
109	Jhalakati	35	210	119	47
110	Nalchiti	2	57	18	1
111	Pirojpur	100	591	239	352
112	Patuakhali	5	533	151	..
113	Bhola	..	510	235	28
	Chittagong District.				
114	Chittagong	102	2,881	447	2,434
115	Cox's Bazar	..	898	58	243
	Noakhali District.				
116	Noakhali	17	2,102	489	564

Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.			Number of all successful vaccinations and revaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.		
Primary.	Revaccination.								
17	18	19	20			21	22		
			Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
95·8	0·23	29·04	240	0	0	491	0	7	10
95·7	46·4	78·8	61	2	0	219	0	4	6
98·1	22·3	22·5	270	9	0	357	0	12	2
90·6	16·1	54·3	3,195	0	0	7,533	0	6	9
81·9	23·05	68·0	691	12	0	2,325	0	4	9
85·1	11·1	71·5	433	11	0	2,181	0	3	2
99·7	10·4	64·7	207	4	0	397	0	8	4
92·2	12·7	53·01	164	0	0	582	0	4	6
81·7	68·9	86·02	260	10	0	1,980	0	2	1
91·3	12·4	14·5	204	0	0	285	0	11	5
81·6	26·4	53·6	217	8	0	828	0	4	2
67·6	8·8	14·8	36	0	0	173	0	3	4
86·2	33·9	123·1	244	0	0	1,980	0	2	0
100·0	22·6	64·8	73	6	0	410	0	2	10
97·9	3·01	81·4	395	0	0	1,263	0	5	0
96·2	20·5	64·6	374	8	0	1,208	0	5	0
78·3	15·5	44·3	286	0	0	315	0	14	6
97·2	16·1	63·5	440	0	0	2,269	0	3	1
81·4	56·6	46·03	180	0	0	299	0	9	7
94·2	31·5	42·6	20	0	0	83	0	3	10
87·6	40·4	86·5	169	0	0	948	0	2	10
98·09	28·3	95·5	252	0	0	615	0	6	6
97·3	46·08	55·6	452	0	0	309	1	7	5
93·2	15·5	34·9	1,126	6	0	1,859	0	9	8
100·0	6·4	30·0	121	0	0	151	0	12	9
92·1	23·2	69·6	285	0	0	910	0	5	0

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Population according to census of 1931.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Tippera District.					
117	Comilla	31,365	1	2,584	1,392	3,976
118	Brahmanbaria ..	26,662	1	1,166	720	1,886
119	Chandpur	16,838	2	1,836	1,134	2,970
	Total of Towns ..	3,511,585	281	605,628	308,527	947,479
	Bengal Vaccine Institute	..	..	..	..	..
	Special Inspectors of Vaccination.	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Agencies—					
	Tea Gardens ..	..	..	..	..	36,298
	Factories	..	..	..	..	82,845
	Steamers	..	..	..	..	91,504
	Railways	..	..	..	..	75,359
	Jails	..	..	..	..	60,789
	Dispensaries ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of other agencies ..	..	..	..	..	3,46,795
	Grand Total ..	50,114,002	2,735	4,565,843	2,662,012	7,925,382

Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations.			
	Total.	Successful.		
		Under one year.	1 year and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.
8	9	10	11	12
3,976	1,159	62	847	1,119
1,886	645	575	..	617
1,485	619	59	443	600
3,371	123,154	38,281	68,152	115,376
..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..
..	13,286	..	..	11,291
..	3,934	..	..	3,682
..	..	..	..	..
..	5,008	..	..	4,000
..	654	..	..	604
..	..	..	..	..
..	22,882	..	..	19,577
2,897	2,909,956	388,954	1,527,539	2,476,604

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Primary vaccination.	Revaccination.		
		Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	13	14	15	16
	Tippera District.				
117	Comilla	13	2,817	1,099	225
118	Brahmanbaria ..	4	1,241	412	154
119	Chandpur ..	12	2,351	1,072	696
	Total of Towns ..	4,118	825,935	166,217	343,421
	Bengal Vaccine Institute	..	..	..	..
	Special Inspectors of Vaccination.	..	..	..	..
	Other Agencies—				
	Tea gardens	..	23,012	12,787	..
	Factories	..	78,911	15,927	..
	Steamers	..	91,504	..	..
	Railways	..	70,351	27,776	..
	Jails	..	60,135	20,228	..
	Dispensaries	..	..	..	..
	Total of other agencies	..	323,913	76,718	..
	Grand total ..	284,184	5,017,380	1,565,085	1,626,049

Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccination and revaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Revaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
96·5	39·01	70·7	534 0 0	2,218	0 3 10
95·6	33·2	38·5	297 6 9	1,029	0 4 7
96·9	45·6	99·3	240 0 0	1,672	0 2 4
93·6	20·1	80·1	1,33,410 7 0	2,81,593	0 7 6
..	..	..	46,793 8 6	..	..
..	..	..	3,897 9 0	..	..
84·9	55·5	..	..	24,078	..
93·5	20·1	..	..	19,609	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
79·8	39·4	..	..	31,776	..
92·3	33·6	..	..	20,832	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
85·5	23·6	..	..	96,295	..
85·1	31·1	80·6	4,61,790 1 4	4,041,689	0 1 10

	Summary.					
	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Total number of operations performed.		Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.	
	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.
By Special Staff.						
Districts excluding Towns.	2,763,576	3,867,532	2,763,920	3,867,532	84·7	34·1
Towns ..	121,544	825,935	123,154	825,935	93·6	20·1
Total ..	2,885,120	4,693,467	2,887,074	4,693,467	85·1	31·7
Other Agencies—Tea gardens, factories, steamers, railways, jails and dispensaries.	22,882	323,913	22,882	323,913	85·5	23·6
Grand Total ..	2,908,002	5,017,380	2,909,956	5,017,380	85·1	31·1

Summary.

Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.		Number of children successfully vaccinated.		Ratio of successful vaccination per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of department.	Number of successful vaccinations performed.	Average cost of each successful case.
Vaccinators employed.	Persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Under 1 year.	One year and under six years.				
					Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
2,454	2,702	350,673	1,459,387				
281	3,371	38,281	68,152				
2,735	2,771	388,954	1,527,539	80·6	4,61,790 1 4	4,041,689	0 1 10
..	..	..	..				
2,735	2,897	388,954	1,527,539				

STATEMENT

Showing the total number of persons vaccinated with the number of those

	Persons			
	1930-31.		1931-32.	
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
1	2	3	4	5
I. Government staff	14,000	11,209	13,365	10,797
II. District Boards	4,617,578	3,300,019	5,058,535	3,493,638
III. Municipalities	523,392	230,667	364,299	178,118
IV. Tea Gardens, Factories, Steamers, Railways, Jails and Dispensaries	125,919	67,780	105,486	55,446
V. Public Vaccinators	..	..	..	..
Total ..	**5,280,889**	**3,609,675**	**5,541,685**	**3,737,999**
Primary vaccinations	2,246,250	2,077,031	2,450,114	2,228,149
Percentage of the total	42·5	57·5	44·2	59·3
Re-vaccinations	3,034,639	1,532,644	3,091,571	1,509,850
Percentage of the total	57·4	42·4	55·7	40·4

	Persons			
	1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
1	12	13	14	15
I. Government staff	16,795	11,622	17,210	11,828
II. District Boards	7,289,294	4,143,023	7,912,506	4,577,683
III. Municipalities	1,372,255	430,220	833,810	332,519
IV. Tea Gardens, Factories, Steamers, Railways, Jails and Dispensaries	428,486	189,508	3,73,794	166,827
V. Public vaccinators	..	..	..	..
Total ..	**9,106,830**	**4,774,373**	**9,137,320**	**5,088,857**
Primary vaccinations	2,903,582	2,557,500	3,255,573	2,835,830
Percentage of the total	31·9	53·6	35·6	55·7
Re-vaccinations	6,203,248	2,216,873	6,011,273	2,253,027
Percentage of the total	68·1	46·4	65·7	44·2

o. II.

ersons who were successfully vaccinated during the ten years ending 1939-40.

ccinated.

1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
6	7	8	9	10	11
14,302	11,521	23,337	14,874	16,291	12,120
5,558,063	3,619,719	5,855,470	3,691,040	6,023,582	3,682,675
895,185	334,521	588,178	215,572	589,425	226,116
202,584	105,160	170,112	81,839	162,664	69,036
..	..	..	..	..	..
6,670,134	**4,070,921**	**6,627,097**	**4,003,325**	**6,791,962**	**3,989,947**
2,518,186	2,262,328	2,532,230	2,251,713	2,635,546	2,279,098
37·7	55·5	38·1	56·2	38·9	57·1
1,451,948	1,808,593	4,107,104	1,751,612	4,260,825	1,710,851
63·7	44·4	61·9	43·7	62·9	42·9

ccinated.

1937-38.		1938-39.		1939-40.	
Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
16	17	18	19	20	21
31,128	21,040	20,447	14,171	23,719	18,045
7,528,998	4,212,384	6,458,911	3,580,520	6,607,389	3,645,756
851,217	254,005	1,063,586	296,544	947,479	281,593
184,275	67,058	321,048	104,487	346,795	96,295
..	..	..	..	..	..
8,595,618	**4,554,487**	**7,843,545**	**3,981,551**	**7,925,382**	**4,041,689**
3,074,819	2,697,633	2,876,619	2,464,923	2,909,956	2,476,604
36.7	59.2	36.6	61.9	36.7	61.3
5,496,943	1,856,854	4,972,453	1,516,628	5,017,380	1,565,085
63.9	40.7	63.4	38.1	63.3	38.7

STATEMENT

Showing, side by side, the ratios per mille of population of deaths from smallpox

District.	1930-31.		1931-32.	
	Ratio of deaths from smallpox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from smallpox.	Number of successful vaccinations.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan	·33	118,428	·17	96,755
Birbhum	·22	64,737	·19	65,037
Bankura	·44	72,303	·18	70,749
Midnapur	·13	231,162	·06	276,558
Hooghly	·64	61,047	·24	44,404
Howrah	1·04	53,985	·61	46,637
24-Parganas	·21	190,695	·10	169,002
Calcutta	1·37	95,001	·49	74,609
Nadia	·09	85,792	·03	90,023
Murshidabad	·17	92,658	·08	93,522
Jessore	·10	211,429	·01	173,383
Khulna	·03	146,848	·01	132,748
Rajshahi	·007	66,059	·01	70,325
Dinajpur	·13	124,998	·09	130,607
Jalpaiguri	·02	48,037	·02	57,735
Darjeeling	·04	14,115	·03	13,766
Rangpur	·25	228,465	·30	241,318
Bogra	·04	56,949	·05	80,239
Pabna	·06	85,304	·01	85,239
Malda	·05	31,835	·03	52,059
Dacca	·61	150,853	·37	229,980
Mymensingh	·12	499,240	·21	530,305
Faridpur	·33	103,589	·06	115,554
Bakarganj	·04	186,612	·1	184,616
Chittagong	·21	83,227	·22	108,636
Noakhali	·10	137,568	·04	130,181
Tippera	·20	314,254	·18	330,018
Chittagong Hill Tracts	·02	11,209	..	10,797
Jails, Dispensary, Railway, Tea Garden and Factory vaccinations ..	..	44,276	..	32,891
Total ..	**·24**	**3,609,675**	**·15**	**3,737,999**

No. III.

and the number of successful vaccinations during the ten years ending 1939-40.

1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
Ratio of deaths from smallpox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from smallpox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from smallpox.	Number of successful vaccinations.
6	7	8	9	10	11
·40	208,880	·71	125,221	·16	107,290
·10	75,185	·13	59,842	·10	52,542
·05	74,435	·10	82,298	·04	90,794
·07	258,292	·19	272,467	·12	249,039
·27	64,043	1·23	77,966	·54	63,391
·53	42,507	·81	30,004	·34	35,210
·11	222,271	·26	203,717	·13	190,553
2·88	159,115	1·59	76,016	·69	103,477
·06	114,606	·15	114,033	·04	112,955
·04	124,003	·19	122,595	·03	108,861
·02	210,154	·06	159,937	·02	140,641
·02	130,024	·02	94,864	·01	75,071
·10	94,713	·12	96,890	·06	86,737
·20	117,830	·20	130,127	·13	105,363
·03	77,577	·04	60,288	·03	53,468
·003	15,682	·09	25,167	·02	19,829
·69	254,170	·72	292,863	·33	300,247
·03	62,628	·27	85,378	·29	104,891
·02	80,429	·34	116,553	·54	111,010
·04	54,848	·14	61,531	·06	54,809
·16	235,405	·24	222,072	·15	246,075
·38	571,794	·27	557,561	·07	612,764
·06	121,147	·07	120,136	·02	128,533
·02	202,362	·03	192,239	·02	154,362
·07	108,328	·03	115,424	·03	119,502
·12	132,720	·14	134,663	·10	164,405
·05	190,350	·10	307,644	·03	346,447
..	11,521	..	14,874	..	12,120
..	55,882	..	50,955	..	39,561
·23	**4,070,901**	**·26**	**4,003,325**	**·13**	**3,989,947**

District.	1935-36. Ratio of deaths from smallpox.	1935-36. Number of successful vaccinations.	1936-37. Ratio of deaths from smallpox.	1936-37. Number of successful vaccinations.
	12	13	14	15
Burdwan	·25	160,573	·39	141,661
Birbhum	·43	79,311	1·19	76,864
Bankura	·12	64,816	1·18	114,731
Midnapur	·44	269,312	·14	307,445
Hooghly	·10	89,079	2·45	85,503
Howrah	1·87	59,233	2·12	45,271
24-Parganas	·47	216,443	·79	236,758
Calcutta	2·9	170,011	1·5	82,787
Nadia	·18	175,636	·72	167,665
Murshidabad	2·22	164,674	5·62	237,706
Jessore	·07	182,327	·26	161,485
Khulna	·16	90,614	·02	109,808
Rajshahi	·08	96,870	·92	130,684
Dinajpur	·28	117,123	·77	147,633
Jalpaiguri	·04	53,532	·05	73,223
Darjeeling	·03	28,175	·05	30,300
Rangpur	·23	262,439	·38	222,256
Bogra	·11	85,370	·04	86,333
Pabna	·23	110,262	·70	121,701
Malda	·47	63,709	1·32	60,872
Dacca	·83	134,952	1·73	305,886
Mymensingh	·06	556,219	·16	612,169
Faridpur	·30	141,199	·41	147,141
Bakarganj	·07	179,484	·02	183,706
Chittagong	·25	145,934	1·56	378,096
Noakhali	·16	196,872	·55	235,671
Tippera	·07	399,047	·28	404,579
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	11,622	..	14,101
Jail, Dispensary, Railway, Tea Garden and Factory vaccinations ..	..	189,508	..	166,827
Total ..	**·42**	**4,774,373**	**·71**	**5,088,857**

1937-38.		1938-39.		1939-40.	
Ratio of deaths from smallpox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from smallpox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from smallpox.	Number of successful vaccinations.
16	17	18	19	20	21
·01	116,680	·09	77,217	·11	120,129
·09	57,860	·05	58,457	·02	55,141
·74	75,778	·06	71,970	·03	59,578
·01	268,437	·04	285,518	·04	281,098
·48	66,944	·21	58,113	·31	62,643
·26	55,446	·45	64,063	·77	60,878
·21	194,633	·24	203,192	·54	209,625
1·20	84,526	1·95	112,719	1·11	67,513
·30	134,937	·07	115,774	·22	117,922
·58	117,283	·04	102,624	·01	101,323
·12	165,619	·04	159,932	·05	146,529
·007	97,586	·02	93,285	·02	99,307
·49	116,952	·02	76,540	·01	79,680
·72	196,981	·09	121,137	·10	124,081
·002	58,842	·007	68,244	·01	58,680
·009	22,999	·03	23,414	·01	19,545
·13	242,933	·06	161,138	·08	239,737
·19	78,946	·06	67,532	·06	125,254
1·79	238,503	·13	142,203	·06	124,607
·41	54,722	·03	22,272	·01	18,034
1·10	229,323	·16	222,215	·11	203,223
·28	522,468	·21	613,984	·11	617,518
·12	159,058	·08	162,886	·09	204,961
·02	232,893	·03	222,523	·01	238,341
2·20	364,754	·10	128,489	·01	123,073
·55	156,160	·07	118,473	·01	147,061
·40	355,126	·08	285,701	·01	221,868
..	21,040	..	14,171	..	18,045
..	67,058	..	104,487	..	96,295
·44	4,554,487	·14	3,958,273	·09	4,041,689

STATEMENT No. IV.

Showing the degree of protection afforded to infants in the Presidency of Bengal during the year 1939-40.

Rural and urban areas.	Number of births during the year 1939-40.	Number of deaths among infants under one year.	Surviving population under one year available for vaccination.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population as shown in column 4.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population during the previous year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL AREAS.						
Burdwan Division.						
Burdwan ..	41,461	6,972	34,489	10,569	306·4	179·7
Birbhum ..	29,204	5,268	23,936	11,579	483·7	411·4
Bankura ..	35,531	5,583	29,948	5,403	180·4	288·2
Midnapore ..	90,539	11,642	78,897	32,132	407·2	449·5
Hooghly ..	26,398	3,601	22,797	3,802	166·7	205·5
Howrah ..	23,197	2,866	20,331	3,914	192·5	253·7
Presidency Division.						
24-Parganas ..	72,160	9,066	63,094	28,610	453·4	66·5
Nadia ..	55,646	7,511	48,135	26,513	550·8	703·1
Murshidabad ..	47,705	6,505	41,200	16,180	392·7	423·1
Jessore ..	53,966	6,409	47,557	16,147	339·5	392·4
Khulna ..	46,603	6,345	40,258	9,738	241·8	550·6
Rajshahi Division.						
Rajshahi ..	51,158	8,071	43,087	16,386	380·3	384·3
Dinajpur ..	53,897	11,760	42,137	9,154	217·2	238·7
Jalpaiguri ..	35,374	6,704	28,670	3,618	126·1	261·1
Darjeeling ..	10,845	1,563	9,282	1,742	187·6	332·7
Rangpur ..	89,857	15,428	74,429	11,861	159·3	138·6
Bogra ..	38,516	6,146	32,370	10,512	324·7	235·6
Pabna ..	48,639	6,067	42,572	7,586	178·1	381·2
Malda ..	26,535	3,443	23,092	5,122	221·8	338·8
Dacca Division.						
Dacca ..	113,393	15,123	98,270	8,002	81·4	102·7
Mymensingh ..	165,845	25,644	140,201	32,480	231·6	198·0
Faridpur ..	83,329	11,209	72,120	9,622	133·4	128·6
Bakarganj ..	92,812	12,916	79,896	5,059	63·3	48·2
Chittagong Division.						
Chittagong ..	56,597	7,618	48,979	23,389	477·5	542·7
Noakhali ..	58,666	6,427	52,239	8,957	171·4	191·2
Tippera ..	113,858	14,861	98,997	26,952	272·2	222·7
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	..	..	417	..	..
Total of Rural areas	**1,561,731**	**224,748**	**1,336,983**	**350,673**	**262·2**	**271·8**
MUNICIPALITIES.						
Burdwan District.						
Burdwan ..	1,158	69	1,089	299	274·5	165·1
Kalna ..	185	46	139	55	395·6	878·8
Katwa ..	135	13	122	49	401·6	208·3
Dainhat ..	69	11	58	13	224·1	74·6
Raniganj ..	600	92	508	447	879·9	1,185·9
Asansol ..	964	97	867	709	817·7	890·1

Rural and urban areas.	Number of births during the year 1939-40.	Number of deaths among infants under one year.	Surviving population under one year available for vaccination.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population as shown in column 4.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population during the previous year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Birbhum District.						
Suri ..	78	5	73	11	150·6	778·9
Bankura District.						
Bankura ..	398	37	361	252	698·06	679·3
Bishnupur ..	308	31	277	50	180·5	404·2
Sonamukhi ..	402	53	349	20	57·3	236·0
Midnapore District.						
Midnapore ..	743	33	710	877	1,235·2	1,081·8
Ghatal ..	405	26	379	312	823·2	568·9
Kharar ..	76	7	69	8	115·9	..
Chandrakona ..	143	34	109	16	146·7	119·2
Ramjibanpur ..	116	8	108	2	18·5	22·4
Khirpai ..	86	9	77	6	77·9	83·3
Tamluk ..	235	26	209	83	397·1	614·2
Hooghly District.						
Hooghly-Chinsura ..	1,138	115	1,023	869	849·4	1,646·0
Bansberia ..	132	13	119	83	697·4	303·0
Arambagh ..	173	20	153	39	254·9	255·3
Serampur ..	901	138	763	369	483·6	536·7
Rishra-Konnagar ..	363	47	316	540	1,708·8	351·8
Uttarpara ..	277	21	256	30	117·1	273·9
Kotrung ..	147	12	135	30	222·2	194·0
Baidyabati ..	522	60	462	113	244·5	136·8
Bhadreswar ..	426	55	371	79	212·9	259·0
Champdani ..	668	49	619	402	649·4	670·0
Howrah District.						
Howrah ..	6,568	1,675	4,893	2,638	539·1	745·7
Bally ..	560	46	514	439	854·0	692·6
24-Parganas District.						
South Suburban ..	792	152	640	609	951·5	998·5
Tollyganj ..	497	39	458	177	386·9	625·8
Garden Reach ..	1,070	145	925	2,119	2,290·8	2,424·2
Budge Budge ..	346	35	311	288	926·04	742·6
Baranagar ..	992	183	809	307	379·4	691·4
Kamarhati ..	561	110	451	106	235·03	95·3
Rajpur ..	279	31	248	28	112·9	88·0
Baruipur ..	131	12	119	25	210·08	523·8
Joynagar ..	40	5	35	22	628·5	105·2
North Dum Dum ..	99	13	86	34	395·3	185·1
Dum Dum ..	46	3	43	42	976·7	923·0
South Dum Dum ..	430	22	408	66	161·7	302·3
Kharda ..	101	6	95	10	105·2	538·4
Barrackpur ..	243	20	223	76	340·8	365·0
Panihati ..	342	27	315	53	168·2	560·4
North Barrackpur ..	394	48	346	140	404·6	488·7
Titagarh ..	779	161	618	367	593·8	306·7
Garulia ..	232	24	208	..	..	536·9
Naihati ..	328	57	271	478	1,763·8	267·3
Halisahar ..	174	11	163	97	595·09	366·8
Kanchrapara ..	242	14	228	277	1,214·9	871·4
Bhatpara ..	2,224	533	1,691	1,550	916·6	1,108·6
Baraset ..	131	20	111	50	450·4	1,681·8
Gobordanga ..	132	17	115	101	878·2	946·3
Basirhat ..	450	40	410	337	821·9	1,202·2
Baduria ..	132	4	128	34	265·6	431·3
Taki ..	142	15	127	25	196·8	170·4
City of Calcutta.						
Calcutta ..	29,893	6,238	23,655	12,225	51·7	1,212·3

Rural and urban areas.	Number of births during the year 1939-40.	Number of deaths among infants under one year.	Surviving population under one year available for vaccination.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population as shown in column 4.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population during the previous year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nadia District.						
Krishnagar ..	704	42	662	106	160·1	219·8
Nabadwip ..	569	99	470	267	568·09	704·8
Ranaghat ..	135	5	130	101	776·9	1,185·4
Birnagar ..	43	9	34	8	235·2	1,620·6
Santipur ..	890	76	814	163	200·2	299·0
Chakdah ..	59	6	53	5	94·3	413·0
Kushtia ..	177	6	171	35	204·6	192·3
Kumarkhali ..	88	9	79	8	101·2	46·5
Meherpur ..	134	18	116	46	396·5	333·3
Murshidabad District.						
Berhampur ..	447	69	378	124	328·04	349·7
Murshidabad ..	113	18	95	30	315·7	284·2
Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	130	3	127	100	787·4	741·3
Kandi ..	195	7	188	142	755·3	1,020·4
Jangipur ..	207	15	192	38	197·9	206·9
Dhulian ..	142	18	124	109	879·03	768·8
Jessore District.						
Jessore ..	255	9	246	101	410·5	1,833·3
Kotchandpur ..	81	7	74	60	810·8	1,642·8
Moheshpur ..	18	..	18	65	3,611·1	..
Khulna District.						
Khulna ..	676	56	620	145	233·8	627·4
Satkhira ..	225	34	191	141	738·2	546·0
Debhatta ..	121	26	95	139	1,463·1	666·6
Rajshahi District.						
Rajshahi ..	780	69	711	455	639·9	654·2
Natore ..	116	9	107	10	93·4	176·4
Dinajpur District.						
Dinajpur ..	124	17	107	268	2,504·6	906·0
Jalpaiguri District.						
Jalpaiguri ..	455	12	443	717	1,618·5	1,352·4
Darjeeling District.						
Darjeeling ..	882	105	777	700	900·9	944·2
Kurseong ..	413	62	351	266	757·8	1,070·0
Rangpur District.						
Rangpur ..	393	28	365	228	624·6	704·3
Gaibandha ..	136	4	132	27	204·5	278·2
Bogra District.						
Bogra ..	231	29	202	262	1,297·03	1,138·3
Sherpur ..	96	8	88	29	329·5	303·0

Rural and urban areas.	Number of births during the year 1939-40.	Number of deaths among infants under one year.	Surviving population under one year available for vaccination.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population as shown in column 4.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population during the previous year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pabna District.						
Pabna ..	218	20	198	55	277·7	708·3
Serajganj ..	629	91	538	433	804·8	459·6
Malda District.						
English Bazar ..	349	22	327	219	669·7	643·0
Old Malda ..	83	8	75	49	653·3	119·0
Nowabganj ..	434	41	393	24	61·07	113·1
Dacca District.						
Dacca ..	5,894	983	4,911	1,640	333·9	604·4
Narayanganj ..	1,326	264	1,062	181	170·4	113·3
Mymensingh District.						
Mymensingh ..	369	83	286	103	360·1	243·1
Muktagacha ..	174	10	164	59	359·7	338·8
Netrakona ..	178	27	151	32	211·9	215·0
Jamalpur ..	571	67	504	78	154·7	193·1
Sherpur ..	626	61	565	32	56·6	218·1
Kishorganj ..	347	37	310	127	409·6	251·8
Bajitpur ..	186	8	178	1	5·6	69·8
Tangail ..	296	23	273	74	271·06	204·8
Gouripur ..	30	3	27	17	629·6	789·4
Faridpur District.						
Faridpur ..	215	23	192	144	750·0	829·1
Madaripur ..	361	25	336	56	166·6	1,585·7
Rajbari ..	287	27	260	77	296·1	209·7
Bakarganj District.						
Barisal ..	748	110	638	128	200·6	149·8
Jhalakati ..	109	14	95	2	21·05	13·3
Nalchiti ..	32	4	28	2	71·4	68·9
Pirojpur ..	316	22	294	124	421·7	378·2
Patuakhali ..	149	22	127	..	..	41·6
Bhola ..	114	5	109	2	18·3	31·2
Chittagong District.						
Chittagong ..	1,669	233	1,436	509	354·4	370·3
Cox's Bazar ..	89	10	79	21	265·8	451·6
Noakhali District.						
Noakhali ..	335	43	292	18	61·6	68·8
Tippera District.						
Comilla ..	381	30	351	62	176·6	156·5
Brahmanbaria ..	926	104	822	575	699·5	79·5
Chandpur ..	160	13	147	59	401·3	203·4
Total of the municipalities.	**85,834**	**14,141**	**71,693**	**38,281**	**533·9**	**823·6**
Grand total of the Presidency.	**1,647,565**	**238,889**	**1,408,676**	**388,954**	**276·1**	**300·0**

Appendix III.

Statements showing health services and maternity and child welfare centres in Bengal in 1939.

A

Statement showing health services in Rural Areas of Bengal during the year 1939.

No.	Rural districts.	Medical Officers of Health.				Epidemic staff.	Sanitary and Health Inspectors.	Vaccinators.		School medical officers.	Other health staff.
		Holding D. P. H.		Licentiates (L. P. H. S.)							
		Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.			Male.	Female.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Burdwan ..	1	..	..	..	1	18	49	..	..	3
2	Birbhum	1	..	..	..	1	14	41	..	..	17
3	Bankura ..	1	..	..	..	..	19	57	..	..	38
4	Midnapur	3	..	1	..	15	30	105	5	..	61
5	Hooghly	1	..	..	..	1	32	31	..	..	..
6	Howrah	1	..	..	..	..	10	5	..	..	10
7	24-Parganas ..	1	..	..	..	1	37	236	..	..	42
8	Khulna	1	..	..	..	2	22	54	6	..	60
9	Jessore	1	..	..	..	..	24	85	..	..	1
10	Nadia	1	..	..	..	..	27	50	1	..	..
11	Murshidabad ..	1	..	..	..	6	21	102	11	..	53
12	Rajshahi	2	..	..	..	2	27	30	..	..	25
13	Jalpaiguri	1	..	4	..	..	13	62	1	..	28
14	Darjeeling ..	1	..	..	..	1	3	22	..	..	13
15	Rangpur	1	..	..	..	..	34	150	..	..	75
16	Dinajpur	1	..	..	..	8	32	80	..	..	2
17	Bogra	1	..	..	..	1	14	15	2	..	49
18	Pabna	1	..	..	..	1	18	1	1	..	18
19	Malda	1	..	..	..	..	19	57	..	..	7
20	Dacca	1	..	..	..	..	32	136	..	..	26
21	Mymensingh ..	2	..	..	..	56	102	318	..	..	4
22	Faridpur	1	..	3	..	4	22	75	..	..	29
23	Bakarganj	1	..	..	..	3	33	72	..	..	82
24	Chittagong ..	1	..	..	..	15	21	168	15	..	25
25	Noakhali	1	..	..	..	..	14	139	13	..	..
26	Tippera	1	..	..	..	6	20	126	4	..	20
	Total ..	30	..	8	..	124	658	2,266	59	..	688

A (1).

Statement showing health services in Urban Areas in Bengal during the year 1939.

No.	Municipalities.	Medical Officers. Holding D. P. H. Whole time.	Medical Officers. Holding D. P. H. Part time.	Medical Officers. Licentiates (L. P. H. S.) Whole time.	Medical Officers. Licentiates (L. P. H. S.) Part time.	Sanitary Inspectors.	Vaccinators. Male.	Vaccinators. Female.	Inspectors of vaccination.	School medical officers.	Other health staff.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Burdwan	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..
2	Kalna	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
3	Katwa	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
4	Dainhat	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
5	Raniganj	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
6	Asansol	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1
7	Suri	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
8	Bankura	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
9	Vishnupur ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
10	Sonamukhi ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
11	Midnapore	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1
12	Ghatal	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
13	Kharar	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
14	Chandrakona ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
15	Ramjibanpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
16	Khirpal	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
17	Tamluk	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
18	Hooghly-Chinsurah ..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	7
19	Bansbaria	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	.	..
20	Arambagh	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
21	Serampore	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	7
22	Rishra-Konnagar ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
23	Uttarpara	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
24	Kotrung	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
25	Baidyabati ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
26	Bhadreswar ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
27	Champdani ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
28	Howrah	1	..	..	..	4	11	..	1	..	21
29	Bally	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
30	South Suburban ..	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	4
31	Tollyganj	1	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	2

No.	Municipalities.	Medical Officers. Holding D. P. H. Whole time.	Medical Officers. Holding D. P. H. Part time.	Medical Officers. Licentiates (L. P. H. S.) Whole time.	Medical Officers. Licentiates (L. P. H. S.) Part time.	Sanitary Inspectors.	Vaccinators. Male.	Vaccinators. Female.	Inspectors of vaccination.	School medical officers.	Other health staff.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
32	Budge-Budge ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
33	Baranagar	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	7
34	Kamarhati ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
35	Rajpur	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
36	Baruipur	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
37	Jainagar	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
38	Dum Dum	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
39	North Dum Dum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	South Dum Dum ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
41	Khardah	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
42	Barrackpur.. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
43	Panihati	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
44	North Barrackpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Titagarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Garulia	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
47	Naihati	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
48	Halishahar ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
49	Kanchrapara ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
50	Bhatpara	1	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
51	Garden Reach ..	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	9
52	Barasat	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
53	Gobardanga ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
54	Basirhat	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
55	Baduria	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
56	Taki	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..
57	Krishnagar ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	8
58	Nabadwip	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
59	Ranaghat	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
60	Birnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Santipur	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
62	Chakdah	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
63	Kushtia	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1
64	Kumarkhali ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
65	Meherpur	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
66	Berhampur ..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	12
67	Murshidabad ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

No.	Municipalities.	Medical Officers of Health. Holding D. P. H. Whole time.	Medical Officers of Health. Holding D. P. H. Part time.	Medical Officers of Health. Licentiates (L. P. H. S.) Whole time.	Medical Officers of Health. Licentiates (L. P. H. S.) Part time.	Sanitary Inspectors.	Vaccinators. Male.	Vaccinators. Female.	Inspectors of vaccination.	School medical officers.	Other health staff.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
68	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3
69	Kandi	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
70	Jangipur	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
71	Dhulian	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
72	Jessore	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
73	Kotchandpur ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12
74	Maheshpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
75	Khulna	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
76	Satkhira	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
77	Debhata	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1
78	Rajshahi	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
79	Nator	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
80	Dinajpur	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
81	Jalpaiguri	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4
82	Darjeeling	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	14
83	Kurseong	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	2
84	Rangpur	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2
85	Gaibandha	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
86	Bogra	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
87	Sherpur	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
88	Pabna	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
89	Serajganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	Englishbazar ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
91	Malda	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
92	Nawabganj ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
93	Dacca	1	..	..	..	4	5	2	..	..	8
94	Narayanganj ..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
95	Mymensingh ..	1	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	2
96	Muktagacha ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
97	Netrokona	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
98	Jamalpur ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..
99	Sherpur ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
100	Kishorganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	Bajitpur ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
102	Tangail ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
103	Gouripur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No.	Municipalities.	Medical Officers of Health.				Sanitary Inspectors.	Vaccinators.		Inspectors of vaccination.	School medical officers.	Other health staff.
		Holding D. P. H.		Licentiates (L. P. H. S.)							
		Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.		Male.	Female.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
104	Faridpur ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
105	Madaripur ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
106	Rajbari ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
107	Barisal ..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..
108	Jhalakati ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
109	Nalchiti ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Perojpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Patuakhali ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
112	Bhola ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
113	Chittagong ..	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	11
114	Cox's Bazar ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
115	Noakhali ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
116	Comilla ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
117	Brahmanbaria ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
118	Chandpur ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
	Total ..	29	..	..	..	106	151	19	9	10	157

B

Statement showing maternity and child welfare centres, health visitors and trained midwives in Rural Areas in Bengal during the year 1939.

No.	Rural districts.	Maternity and child welfare centres maintained by— Government.	Local and municipal bodies.	Other agencies.	Trained visitors.	Trained mid-wives.	Trained dais.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Burdwan ..	..	..	..	..	..	38
2	Birbhum ..	..	..	..	..	..	10
3	Bankura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Midnapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	6
5	Hooghly ..	..	..	..	..	..	27
6	Howrah ..	..	..	..	..	..	31
7	24-Parganas ..	..	..	..	..	..	20
8	Khulna ..	..	..	..	..	..	40
9	Jessore ..	..	..	..	..	4	29
10	Nadia ..	..	2	1	1	1	34
11	Murshidabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	22
12	Rajshahi ..	..	2	..	1	1	20
13	Jalpaiguri ..	..	..	..	..	1	479
14	Darjeeling ..	..	..	1	2	6	70
15	Rangpur ..	..	..	..	..	4	313
16	Dinajpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	13
17	Bogra ..	..	..	..	..	..	10
18	Pabna ..	..	..	..	..	..	20
19	Malda ..	..	..	..	..	..	20
20	Dacca ..	..	..	..	..	..	20
21	Mymensingh ..	..	..	..	..	4	..
22	Faridpur ..	..	..	2	2	..	80
23	Bakarganj ..	..	..	..	..	1	30
24	Chittagong ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
25	Noakhali ..	..	..	..	..	3	87
26	Tippera ..	..	..	1	..	..	194
	Total ..	..	4	4	6	26	1,613

B (1).

Statement showing maternity and child welfare centres, health visitors and trained midwives in the Urban Areas in Bengal during the year 1939.

No.	Municipalities.	Maternity and child welfare centres maintained by— Government.	Local and municipal bodies.	Other agencies.	Trained visitors.	Trained midwives.	Trained dais.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Burdwan	..	1	..	..	1	2
2	Kalna	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Katwa	..	..	..	..	1	30
4	Dainhat	..	1	..	..	1	..
5	Raniganj	..	1	..	1	1	32
6	Asansol	..	..	..	..	..	20
7	Suri	..	..	..	..	..	10
8	Bankura	..	1	..	..	1	46
9	Vishnupur	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Sonamukhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Midnapur	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Ghatal	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Kharar	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Chandrakona	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Ramjibanpur	..	..	..	..	..	10
16	Khirpal	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Tamluk	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Hooghly-Chinsurah	..	1	..	..	4	58
19	Bansbaria	..	..	..	..	1	..
20	Arambagh	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Serampur	..	..	..	..	5	20
22	Rishra-Konnagar	..	..	..	..	1	10
23	Uttarpara	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Kotrung	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Baidyabati	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Bhadreswar	..	..	..	..	..	2
27	Champdani	..	2	..	..	3	3
28	Howrah	..	3	..	..	7	7
29	Bally	..	..	..	..	1	2
30	South Suburban	..	..	..	..	1	5
31	Tollyganj	..	1	..	..	2	6
32	Budge Budge	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Baranagar	..	..	..	..	2	42
34	Kamarhati	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Rajpur	..	..	..	..	..	1

No.	Municipalities.	Maternity and child welfare centres maintained by—			Trained visitors.	Trained mid-wives.	Trained dais.
		Govern-ment.	Local and municipal bodies.	Other agencies.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
36	Baruipur	..	..	..	..	..	10
37	Jainagar	..	..	..	..	1	..
38	Dum Dum	..	..	..	..	1	9
39	North Dum Dum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	South Dum Dum ..	..	1	..	..	1	10
41	Khardah	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Barrackpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Panihati	..	..	..	..	1	6
44	North Barrackpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Titagarh	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Garulia	..	..	..	..	..	4
47	Naihati	..	..	..	..	1	..
48	Halishahar	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Kanchrapara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Bhatpara	..	2	..	..	..	..
51	Garden Reach ..	..	..	..	..	4	..
52	Barasat	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Gobardanga	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Basirhat	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Baduria	..	..	..	..	..	4
56	Taki	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Krishnagar	..	..	..	..	1	47
58	Nabadwip	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	Ranaghat	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Birnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Santipur	..	1	..	..	2	10
62	Chakdah	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Kusthia	..	2	..	..	1	6
64	Kumarkhali	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Meherpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Berhampur	..	..	..	..	..	10
67	Murshidabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	..	..	..	..	1	13
69	Kandi	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	Jangipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Dhulian	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	Jessore	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	Kotchandpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	Maheshpur	..	..	..	..	..	..

No.	Municipalities.	Maternity and child welfare centres maintained by— Government.	Local and municipal bodies.	Other agencies.	Trained visitors.	Trained mid-wives.	Trained dais.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
75	Khulna	..	..	..	..	2	3
76	Satkhira	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Debhata	..	..	..	..	..	8
78	Rajshahi	..	1	..	1	1	10
79	Nator	..	..	..	..	1	12
80	Dinajpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Jalpaiguri	..	1	..	..	1	50
82	Darjeeling	..	1	..	1	2	..
83	Kurseong	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Rangpur	..	1	..	1	2	40
85	Gaibandha	..	..	..	..	2	8
86	Bogra	..	..	..	..	1	14
87	Sherpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	Pabna	..	..	..	..	..	10
89	Serajganj	..	..	..	..	..	3
90	Englishbazar	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Malda	..	..	..	..	..	3
92	Nawabganj	..	..	..	..	1	..
93	Dacca	..	2	..	2	6	..
94	Narayanganj	..	1	..	..	2	2
95	Mymensingh	..	..	..	..	1	26
96	Muktagacha	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	Netrakona	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Jamalpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Sherpur	..	1	..	..	1	1
100	Kishorganj	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	Bajitpur	..	..	..	..	..	..

No.	Municipalities.	Maternity and child welfare centres maintained by— Govern-ment.	Local and municipal bodies.	Other agencies.	Trained visitors.	Trained mid-wives.	Trained dais.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
102	Tangail ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Gouripur	..	..	..	..	..	1
104	Faridpur	..	..	..		..	..
105	Madaripur	..	..		..	1	25
106	Rajbari		..	..	..	..	..
107	Barisal	..	1	..	1	1	30
108	Jhalakati	..	..	..	..	..	..
109	Nalchiti	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Perojpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Patuakhali	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	Bhola	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	Chittagong	..	1	..	..	3	31
114	Cox's Bazar	..	..	..	..	.	..
115	Noakhali	..	..	..	..	..	..
116	Comilla	..	1	..	..	..	..
117	Brahmanbaria ..	..	1	..	..	1	11
118	Chandpur	..	..	..	..	..	32
	Total ..	..	29	..	7	75	755

B. G. Press—1941-42—680D—620.

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